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AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES

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AND

MEN OF THE TIME:

CONTAINING THE

HISTORY OF AUSTRALASIA FROM 1542 TO MAY, 1879;

BY

J. H. HEATON.

SYDNEY:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, 125, NEW PITT-STREET,

AND AT

MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

1879.

PREFACE.

In presenting "THE AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES AND MEN OF THE TIME" to the public, the Compiler would observe that more than six years of continuous labour have been devoted to the Work, which he trusts will be found—adapting the language of its great English prototype—"a compilation and compression of the greatest body of general information about Australia that has ever appeared in a single volume."

It has been sought to embody in a lasting form a digested summary of every branch of Australian history, brought down to the eve of publication; and it is confidently hoped that the following pages will be found to contain something far more valuable than a mere "Dictionary of Dates," preserving, as they do, innumerable facts of interest and importance, never published in any previous work of reference upon the Australian Colonies.

It would be strange indeed if the critics should find it impossible to discover inaccuracies and omissions in an initial work of this kind, which chronicles so many thousands of dates and occurrences, but the Compiler has taken the utmost care to reduce the errors to a *minimum*; and he respectfully asks his subscribers and readers to be so good as to bring under his notice at their earliest convenience any defects which they may discover, so that these may be attended to in a Supplementary Edition.

In conclusion, the Compiler desires to return his thanks for the invaluable assistance he has received; but he is indebted to so many for information of the highest value that he will not attempt to offer more than a general but most grateful acknowledgment.

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Sydney, May, 1879.

THE

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES,

AND

MEN OF THE TIME.

PART I.

MEN OF THE TIME.

A'BECKETT, Arthur Martin, F.R.C.S., born in London; was educated at the London University and at Paris. He was then Staff Surgeon to the British Legion in Spain. He arrived in Sydney in 1838, and for many years practised his profession in New South Wales with great success. For several years before he left the colony (in 1858), he was a Member of the Legislative Council. He returned to Sydney in 1865; and died in 1871, aged 59.

A'BECKETT, Hon. Thomas Turner, was born September 13, 1808, and educated at Westminster School. Having been admitted as a solicitor, he practised with success for about twenty years in England, when, desiring to see his brother the late Sir William A'Beckett, Chief Justice of Victoria, he came out in January, 1851. Next year he entered the Legislative Council, and in 1857 became Registrar of the Church of England diocese of Melbourne. He still retains his seat for the Central Province. He voted against a portion of the grant in aid of public worship being given to the Jews, and against the abolition of State-aid to religion; also, against the ballot. He was Commissioner of Customs under Sir James M'Culloch, and was Chairman of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company until it passed into the hands of the Victorian Government.

A'BECKETT, Sir William, was born in London July 28, 1806. He was educated at Westminster School, and called to the Bar in 1829. He came out to New South Wales and was appointed Solicitor-General in 1841, and was made a Judge of the Supreme Court for the District of Port Phillip in 1846. In 1851, when separation took place, he was appointed Chief Justice of Victoria. He died, June 27, 1869.

ADAMS, Philip Francis, was born at Womill Hall, county Suffolk, in 1828. In 1838, his family removed to Strongford, in the north of Ireland; was educated partly at home and partly at the Belfast Academical and Collegiate Institution. In 1848, though scarcely 20 years of age, he was entrusted with business as a land surveyor; but, in consequence of the potato famine of 1847 and subsequent years, business fell off, and he emigrated to Canada in 1851; for two years was engaged in the United States, but not being a citizen he was not eligible for government employment,

and went to the California gold mines; was unsuccessful and left in bad health. After a few months spent in the South Seas he came to Sydney in 1854, and was appointed land surveyor for the Maitland district, where he remained until 1857. On the death of Sir T. Mitchell, Mr. Adams and three others were selected each to take charge of the surveys of one-fourth of the colony, and commenced the Trigonometrical Survey, but the death of the Surveyor-General interrupted the work. In 1864, he was recalled to Sydney as Deputy Surveyor-General, and became Surveyor-General in 1868. On the death of the Government Astronomer in 1870, he took charge of the Trigonometrical Survey, which is now proceeding. He has been successful in introducing into his department the system of competitive examinations, thereby taking patronage out of the hands of political parties.

ADAMS, Robert Dudley, poet, born July 9, 1829, on board the Rotterdam packet, whilst his mother was returning to England; joined the "Fairy Queen" brig in 1843; was for a short time private secretary to the Hon. Sidney Herbert; arrived in N.S.W., September 21, 1851; has been ever since engaged in business in Sydney; wrote many poems for the English magazines and Australian newspapers, principally for the *Town and Country Journal*, one of which, "The Psalm of Time," is said to be the most remarkable poem ever written in the English language.

ALEXANDER, Maurice, born in London, November 30, 1820; arrived in Sydney in 1834. He was a partner of Mr. Isaac Levey, whose youngest daughter he married in 1857. From 1863 he represented Goulburn in Parliament. He died January 27, 1874. His widow, amongst other beneficent acts, founded in his memory a scholarship in the Sydney University.

ALFORD, Henry, was born at Acton, in Middlesex, February 12, 1816. He came out to South Australia in 1836, and volunteered into the Police Force in 1838; he soon distinguished himself under Mr. Tolmer, his superior officer, by his pluck, energy, and cleverness in capturing some dangerous bushrangers. He was promoted to an Inspectorship, made three trips overland between Adelaide and Victoria and back with the gold escort, and finally left the Force in 1853. During the years he was in the Police Force he assisted to capture 451 felons, some of the worst of whom he took single-handed.

ALLEN, Hon. George, M.L.C., was born in London, November, 1800. He arrived in the colony in January, 1816, and was admitted in 1822 as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court. He married in 1823. In 1842 he was chosen Alderman of the first Corporation of the City of Sydney, and Mayor in 1844. In 1845 he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council, and also honorary Police Magistrate of the city and port. In 1856 he was made a Member of the present Legislative Council, and in the same year was elected Chairman of Committees, which office he held until 1873, when failing sight compelled him to resign. He was connected with many useful and benevolent institutions and was for 56 years an active member of the Sydney Benevolent Society. In 1866 he was made a Member of the Council of Education, from which he retired in 1873. In 1828 he assisted Sir F. Forbes and Messrs. Wentworth and Bland in founding the "Sydney College," on the governing body of which he held office for many years. In 1859 he was elected a Member of the Senate of the University. He was a very active member of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. He died at his residence, Toxteth Park, Glebe, November 3, 1877, at the age of 77.

ALLEN, Sir George Wigram, Knight, son of the late Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., born in Sydney, May 16, 1824. He was educated by Mr. W. T. Cape at his private school, and afterwards at Sydney College. In 1839 he took the first medal in classics, and in the following year gained the highest prizes in the same subject and in mathematics. In 1841 he was articled to his father, and five years afterwards was admitted as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He married in July, 1851, the eldest daughter of the Rev. W. B. Boyce, first President of the Australasian

Wesleyan Conference. In 1853 he was appointed University solicitor, and subsequently one of the superiors officers of that body. In 1859 he was made a Magistrate, and chosen first Mayor of the Municipality of the Glebe, (where he resides,) to which office he was re-elected for 18 consecutive years. In 1860, Sir William Denison appointed him a Member of the Legislative Council. In 1869 he was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for The Glebe, which constituency he has ever since represented. In 1870, he was chosen President of the Law Institute, which office he still holds. He was for fourteen years—1853-66—a Commissioner of National Education, and has been a member of the Council of Education since 1873. On the creation of the department of Justice and Public Instruction in 1873, he was appointed its first Minister, and retained that position till the resignation of the Parkes Administration in 1875. On March 23, 1875, he was chosen Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and re-elected to that office March 30, 1875, and November 27, 1877, and was knighted in 1877. In 1878, he was elected to the seat in the Senate of the University vacant by the decease of his father.

ALLEN, Captain William, formerly in the naval service of the Hon. East India Company, which he entered at an early age, and in which he was distinguished for his courage and cleverness, being spoken of as one of the smartest commanders in the merchant service. He arrived in Adelaide in March, 1839, and shortly after his arrival purchased (in conjunction with his friend Mr. John Ellis) about 4,000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Port Gawler. In the year 1845 Captain Allen joined several other capitalists in the purchase of the Burra Mine, and in the formation of the South Australian Mining Association, of which he was afterwards Vice-Chairman, and, subsequently, Chairman. At the time of his death he was one of the Directors, besides being—as the holder of 228 shares—the largest colonial proprietor. Captain Allen was noted for his generosity, aiding every sect in its attempts to establish and maintain religious worship, one of his latest donations being that of £500 to the North Adelaide Wesleyan chapel, although himself a member of the Church of England. He was one of the original promoters (in conjunction with the Lord Bishop of Adelaide) of St. Peter's College, established in 1849, and at various subsequent periods he gave for this institution no less an amount than £7,000. His private charity also was as extensive, and most judiciously exercised. His death occurred rather suddenly on the morning of October 17, 1856. In his will he bequeathed the sum of £5,000 for pastoral aid purposes, the Lord Bishop of Adelaide being appointed trustee.

ALLWOOD, Rev. Canon Robert, born September 24, 1803, in Jamaica, where his father was Chief Justice, and Speaker of the House of Assembly. He was ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1826, and held a curacy in Clifton, and afterwards was a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral. On December 8, 1839, he arrived in Sydney, and was appointed to the incumbency of St. James's, which he still holds. In 1849, he was made a Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral; he was afterwards appointed to the responsible office of Chancellor of the Diocese of Sydney, and is now Vice-Chancellor of the University.

AMSINCK, Commander Henry, Royal Navy, born 1798, entered the navy in 1811 under Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and served in various ships of the line until he retired on half-pay as lieutenant, in 1844. Captain Amsinck arrived in the colony in 1853 as the representative of a railway and dock company, which, however, was not carried out. He represented West Bourke in one Parliament and unsuccessfully contested Rodney and Maldon. He was one of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory. Captain Amsinck married a sister of the late Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G.C.B. (of Delhi), and a cousin of the late Lord Berners.

ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph, C.B., K.H., was an old and distinguished Peninsular officer. He was born in 1789, and entered the army in 1805 as ensign in the 78th, and served in Calabria and Egypt in the two years following; after that in the Peninsular War until 1811. Promoted to a lieutenancy in

24th Regiment, October, 1808; served with that corps in Spain and Portugal until 1812; was present at the battle of Talavera, (where he was wounded,) and at Busaco on the retreat on the lines of Torres Vedras, and shared the glory of the British Army from October 10, 1810 to March 7, 1811. For these services he was promoted to a company in the York Chasseurs. He was present at the capture of Guadaloupe. He afterwards joined the 50th, and was wounded in the Gwalior campaign. In 1848, he retired from the service. He held for some time the position of Military Commander and Civil Superintendent of Convicts at Norfolk Island. He came to Port Phillip soon after the foundation of the colony, and engaged in squatting pursuits on the Goulburn. In 1852, he was appointed to the Legislative Council. He died at his residence, Fairlie House, South Yarra, July 18, 1877.

ANDERSON, COLONEL WILLIAM ACLAND, C.M.G., is the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, C.B. He entered as ensign in his father's regiment, the 50th, but retired after a few years on the sale of his commission, and was appointed a Commissioner of Gold-fields in Victoria. He was Member for Evelyn in the old Legislative Council, and was appointed to the chief command of the Victorian Volunteer Force on the retirement of Colonel Pitt, by whom it had been raised in 1859. He also commands the "Victorian Artillery Corps." In 1878, he received the honour of the order of C.M.G.

ANDREWS, EDWARD WILLIAM, born in 1813, was the son of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of the Congregational church, Walworth, Surrey. Arrived in Adelaide in September, 1839, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1850, when he joined the Press, and in 1853 became one of the proprietors of the *S. A. Register*, which position he held until his death, February 23, 1877. He, as Mayor of Glenelg in 1867, was the first to receive Prince Alfred on his arrival. He was also a prominent member of the Agricultural Society.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, Q.C., was called to the South Australian Bar in 1855. He entered Parliament in 1857, and was Attorney-General in that year; made Q.C. in March, 1865, and from time to time held the office of Attorney-General until November, 1868, when the Ayres Ministry resigned. He retired from Parliament in 1870, when he was appointed Crown Solicitor and public prosecutor.

ANGAS, GEORGE FIFE, one of the founders of the Colony of South Australia, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 1, 1789. He was the senior partner of an extensive firm of shipowners and merchants in London until 1833, when he retired in a great measure from business and lived in Devonshire. He was appointed one of the Commissioners, and through him the South Australian Company was formed. From the imprudence of his agents in the colony, he suffered heavy losses, and, in 1843, sent his son, Mr. J. H. Angas, to look after his property there: in 1851 he himself emigrated to Adelaide. He is noted for his liberal support of all religious, educational, and charitable objects, and at an early period his name appears as a subscriber to the South Australian School Society, to an infirmary, to a monument to Colonel Light, the first Surveyor-General, and to a fund for the foundation of a Baptist College, to which he contributed £500. Being himself a member of that denomination, he has assisted in sending out several Baptist ministers to the colony, and one of his largest contributions to any object was that of £1,000 to the handsome Baptist Church erected some eighteen years ago in Adelaide. He has contributed at least £5,000 to the Bushman's Club, a most useful institution, initiated by his son, Mr. J. H. Angas. He had at various times contributed largely to benevolent and religious institutions in the colony, and must have given away many thousands sterling to such objects. On January 15, 1851, Mr. Angas arrived in Adelaide with his wife and youngest son, his two elder sons and two daughters having preceded him, one daughter remaining in England. On February 7th, a dinner was given by the leading colonists in Adelaide to welcome Mr. Angas on his arrival. In March, he was elected a member of the Education

Board; in July he was returned to represent the district of Barossa in the Legislative Council under the new Constitution granted to the colony. He was one of the consistent opponents of State-aid to religion, and was generally a warm supporter of liberal and progressive measures. He vigorously opposed the Real Property Act. Mr. Angas at an early period of the history of the colony assisted a number of Germans to come and settle in South Australia, where they have proved themselves useful and thrifty colonists. When the British Government insisted on a certain amount of land being sold before it would consent to the foundation of the colony, he guaranteed the amount deficient, £35,000. We may conclude this notice with an extract from the late Mr. Harcus's work on South Australia, published by authority of the Government of the colony:—"Mr. Angas is one of the best and most useful colonists the province has ever had. He devoted time and labour to the colony when it needed the best assistance of its best friends. More than this, he risked to a large extent his considerable private means, to give the province a start on a safe footing. This venerable gentleman still lives amongst us, and he has the satisfaction of seeing the prosperity of the community which he at first did so much to aid. In that prosperity, as was fitting, Mr. Angas greatly shared; and now, full of years, honours, and usefulness, he is spending the close of his days in the quietude of his beautiful Lindsay House, one of the loveliest spots in the whole colony. Whenever the history of South Australia is written, the name of George Fife Angas must occupy a prominent position in its records."

ANGAS, JOHN HOWARD, the second son of George Fife Angas, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, October, 5, 1823. He early displayed a remarkable aptitude for business, so that when his father's affairs in the new colony of South Australia were suffering from the mismanagement of his agents, he sent out his son, scarcely 20 years of age, to take charge of his business in the colony. Mr. J. H. Angas managed so well that in three or four years he had completely retrieved his father's fortunes. Arriving early in 1843, just after the crash resulting from the dishonour of Colonel Gawler's drafts on the Home Government, no ordinary shrewdness was required in the management of large estates in the colony. Mr. Angas went at once into what was then "the bush," where the pretty township of Angaston now stands, and "turned to with a will," making himself personally and practically acquainted with all the details respecting land and stock, as well as accounts, and he has since found the benefit of his early training, being an excellent judge of all kinds of live stock and of the value of landed property generally. After Mr. G. F. Angas arrived in the colony he suitably rewarded his son's management of his affairs, and Mr. John was fairly started as a stockowner about the year 1853. The following year he took a trip to England, where he married Miss Susan Collins, of Manchester, and he has one son and one daughter. Mr. Angas has vast flocks and herds of sheep, cattle, and horses, and large landed estates. His stock take prizes at every important agricultural show in the colony, and he is constantly seeking to improve the breed by the importation of fresh blood; whilst, on the other hand, stud cattle, sheep, and horses from his stock are sought after in South Australia and the neighbouring colonies. His runs are very extensive, and his freehold estates amongst the largest in the country. Besides his beautiful place "Collingrove," near Angaston, he has a magnificent property of about 50,000 acres at Willowie, near Mount Remarkable, and another still larger at Hill River, which he purchased from Mr. C. B. Fisher. Mr. Angas is a man of quiet, unostentatious manners and habits, very keen in matters of business, but also charitable. Mr. Angas's larger charities comprise the handsome donation of £4,000 to the funds of the Adelaide University, for the foundation of an Engineering Scholarship; the contribution of £1,000 to the Bushman's Club, a most useful institution, of which he was the instigator and one of the chief founders. It is a club for labouring bushmen, where they may have "all the comforts of

a home" whilst visiting the city, without the risks and temptations connected with ordinary public-house life. Mr. Angas was elected to represent the District of Barrossa in the House of Assembly, December 20, 1871, and sat in the House until May 6, 1875, when failing health compelled him to resign. When a representative he was most assiduous in his attention to public business. He is a man who has done great good for the colony, whilst building up a princely fortune for himself and his family.

ARCHER, WILLIAM HENRY, was born in London in 1825. He was placed under the eminent actuary, Mr. F. G. P. Neison, and assisted him in preparing his great work "Contributions to Vital Statistics." He then practised as an actuary in London, but in 1852 followed his parents and brother to Melbourne. In 1853 he was employed in drafting a comprehensive system of legal and statistical registration, which was approved by Mr. Latrobe, the Governor, and the next year he published the Statistical Register of Victoria. In 1854, Major Norman Campbell was made Registrar-General and Mr. Archer his assistant. In 1855, he married Mary Charnley, daughter of Captain Philip Pitt Nind. In 1857 he published a paper called "Facts and Figures" which had considerable success, but which he was compelled to relinquish from want of time. In 1857, he was appointed a Member of the Board of Education. In 1858 he was employed in discovering records in Sydney in relation to Victoria, and found a large mass of documents affecting property. In 1859, on the death of Major Campbell, he became Registrar-General. In 1860 he published Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria from 1835 to 1860. In 1862 the Real Property Act came into force and the duty of carrying out the measure devolved upon him, but after a year he resigned, not agreeing with the Attorney-General in the manner of doing this work. In 1868 however he was again offered its administration and succeeded in restoring order to the departments. In 1874 he was appointed Secretary for Lands and Survey. In 1867 he was called to the Bar. His services, with more than 100 other gentlemen, were dispensed with by the Victorian Government in 1878, on "Black Wednesday."

ARNOLD, HON. WILLIAM MUNNINGS, second son of the Rev. Richard Arnold, was born at Ellough, County Suffolk, England, in 1820. He arrived in the colony in 1839 and settled on the Paterson River. In 1856 he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and always advocated Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Electoral Districts based on Population. In 1858 the Electoral Act in accordance with these principles was carried, and, in the same year, Mr. Arnold was elected Chairman of Committees. In 1860, he became Minister for Public Works in Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson's Ministry, and shared in the carrying of the Lands Act of 1861. The Ministry resigned in 1863, but in 1865 Mr. Arnold again took office under the Cowper Ministry. On October 3, 1865, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly, which office he held until his death, which took place March 2, 1875, when he was unfortunately drowned in the floods at Stradbroke, his estate on the Paterson River, New South Wales. He was one of the most forcible parliamentary orators and most able politicians of his day.

AUSTIN, REV. JOHN BAPTIST, was born at Hertford, December 25, 1789. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School and studied medicine, but in 1828 opened a school at Hastings. Removing to Peckham he became a Congregationalist open-air preacher and afterwards pastor of a chapel near that suburb. In 1843 he came, with his wife and eight children, to South Australia, and for 30 years was engaged in preaching in Macclesfield and the neighbourhood. In 1874 he retired from active life.

ARTHUR, COLONEL SIR GEORGE, of the York Chasseurs. In 1814 he was appointed Superintendent of Honduras, which he held until 1822. In 1824 he arrived in Tasmania as Governor, and remained there until 1836. During his governorship he inaugurated the "Black War" by arranging a *cordon* across the island to capture the blacks; only one was captured, and the cost of the expedition

amounted to £30,000. He was afterwards appointed Governor of Bombay, and died in England, 1844.

ASPINALL, BUTLER COLE, barrister-at-law, born at Liverpool, England, in 1830, son of Rev. James Aspinall, rector of Althorp, Lancashire, but previously officiating at Rochdale, in the same county. The subject of this notice was admitted to the Bar in 1853, and for some years previously was connected with the *Morning Chronicle* and other London papers. In 1854 he arrived in Victoria, under engagement to the *Argus* as law reporter. He was subsequently a contributor to the *Morning Herald*, the *Age*, and *Melbourne Punch*, but commenced to practise as a barrister on leaving the *Argus*. His wit and his ability as an advocate were high; and the talent he displayed on behalf of the accused at the trial of the Eureka Rioters gained him a great colonial reputation. In 1856 he entered Parliament as M.L.A. for Talbot, and became celebrated for his talents as a debater. He was a member of the Heales Government in 1861; and when representative for Portland he was a member of the Macpherson Government in 1869. In 1868 he came to Sydney and ably conducted the defence of O'Farrell, tried for the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred. He was compelled to resign his seat in Parliament in 1870; and in 1871 he became insane, his intellect returning only a short period before his death, which event took place in England, April 4, 1875.

ATKINSON, CAROLINE LOUISA WARING. [*See* CALVERT, MRS.]

"AUSTRALIE" is the *nom de plume* of a well-known writer, the daughter of Sir W. M. Manning, born in Australia; was married in 1873 to Henry Heron, Esq. Mrs. Emily Australie Heron was educated at a private school, but owed much of her taste for literature to the late Dr. Woolley. She made a visit of two years and a half to England, and was there thrown much into literary society, contributing to *Golden Hours*, and Miss C. F. Yonge's *Monthly Packet*. Since her return to the colony she has contributed to the *Town and Country Journal*; and for the last six years her productions, consisting of poems, tales, reviews, &c., have appeared in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Sydney Mail*. A small volume of her poetry, "The Balance of Pain, and other Poems," has been published in England.

AYERS, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1872), M.L.C., was born at Portsea, England, May 1, 1821. He was brought up to the law, and came out to South Australia in 1840, where he continued to follow his profession until 1845, when he took the management of the Burra Burra Mines. In 1857 he was elected a Member of the Legislative Council; joined the Dutton Ministry without office from July 4 to July 15, 1863, when he formed a Ministry, of which he was Chief Secretary and Premier, which position he retained until August, 1864; until March 22, 1865, in Mr. Blyth's Ministry; to September 20, 1865, in Mr. Dutton's Ministry; and, until October 23, 1865, in his own Ministry, retained the Chief Secretaryship; he formed another Ministry May 3, 1867, which lasted until September 23, 1868; for a seventh time, October 13, 1868, a Ministry which existed until November 2, 1868; he again took office, January 22, 1872, in what was known as Mr. Ayers's Ministry, until March 4, 1872; and Sir Henry Ayers's Ministry until July 21, 1873; again, July 6, 1876, until October 26, 1877, in Mr. Colton's Ministry—as Chief Secretary on every occasion.

BADHAM, CHARLES, D.D., is the son of Charles Badham, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Regius Professor of Physic, Glasgow University, and of Margaret (daughter of John Campbell, Esq.) a cousin of Thomas Campbell, the Poet. He was born at Ludlow, in the county of Salop, July 18, 1813, and educated under the celebrated Pestalozzi, and afterwards at Eton; obtained a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1830, where he graduated M.A. in 1837. After seven years in Germany and Italy, he was incorporated M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; ordained Deacon, 1847, and Priest, 1848; appointed Head-master of King Edward's School, Southampton in 1851; D.D. of Cambridge

in 1852; in 1854 was appointed Headmaster of the Proprietary School, Birmingham; in 1860 received from the University of Leyden the degree of Doctor Literarum Honoris Causa; in 1863 was appointed Examiner in Classics to the University of London; and in 1867 Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney. He has been twice married, in 1848 and in 1857, and has four sons and four daughters, all living in New South Wales.

BAKER, Hon. Ezekiel Alexander, M.L.A., was born in Middlesex, England, in the year 1823; was connected in early life with a large manufactory business, his father and grandfather being for many years contractors for military stores to the East India Company and Board of Ordnance. He came out to this colony in the year 1853 as mineralogist to a mining company, but the company breaking up, he was thrown on his own resources. After many vicissitudes, he was in 1860 at the Lambing Flat Gold Field at the time of the Chinese riots. He refused to take part with the rioters in the attempt to drive the Chinese off the gold field by physical force, but was nevertheless chosen by the miners to proceed to Sydney to petition the then Governor, Sir John Young, not to proclaim martial law at Burrangong as had been threatened. In 1866 the great mining rush at Grenfell took place, and he started there the *Mining Record* newspaper. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Southern Gold Fields, for which constituency he now sits, having been chosen for this electorate eight times. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Gold Fields Committee, and after travelling with the members of it for some months, he, in conjunction with them, prepared an elaborate report on the state of the gold-fields of the country. In the year 1873, he was appointed a magistrate of the colony. Upon the resignation of Mr. Garrett as Minister for Lands in the Robertson Ministry in 1877, Mr. Baker accepted office in his place. This ministry fell in March of that year, and upon Mr. John Robertson forming a new administration in August, 1877, Mr. Baker took office in it as Minister for Mines. This Government lasted only about five months, and upon Sir Henry Parkes forming a Government in December, 1878, Mr. Baker again became a minister with the portfolio of the Mining Department.

BALFOUR, Hon. James, M.L.C., Victoria, youngest son of the late John Balfour, merchant, of Leith, Scotland; born at Edinburgh, May, 1830; educated at Edinburgh Academy, of which his father was one of the projectors and shareholders, and which became a powerful rival of the High School. After leaving school he entered an office in Edinburgh, and in 1849 went to London, entering there on a business career. In 1852 he left London for Melbourne, and in July, 1856, became a partner in the firm of James Henty and Co. In 1855 he had been to Geelong to open a branch establishment; whilst there he was Director of the London Chartered Bank, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Trustee of the Savings' Bank, and was appointed a Territorial magistrate by the Nicholson Administration. In 1857 he visited England, and in the year following, the United States and Canada, returning to Victoria early in 1859. In April of that year he married Francis Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Henty. Having previously become a Volunteer, he, on his return to Melbourne, commanded the St. Kilda battery of Artillery. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education to represent the Presbyterian interest, but resigned the position on his second visit to England. In 1866 he contested the electoral district of East Bourke in conjunction with the late Mr. M'Caw, and was returned by a large majority. At the next general election he again stood for the same constituency, and was returned at the head of the poll. Soon after this he made a voyage to England, leaving in 1867, and returning in 1869. He secured the services of the Rev. D. Cameron as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Cairns for the Presbyterian Church. On the retirement of the Hon. W. Degraves from the Legislative Council, Mr. Balfour contested the South Province with Mr. W. Taylor, and was elected by a large majority. As a politician he has always been a Liberal, and has been always

opposed to payment of members. In mercantile matters he has occupied an important position; and has been Chairman of Directors of the Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank, since its establishment in 1874.

BALLANCE, Hon. John, was born in Glenavy, county of Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1839. He was educated partly at the National and partly at a private school. At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to an ironmonger, and after serving his time went to England, and for several years was a commercial traveller for a merchant in Birmingham. When he came out to New Zealand, he became a journalist, and started the *Wanganui Herald*. He entered Parliament in 1875, and became Colonial Treasurer in 1878, in Sir George Grey's Ministry.

BANKS, Sir Joseph, a distinguished naturalist, born at Westminster, Middlesex, England, in 1743; in 1760, entered as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1764 he came into possession of an inheritance, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of collecting plants, and in the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. At this time he made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish naturalist, who had been a pupil of Linnæus, and had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, Banks and Dr. Solander accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander were appointed naturalists to the expedition. Sir Joseph Banks remained for four months on the island of Otaheite; called at and named Botany Bay in consequence of the great variety of flowers and plants there in August, 1770. During this expedition Banks rendered most important services to the cause of botanical science; of these, many parts of the eastern coast of Australia serve by their names as a recognition, not the least important being the naming of that beautiful flower known as the *Banksia*. After being absent nearly three years he returned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He subsequently made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the Hebrides, and were the first to discover the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1777 Sir Joseph Banks was elected President of the Royal Society, which position he held till his death in 1820. Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed his books and botanical collections to the British Museum.

BARKER, Right Rev. Frederic, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, is the son of the late Rev. John Barker, Incumbent of Barlow, in Derbyshire. He was born in 1808, and was sent at an early age to Grantham School. From that school he went to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1829. In 1831 he was ordained, and soon afterwards was appointed to the living of Upton, in Cheshire. In 1835 he was appointed to the charge of the parish of Edgehill, near Liverpool. He fulfilled the work of this important charge with such zeal and ability that he won the esteem of the Liverpool clergy. He was afterwards for some years Incumbent of Barlow, his native parish. Dr. Barker has published at different times several religious works, amongst which is a "Commentary on Twenty-six Psalms." After the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Broughton, the first bishop in this part of the world, he was, in 1854, selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed that prelate as Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of the Province of Australia. Down to the year 1836, when Australia was made a See, and Dr. Broughton was consecrated the bishop, these colonies were included in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta. Dr. Broughton was consecrated Bishop of all Australia; Tasmania and New Zealand were included in his charge. During his episcopate the diocese was

several times divided. The Bishopric of New Zealand was formed in 1841; that of Tasmania in 1842. In 1847 the Diocese of Adelaide, including the whole Colony of South Australia, the Diocese of Melbourne, which is co-terminous with the Colony of Victoria, and the Diocese of Newcastle, consisting of the northern part of this colony and what is now Queensland, were separated from the original diocese. But owing to the rapid increase of population and the advancement of colonization, the reduction of the extent over which the episcopal authority of the Bishop of Australia was exercised did not diminish the importance of the See. Within the reduced limits the number of clergy and of churches was from year to year largely increased. In the year 1850 the Diocese of New Zealand was subdivided, and the Bishopric of Lyttleton erected. In the same year Western Australia was formed into a See. In that year also action was taken by the chief authorities in the Church of England in this part of the world, which prepared the way for a most important change in the constitution and operations of the Church. This was the meeting in Sydney for conference on the affairs of the Province of the six Bishops of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Adelaide. These prelates agreed to recommend the formation of diocesan and provincial synods for the government of the Church of England in Australasia. Dr. Barker was duly consecrated November 30 (St. Andrew's Day), 1854. From the time of Bishop Barker's arrival, in 1855, the project of introducing Synodical Church Government, which he was expected to inaugurate, was before the Church. After prolonged deliberations, and the abolition of the State and Church System by the passing of the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act, which removed obstacles and made the necessity for action the more urgent, the organization so much desired by clergy and laity was at length established, and the first Synod of the Diocese of Sydney met December 5, 1866. Bishop Barker, by the constitutions of the Church, is President of the Synod. Whilst matters were ripening for the introduction of this new development of church life, during the first eleven years of the episcopate of Dr. Barker, he succeeded in carrying out important schemes for the advancement of the church's work. Under his auspices the Church Society was formed, to sustain the operations of the clergy in various parts of the colony. The long tours which he undertook over the distant parts of his diocese led to important results, by awakening in the more populous parishes a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of those who are situated in remote localities, by promoting united action here, and by calling the attention of the church in the mother country to the necessities of the colony. By these journeys, in some of which he was accompanied by Mrs. Barker, the bishop has done much to promote the social welfare of the people, giving to those in the remote and thinly-peopled districts assurance that they are not forgotten in the centre of activity and ambition, and stimulating them to various efforts for self-improvement. In consequence of his representations, authorization and means were obtained for the erection of another diocese in the southern part of the colony. On March 25, 1863, Dr. Mesac Thomas was consecrated as the first Bishop of Goulburn; and the diocese of Bishop Barker was reduced to about half its former extent. Acting in the same spirit of zeal for the welfare of the whole church, he has since used his influence to forward the erection of another diocese in the west—the diocese of Bathurst, which was established in 1869, Dr. Marsden being appointed the first bishop. The diocese of Newcastle has also been twice divided by the formation of the diocese of Brisbane in 1864, and of that of Grafton and Armidale in 1867. So that the Bishop of Sydney is now the Metropolitan of thirteen dioceses—Sydney, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, Maitland, Brisbane, Perth, Goulburn, Grafton, Armidale, Bathurst, and Rockhampton—all formed out of what was thirty-six years ago only an outlying district of the diocese of Calcutta. The working of Synodical Church Government has also led to the introduction

of Rural Deaneries and other local organizations for the more complete development of church life. Dr. Barker's visits to the mother country, on two previous occasions, and during the past year, have been connected with designs of providing for the formation and support of new bishoprics within the province, and other plans for the promotion of the work of the Church. Mrs. Barker died in Sydney in 1876, and on his lordship's third visit to England, last year, he married a second time, and returned to the colony in October, 1878.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., born in London, 1815, educated at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. He was a member of the British Parliament for Leominster from 1845 to 1849; appointed Governor of British Guiana in December, 1848; Governor of Tasmania 1853; Governor of Victoria 1856; in 1863 he was Governor of the Mauritius; in 1870 he was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1877 he retired on his pension. He was twice married—in 1840 to Elizabeth Helen, daughter of J. T. Timins of Hilfield, Aldenham, Herefordshire; (she died in Victoria;) and, secondly to the daughter of General Pratt.

BARLEE, Frederick Palgrave, was born at Doolingworth, county Suffolk, in 1827. He served in the Ordnance department from 1844 to 1855. He was then appointed Colonial Secretary of Western Australia and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He resigned his seat in the Council, November, 1875, and in 1877 was appointed Governor of British Honduras.

BARNET, James, Colonial Architect, New South Wales, born at Arbroath, Scotland, October 17, 1827, was educated at the High School there; went to London, in 1843, and was apprenticed to a builder for five years; became a pupil in drawing and design, and obtained first prize under W. Dyce, R.A. He studied architecture for three years under C. J. Richardson, F.S.A., and was employed as Clerk of Works to the Fishmongers' Company, but decided to emigrate, and arrived in Sydney at the end of 1854; was engaged for some time in building operations; obtained appointment of Clerk of Works to the Sydney University. In 1860 joined the Colonial Architect's department. In 1862 appointed acting Colonial Architect, and Colonial Architect in January, 1865, which position he now holds. He is architect of some of the noblest buildings in the colony,—notably, the new Post Office, the new Crown Lands Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, and the International Exhibition Building, 1879, now being erected in the Sydney Domain.

BARRY, Sir Redmond, Knt.-Bachelor (1860), K.C.M.G. (1877), third son of the late Major-General H. G. Barry, of Ballyclough, county Cork, was born in 1818. He is descended from William de Barry, who married Angharad, granddaughter of Rhys Ap Griffiths, one of the ancient Princes of Wales; and the present head of his family is Lord Barrymore. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., in 1833. In 1838 he was called to the Bar, and the next year arrived in Sydney; shortly afterwards proceeded to Melbourne, and was appointed Commissioner of the Court of Requests. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General with a seat in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the following year he was made a Judge. In 1855 he was made first Chancellor of the University, and in 1856 President of the Trustees of the Public Library. In 1860 he was knighted, and in 1862, on visiting England, was chosen Commissioner for the colony at the International Exhibition. In 1876 he was Commissioner for the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition; and in the absence of both the Governor and the Chief Justice at the end of that year, he for a few days administered the government of Victoria. He is one of the most energetic, able, and accomplished colonists in Australia, and the magnificent Public Library, Technological Institution, and National Gallery of Victoria bear testimony to his learning, his taste, and zeal.

BARTLEY, William, born at Liverpool, January 4, 1801; in 1820 was admitted an attorney of the King's Bench. He arrived in South Australia in July, 1839, where he soon took a leading position

Connolly [? Cotterell]

in his profession. He retired from active business about 1867; but was afterwards appointed solicitor to the Lands Titles Office, a position he still holds.

BASS, GEORGE, born at Asworthy, near Sleaford, where his father had a farm, and died during his son's infancy. The widow and son afterwards went to reside at Boston. From his boyhood, Bass showed a strong inclination for a seafaring life, to which his widowed mother was much opposed. He was apprenticed to Mr. Francis, a surgeon at Boston; and at the end of his apprenticeship walked the hospitals and took his diploma with honour. But his inclination for the sea being unsubdued, his mother, according to a promise she had made, yielded to his wish, and sank a considerable sum in fitting him out and buying a share in a ship, which was totally lost. She also lost a great deal of money by the breaking of a bank; but her intimate friend, Colonel Gardiner, on hearing of it, insisted upon allowing her an annuity for life. He was surgeon of the "Reliance" in which Governor Hunter came out to Sydney in 1795. Here, with Flinders and one boy, he made two exploring voyages, —one to Botany Bay, the other to Illawarra. In 1797 he obtained a whaleboat, and with six men and six weeks' provisions, started on another expedition. By practising economy and obtaining eggs from sea-birds, which he shot, he managed to prolong his researches for eleven weeks, during which he explored 600 miles of the coast to Western Port, and ascertained the existence of the Strait that now bears his name. He then accompanied Flinders through the straits and round Tasmania, in the "Norfolk," of 25 tons, with a crew of eight men. Little is known of him subsequently. Flinders in 1799 writes:—"Of the assistance of my able friend Bass I was deprived, he having quitted the station to return to England." One account says that he died in South America, whilst another says that he was last heard of in the Straits of Malacca.

BATMAN, JOHN, the founder of Victoria, was born in 1800, at Parramatta, N.S.W. In 1820 he went to Van Diemen's Land to settle there. Active warfare was going on between the natives and the colonists; many acts of cruelty were committed, but the object of the Government was not to destroy but to capture, and his services at the head of a party in 1829 drew attention to him. He married, and had one son and several daughters. At this time he resided on a flourishing farm at Kingston. In 1835 an association was formed in Van Diemen's Land, consisting of Messrs. John Batman, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, James and William Robertson, Henry Arthur John Sinclair, Charles Swanston, James Simpson, John Thomas Collicott, Anthony Connolly, Thomas Bannister, and John Helder Wedge, to colonize Port Phillip. It was determined by the Association that Batman should at once cross over to Port Phillip with a view, as Batman states in his journal, "of secretly ascertaining the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural district." He embarked at Launceston in his craft the "Rebecca," 15 tons, Captain Harwood, on Sunday, May 10, 1835, to examine the shores of Port Phillip. He was accompanied by his own servants and some Sydney blacks, Pigeon, Crook, and others, but through contrary winds did not sail until the 18th. He ultimately reached Port Phillip Heads on Friday, May 29th. On Tuesday, June 2nd, he approached what from its description may be supposed to be the site of Williamstown, and prepared for a run up the salt water river. The next day he went off on his expedition with some Sydney blacks. Walking many miles and wanting fresh water, one of the party, Gumm, managed to find some by digging a little well with a stick. On Thursday morning, named Mounts Wedge and Sams, after two others of the Association. He traversed the Keilor Plains and the Deep Creek, and calculated he had been thirty miles that day. On Friday he took a west-north-west direction, crossing more creeks, one of which he called after his wife "Eliza." Smoke was seen to the eastward, and he travelled round to it. On June 6th they started with the expectation of coming up with the natives; they were alongside Merri Creek, called "Lucy" after one of Batman's daughters.

It was here, on the banks of the Merri or Lucy Creek—about the site of Northcote, and overlooking the adjoining sands of Collingwood Flat—that he made his memorable treaty with the aborigines, the history of which he relates as follows:—"After some time, and full explanation, I found eight chiefs amongst them, who possessed the whole of the territory near Port Phillip. Three brothers, all of the same name, were the principal chiefs, and two of them men of six feet high, and very good-looking; the other not so tall, but stouter. The other five chiefs were fine men. After a full explanation of what my object was, I purchased two large tracts of land from them—about 600,000 acres, more or less, and delivered over to them blankets, knives, looking-glasses, tomahawks, beads, scissors, flour, &c., &c., as payment for the land; and also agreed to give them a tribute, or rent, yearly. The parchment the eight chiefs signed this afternoon, delivering to me some of the soil, each of them, as giving me full possession of the tracts of land." The Sunday journal relates:—"Detained this morning some time drawing up triplicates of the deeds of the land I purchased, and delivering over to them more property. Just before leaving, the two principal chiefs came and brought their two cloaks, or royal mantles, and laid them at my feet, wishing me to accept the same. On my consenting to take them, they placed them round my neck and over my shoulders, and seemed quite pleased to see me walk about with them on. I had no trouble to find out their secret marks. One of my natives (Bungett) went to a tree, out of sight of the women, and made the Sydney natives' mark. After this was done, I took with me two or three of my natives to the principal chief, and showed him the mark on the tree. This he knew immediately, and pointed to the knocking out of the teeth. The mark is always made when the ceremony of knocking out the teeth in the front is done. However, after this I desired, through my natives, for him to make his mark; which, after looking about some time, and hesitating some few minutes, he took the tomahawk and cut out in the bark of the tree his mark, which is attached to the deed, and is the signature of the country and tribe." Only those who are acquainted with native habits in the wild state can appreciate the action of Mr. Batman. He was so popular with them that not a few secrets would be imparted to him. "His daughters informed me that he had been once admitted into some of their mysteries, and made a chief." Then in Tasmania, his long residence amongst the blacks there, his agreeable manners along with them, and his curiosity and enterprise, with many years' experience, his knowledge was beyond, perhaps, any man in the country. Though, therefore, his critics may not appreciate these apparently absurd rites, and may regard him as a self-deluded enthusiast, or something worse, it is clear that there was a meaning in all that satisfied himself. The deed drawn up by Mr. Gellibrand was intended, by its formal language, primarily to satisfy the scruples of the civilised. This was the treaty:—"Know all persons that we, three brothers, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, being the three principal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, Monmarmalar, being the chiefs of a certain native tribe called Dutigallar, situate at and near Port Phillip, called by us, the above-mentioned chiefs, Irausnoo and Geelong, being possessed of the tract of land hereinafter mentioned, for and in consideration of twenty pair of blankets, thirty knives, twelve tomahawks, ten looking-glasses, twelve pair of scissors, fifty handkerchiefs, twelve red shirts, four flannel jackets, four suits of clothes, and 50 lbs. of flour, delivered to us by John Batman, residing in Van Diemen's Land, Esquire, but at present sojourning with us and our tribe, do, for ourselves, our heirs, and successors, give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of country situate and being in the bay of Port Phillip, known by the name of Indented Head, but called by us Geelong, extending across from Geelong Harbour about due south for 10 miles, more or less, to the head of Port Phillip, taking in the whole neck or tract of land containing about 100,000 acres, as the same hath been before the execution of these presents delineated and marked out by us, according to the

custom of our tribe, by certain marks made upon the trees growing along the boundaries of the said tract of land, with all advantages belonging thereto, unto and to the use of the said John Batman, his heirs, said tract of land, and place thereon, sheep and cattle, yielding and delivering to us and assigns, to the meaning and intent that the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, may occupy and possess the same, and our heirs and successors the yearly rent or tribute of fifty pair of blankets, fifty knives, fifty tomahawks, fifty pair of scissors, fifty looking-glasses, twenty suits of slops or clothing, and two tons of flour. In witness thereof, we, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, the three principal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, and Monmarmalar, the chiefs of the said tribe, have hereunto affixed our seals to these presents, and have signed the same. Dated, according to the Christian era, this 6th day of June, 1835.—Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us, the same having been fully and properly interpreted and explained to the said chiefs.

(Signed) JAGAJAGA, his × mark.
JAGAJAGA, his × mark.
JAGAJAGA, his × mark.
COOLOOLOCK, his × mark.
BUNGARIE, his × mark.
YANYAN, his × mark.
MONMARMALAR, his × mark.

(Signed) JAMES GUMM,
WM. TODD.
JOHN BATMAN.

"Be it remembered that on the day and year within written, possession and delivery of the tract of land within-mentioned was made by the within-named Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, Monmarmalar, chiefs of the tribes of natives called Dutigallar-Geelong, to the within-named John Batman, by the said chiefs, taking up part of the soil, and delivering the same to the said John Batman, in the name of the whole.

JAGAJAGA, BUNGARIE,
JAGAJAGA, YANYAN,
JAGAJAGA, MOOWHIP,
COOLOOLOCK, MONMARMALAR.

In presence of JAMES GUMM,
(Signed) ALEXANDER THOMSON,
WM. TODD."

[The other deed was almost precisely similar, and it is only necessary to give the first paragraph of it.]

"Know all persons, that we, three brothers, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, Jagajaga, being the paincipal chiefs, and also Cooloolock, Bungarie, Yanyan, Moowhip, and Monmarmalar, also being the chiefs of a certain native tribe called Dutigallar, situate at and near Port Phillip, called by us the above-mentioned chiefs Tramoo, being possessed of the tract of land hereinafter mentioned, for, and in consideration of twenty pair blankets, thirty tomahawks, one hundred knives, fifty pair of scissors, thirty looking-glasses, two hundred handkerchiefs, and one hundred pounds of flour, and six shirts, delivered to us by John Batman, residing in Van Diemen's Land, Esquire, but at present sojourning with us and our tribe, do, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said John Batman, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of country situate and being in Port Phillip, running from the branch of the river at the top of the port, about 7 miles from the mouth of the river, 40 miles north-east, and from thence west 40 miles across Tramoo downs or plains, and from thence south-south-west across Mount Vilumarnatar to Geelong Harbour, at the head of the same, and containing about 500,000, more or less, acres. (Signed, as above.)"

The territory thus purchased included all the western side of Port Phillip Bay. Leaving Batman's Creek, named "after my own good self," and the chiefs with whom he had made his treaty, he passed along Maria's Valley, named after his eldest daughter, and reached a forest. This from the description must be what is now called the Royal Park, by the University of Melbourne. Anxious to get to his vessel, lying at the mouth of the Salt-water River, he found as he descended from the highland that he would have to cross what is now known as Batman's Swamp. On Sunday, June 7th, he walked along the Yarra. He determined to leave three white men—Gumm, Dodd, and Thompson—with three Sydney natives—Bullett, Bungett, and Old Bull—upon Indented Head, with three months supply,

whilst he returned to Van Diemen's Land. Taking with him, therefore, on board, the Port Phillip presents of spears, wommeras, boomerangs, and stone tomahawks, he tried to get from Williamstown waters. But the winds were as unwilling for him to quit the land as they had been for him to visit it. Too active to lose time he took a row up the Yarra. This is his story: "The boat went up the large river, which comes from the east, and I am glad to state about six miles up found the river all good water and very deep. *This will be the place for a village.*" Hastening back from the future Melbourne Wharf he landed at Indented Head on the Tuesday. All his Sydney men wanted to stay, so he permitted Pigeon and Joe, the marine, to remain with the rest—eight in all. They were directed to plant garden seeds, fruits, and potatoes. He left apples and oranges with them and also six dogs, and gave Gumm written authority to put off any person or persons that might trespass on the land he purchased from the natives. Shaking hands all round, the sea party got through the heads on Sunday evening, ran 80 miles that night, and entered Georgetown at 6 on the Thursday morning, with a fair wind up to Launceston, June 18, 1835. Batman returned to Victoria and spent the rest of his days there; he died, May, 1840.

BAYLIS, Henry, born in Edinburgh in 1826, son of Captain Baylis, of the 17th Regiment. He arrived in the colony with his parents in 1831. He was educated at King's School, Parramatta. In 1852 he was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions at Hartley, and in 1857 Police Magistrate at Wagga Wagga, which office he still holds. In 1863 he was severely wounded in an encounter with two bushrangers, Morgan and Clarke, one of whom he shot, and in which his cool courage was very conspicuous. In 1870 he was appointed appraiser of runs in the Riverina District, but the fatigues of the office, with his old wounds, brought on a dangerous illness. In 1875 the Government presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his services in the cause of order.

BAYLY, Nicholas Paget, of Havilah, was born in 1814, at Bayly Park (now Fleurs), South Creek, N.S.W., and is the son of the late Nicholas Bayly. In 1828 he went to England to complete his education, and remained there about four years. Shortly after his return he took charge of Messrs. Lawson's stations at Mudgee, Coolah, and Liverpool Plains. Having gained experience, he began the formation of flocks of his own by the purchase of stud sheep, consisting of rams, imported by the late William Lawson, Esquire, from the flocks of King George III, and from ewes imported by the same gentleman from Saxony, and became one of the most successful Australian breeders, most of the prize flocks in the colonies owing, in some measure, their formation to him. He challenged the Colony of Victoria to compete with New South Wales in the quality of their wool, and himself gained the prize. He is a magistrate of the territory. His practical demonstration of the interest he takes in the advancement of the colony and in the prosperity of all classes and interests in it, have won for him a deserved popularity. He is the owner of a beautiful estate and station near Mudgee, called Havilah.

BELL, Hon. Joshua Peter, President of the Legislative Council, Queensland, born in county Kildare, Ireland, 1826. The family emigrated to New South Wales in the year 1830, when the subject of this notice was only four years of age; he was educated first at the Sydney College, and completed his education at King's School, Parramatta. In the year 1847, Mr. Bell came to the Moreton Bay district, Queensland, and with his father and brothers acquired a magnificent property, known as Jimbour, near Dalby, where they attained considerable fame as woolgrowers, taking champion prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibitions in the colonies against all-comers in one year, and commanding top prices more than once in the English market. Mr. Bell first entered the Parliament of Queensland in the year 1863, and on the formation of the Palmer Ministry in 1871, accepted office in that administration as Colonial Treasurer, which position he held for nearly five years, until 1874. During this time he delivered some sound common-sense financial

speeches which were eulogised by the Press. He represented Dalby uninterruptedly in Parliament till his appointmment as President, Legislative Council, March, 1879. He married Miss Dorsey, a daughter of Dr. Dorsey, and has several children.

BELMORE, Earl of, Somerset Richard Corry, Earl of Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore of Castle Coole, county Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, was born April 9, 1835. He succeeded to the title in 1845, and was elected one of the representatives of the Irish peers in the House of Lords in 1857. In 1867 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales. During his term of government occurred the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the attack on the Prince's life at Clontarf. Nothing of any great importance, politically, took place during Lord Belmore's residence, but his lordship showed himself the ever-ready patron of useful and charitable institutions. Married in 1861, Ann Elizabeth Honoria, second daughter of the late Captain Gladstone, R.N. Has four daughters and one son, Armar, who was born May 5, 1870, in Sydney.

BENNETT, Samuel, born March 20, 1815, in Cornwall, England. Came to Australia in 1841, under special engagement to Messrs. Stevens and Stokes, proprietors of the *S. M. Herald*, and found employment for his energy and ability in the typographical department of that paper. He continued in that office with Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax during their partnership, and with Mr. John Fairfax, and was for seventeen years superintendent of the printing department. In 1859, in partnership with Mr. William Hanson, he purchased the *Empire* newspaper, which had been first started by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes in 1850; and the firm Hanson and Bennett conducted that paper for several years as a daily and also as a weekly journal. Mr. Bennett then became sole proprietor of the *Empire*; and whilst continuing that paper started first the *Evening News* in 1867, and then, in 1870, the weekly newspaper *The Australian Town and Country Journal*. Besides what he has accomplished in journalism, Mr. Bennett wrote a book, which has become a standard work of reference, "The History of Australian Discovery and Colonisation." This history begins with the very earliest notices of the Great South Land in the writings of ancient geographers, and traces, with remarkable fullness and accuracy, the progress of discovery and settlement down to the year 1831. It was first published, in sections, in the weekly *Empire*, and afterwards in one volume. The increasing business connected with the printing office and the publication of the journals prevented the author from continuing the history, as he hoped to do, down to a later period. Mr. Bennett conjoined, to a degree that few have done, personal literary work, of a kind that is fitted to endure, with the successful management of a large newspaper business; and what he has accomplished in his day will be long remembered in Australia. He died at his residence, Mundarrah Towers, Little Coogee, Sydney, N.S.W., June 2, 1878.

BENNETT, William Christopher, was born in Ireland in 1823. He was employed as a pupil on railway surveys in Ireland from 1840 to 1845; as assistant engineer in charge of drainage works in Ireland till 1852. During the next two years he was in France and in South America, where he relieved Lieutenant Strain and his missing party at no small personal risk, for which he received the thanks of the United States Government. At the end of 1854 he proceeded to New South Wales, and for ten months was assistant surveyor in the Survey department. In April, 1856, he was made assistant engineer to the Commisssion for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney. From beginning of 1857 until September he was engaged in the Railway Department, when he was transferred to the Department of Roads, which he assisted Captain (now Colonel) Martindale in organising. He left for England in January, 1861, and returned in November, 1862, when he was appointed Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads, New South Wales, which situation he now holds, having, in addition, been employed on Commissions on the Western Gold Fields, and on Narrow-gauge Railways, also, Water Supply of Sydney and the Drainage of the Hunter River.

BERRY, Hon. Alexander, M.L.C., born in Fifeshire, Scotland, November 30, 1781. He was educated at Cupar School, and at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities, where he studied for the medical profession. He went out to India in the service of the Company, and remained some years in that country. He then entered upon mercantile pursuits, and first visited Sydney in 1808, as captain of the ship "City of Edinburgh." In 1809 he visited New Zealand to procure a cargo of spars for the Cape of Good Hope. Being informed that a ship had been taken by the natives at Wangaroa, he succeeded by great exertions in rescuing the survivors from the vessel—a woman, two infants, and a boy named Davies. After this voyage he settled in Sydney, in partnership with Mr. Edward Woolstoncraft, whose sister he married. In the year 1820 he explored the valley of the Shoalhaven River, where he obtained a large free grant of land. In 1825 he cut a dyke from the river to Crookhaven. His partner died in 1832, and his wife in 1845, leaving no children. Mr. Berry was one of the nominee Members of the first Legislative Council, and was appointed a Member of the Upper House in 1856; this position he retained until 1861. He died, September 17, 1873.

BERRY, Hon. Graham, M.L.A., born at Twickenham, near London, August 28, 1822; educated at Chelsea, and was in business there for several years as a draper and silk-mercer. He came out to Victoria in 1852, and went into business as a wine and spirit merchant. He visited England in 1856, returning the next year. In 1860 he was elected for East Melbourne, and in 1861 for Collingwood, but was rejected in 1865. In 1866 he purchased the *Geelong Register*, and went to reside in Geelong. He was elected for Geelong West in 1868. In 1870 he took office as Treasurer, but the Government soon afterwards resigned. In 1871 he again took the post of Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, and passed the present protectionist tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* duties. In 1872 the ministry resigned. In 1875, on the resignation of Mr. Service, Mr. Berry formed his first administration, taking the post of Chief Secretary and Treasurer. Being defeated on the land tax, and refused a dissolution, he resigned. In 1877 he was returned for Geelong, under the new Electoral Act, and formed his present ministry. In December, 1878, in consequence of the dead-lock between the two Houses of Legislature, he proceeded, with Mr. Pearson, as Ambassador, to London, to ask the British Parliament to settle the difficulty.

BIGGE, Commissioner John Thomas, appointed as King's Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of the colony. His mission was "to examine into all the law regulations and usages of the settlement of the territory and its dependencies, and into every other matter or thing in any way connected with the administration of the Civil Government, the superintendence and reform of the convicts, the state of the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments, revenue, trade and resources." The cause of this Imperial mission originated in the idea which the Imperial Government began to entertain, that the time had arrived when transportation to New South Wales might be discontinued as a matter of expediency. Mr. Bigge arrived in New South Wales in the "John Barry," September 25, 1819. These investigations extended over two years, and in January, 1822, Mr. Bigge's reports (three in number) were printed by order of the House of Commons. The first report dealt with the question of Penal Discipline; the second with the Judicial Establishment; and the third with Ecclesiastical matters, and Trade and Agriculture. The result of this Commission was that the Commissioner did not advise the discontinuance of transportation, but a modification of the system of discipline. With reference to the Judicial business, he recommended that the salaries of the Judges should be increased, instead of receiving a portion of the Court fees, which they were then allowed to do. Mr. Bigge was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Hobbes Scott, as Secretary. His labours being terminated, Mr. Bigge embarked for England, with Mr. Scott, in H.M. Ship "Dromedary," February 14, 1821.

BINNEY, Rev. Thomas, born 1798, at Newcastle on Tyne, England; educated

at Hymondley College; commenced as minister of the Independent Chapel, Isle of Wight; removed in 1829 to London, to the pastorate of the King's Weigh-house Chapel; he delivered many able addresses; was the first to introduce chanting into the services of Independent congregations. In 1845 he visited the United States and Canada; in 1857 set out on a tour through the Australian Colonies, where he preached and lectured to large audiences. His correspondence with the Bishop of Adelaide, commenced by His Lordship, excited much attention when it appeared in the English and Australian journals. Mr. Binney continued his labours in Australia about two years, after which he returned to England and resumed his duties as pastor of the King's Weigh-house Chapel. During his stay in Australia he published a work on "The Bishop of Adelaide's idea of the Church of the future," which has since been issued in London, with additional matter, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Church Life in Australia," including "Thoughts on Some Things at Home." He died February 24, 1874.

BLACK, NEIL, born at Cowal, Argyleshire, in 1804. Until 1837 he lived with his elder brother Walter, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the breeding and management of stock. He then determined to emigrate, and entered into a partnership for five years with Mr. Finlay, of Toward Castle, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. Stewart of Glenormiston; and in April, 1839, came out to Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and settling at Melbourne, purchased a station at Glenormiston. In 1843 he returned to Scotland to see his partners, and the partnership was renewed; in 1845 he returned to Melbourne and took up additional land at Warryenga. Sheep did not thrive, but Mr. Black did well there with cattle. In 1852 he again visited home for two years, where he married Miss Grace Greenshield Leadbetter, and in 1856 returned with her to Victoria. He was shortly afterwards elected to the Legislative Council, for the Western Province. In 1865 he sold Warryenga. In 1868 the partnership was finally dissolved. Mr. Black is one of the most successful breeders of stock in Victoria.

BLAND, WILLIAM, M.R.C.S., born in London, November 5, 1789. Being the son of a distinguished medical practitioner, he was designed from an early age to follow his father's profession. On leaving Merchant Tailors' School, he became his father's pupil, but attended the lectures of the most distinguished professors of the day in anatomy, physiology, and general pathology. When scarcely of age he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and soon afterwards received an appointment in the Royal Navy. The vessel to which he had been assigned was under orders to sail for Bombay. Mr. Bland, like most young men of his social status at that time, had been brought up with peculiar notions of "honour"; and being a young man of an energetic physique and quick temperament, he was easily offended. Some misunderstanding having, during the early part of the voyage, arisen between him and the purser of the ship, it culminated in a quarrel when the vessel neared the Persian Gulf, and a duel was arranged between the irate parties when they reached land. It came off, and proved fatal to the purser, who fell at the first shot. An insinuation of unfairness on the part of Lieutenant Randall led to a second duel, in which neither principal was hurt, but both were afterwards arrested, subsequently tried at Calcutta, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Mr. Bland was exiled to Sydney, where he arrived in 1814, and in seven or eight months later began to practise his profession, a free pardon having in the meantime been granted to him. Whilst smarting under domestic affliction of the most serious description, Mr. Bland libelled Governor Macquarie, was tried before the Supreme Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, and fined £50 with twelve months' in Parramatta Gaol, every day of which was rigidly exacted. On his release, he began that creditable course of public duty and philanthropy with which his name will be ever associated. Next to Wentworth, Australia is indebted to him for the political institutions she now enjoys. His energetic action as a member of the Patriotic Association, his letters to Charles Buller, M.P., on the indefeasible rights of

the colonists, and his attention to the public charities, gained for him a deserved popularity, which resulted in his return, in 1843, as one of the Members for Sydney, to the first elective Legislature, the old Council. It would be impossible within these limits to give even a *resumé* of his public career. On his retirement from the Council, consequent on his defeat (in 1848) for the representation of Sydney by Mr. Lowe, Dr. Bland devoted himself to the practice of his profession and to those philanthropic labours which endeared him to hundreds of his fellow-colonists. He died suddenly at his residence, College-street, on the morning of Tuesday, July 21, 1868, in the 79th year of his age. The attendance at his funeral showed how greatly he was appreciated by all classes of the community. His mortal remains—the first ever conveyed from the Mortuary Chapel—were interred at the Necropolis, where a suitable monument has been erected to his memory.

BLAXLAND, GREGORY, born in Kent in 1771, married in 1798 Eliza, daughter of John Spurden, Esq. In 1806 he came out to Sydney with his wife and three children. In 1813 he, with W. C. Wentworth and Lieutenant Lawson, was the first to perform the heroic work of crossing the Blue Mountains, which had several times previously been unsuccessfully attempted. In 1822 he visited England, and from what he saw at the Cape on that voyage introduced the cultivation of oaten hay in the colony. He died January 3, 1853.

BLAXLAND, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., born at Fordwich, in Kent, January 4, 1769. He belonged to one of the oldest county families in England, and was educated at King's School, Canterbury. He lived on his estate in Kent until 1807, when, partly induced by the request of the British Government, he emigrated to New South Wales. He was one of the first immigrants who brought a large capital to the colony. He had married in 1797, Harriet, daughter of John Louis de Marquet, of Calcutta. He joined in the deposition of Governor Bligh in 1808. In 1824 he was nominated to the Legislative Council, and retained his seat in it until 1844, when finding the duties too much for his advanced age he resigned. He died August, 5, 1845. He distinguished himself by his protests in the Council against pensions for Home services, which he thought should not be paid from the Colonial revenue.

BLEASDALE, JOHN IGNATIUS, D.D., was born at Twirkham, Lancashire, in 1822. He was educated at private schools at Preston, and in 1836 entered the English College, at Lisbon, where he remained for eight years, when ill health compelled him to return to England, and he completed his studies at St. Mary's College, Oscott, under Dr. (Cardinal) Wiseman, by whom he was ordained priest. For five years he was employed as garrison chaplain at Weedon. In 1851 he arrived in Melbourne, where he has since resided. In 1855 he became Vice-President of St. Patrick's College, and originated the Microscopic Society. In 1865, when on the Royal Commission of the first Intercolonial Exhibition, he obtained a grant of £10,000, to be expended on the hall of the Technological and Industrial Museum. In 1875 he obtained the expenditure of £2,000 for a School of Chemistry. He is perhaps best known by his writings on special mineralogy and on wines. He was for several years private secretary to the Bishop of Melbourne.

BLIGH, WILLIAM, was born in 1753. In 1789 he was sent in the "Bounty" to the South Sea Islands. The History of the Mutiny of the "Bounty" is well-known, and his boat voyage of 3,500 miles to the Island of Timor without having lost a man, is worthy of record. Bligh subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adventures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and accomplished the object of his mission, viz., obtaining bread-fruit and others to be transported to the islands of the West Indies. In 1806 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, but the severity of his measures caused him to be arrested by order of the Civil and Military Officers of the colony, which event took place January 26, 1808. He returned to England in 1809, where he died in 1817. His conduct in

New South Wales was upheld by the British Government, and those who were instrumental in his arrest received punishment.

BLYTH, Sir Arthur, Knt., C.M.G., Agent-General in London for South Australia, was born at Birmingham, March 21, 1823, and was educated at King Edward's Grammar School in that town. He arrived in the colony in 1839, with his father and brothers, and was engaged in business until 1861, when he retired. He was elected a Member of the South Australian Parliament under the New Constitution soon after its establishment, and devoted himself earnestly and studiously to the business of political life. He took a prominent position in many ministries, and was appointed Agent-General, February 16, 1877, on the death of the former Agent, Francis S. Dutton, C.M.G. After this appointment he received the honour of Knighthood from Her Majesty, with the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

BONNY, Charles, born at Sandon, near Stafford, England, October 31, 1813; was educated at the Grammar School at Rugby in the same county. In 1834 he went to Sydney as clerk to Sir W. Burton. In April, 1838, he brought the first lot of cattle overland from New South Wales to South Australia, and the following year brought over another lot by the southern route, which he was the first to open up. Shortly afterwards he settled in South Australia. In 1842 he was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands, which he held until the end of 1857. In 1869 he was made Manager of Railways, and in 1871 was removed to the office of Inspector of "Lands Purchased on Credit," and this appointment he still holds.

BOOTHBY, Hon. Benjamin, late Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, February 5, 1803; was called to the Bar as Barrister-at-law at Gray's Inn, London, and was afterwards appointed Revising Barrister for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was Recorder of Pontefract. In February, 1853, he received from Her Majesty the appointment of Second Judge of the Supreme Court of South Australia, and was sworn in October 17th of the same year. Owing to his objections to the "Real Property Act" (Torrens Act) he was moved from the office of Judge by the Parliament of the colony, in July, 1867. He died June 21, 1868.

BOOTHBY, Josiah, C.M.G., Under-Secretary in the South Australian Government, born at Nottingham, April 8, 1837; entered the service as clerk in the office of Colonial Secretary in 1853, was transferred to Audit Office, 1854, and advanced to be Chief Clerk in 1856. He was transferred to the Chief Secretary's office, where he became Chief Clerk in 1859; Government Statist and Superintendent of Census in 1860; assistant secretary and Government Statist in 1866; Under Secretary in 1868; Corresponding Member of the Statistical Society of London in 1869; Commissioner for the International Exhibition, 1872; Executive Commissioner for South Australia at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; after which he received the order of C.M.G., and the Cross of the Legion of Honour of France.

BOOTHBY, William Robinson, Sheriff of South Australia, was born September 26, 1829. Took his degree of B.A. at the London University; arrived in the colony with his father, Judge Boothby, and family in 1853; was appointed Sheriff and Returning-Officer in 1854, and Marshall of the Vice-Admiralty Court in 1862. He also holds the office of Comptroller of Her Majesty's Gaols and Labour Prison, and is on the Council of the Senate of the Adelaide University. He has utilised the prison labour successfully in the cultivation of the olive, and has published a valuable little work on the subject.

BOUCAUT, Hon. James Penn, son of the late Captain Boucaut, H.E.I.C.S., was born near Falmouth, in Cornwall, England, October 29, 1831; educated at the Rev. Mr. Hayley's school in that county. In 1846 he came out, with his father, to Adelaide. He spent a few years in the interior, and then devoted himself to the study of law under the direction of C. Fenn, Esq. In November, 1855, he was called to the Bar; entered Parliament in the beginning of 1862, having been elected

by the City of Adelaide, on the retirement from the Assembly of Mr. Hanson, who was then appointed Chief Justice. In 1863, Mr. Boucaut was defeated in East Adelaide, and remained for two years out of Parliament. In October, 1865, having been placed at the head of the poll for West Adelaide, he, in conjunction with the late Hon. J. Baker, negotiated an alliance between the late Mr. Hart and several gentlemen who joined the Government of the latter, formed by him on the defeat of Mr. Ayers's Government; and in March, 1866, on Mr. Hart's departure from the colony for England, Mr. Boucaut formed a Government consisting of himself, Sir A. Blythe, Sir Wm. Milne, Mr. Duffield, and Mr. English. This Government was broken up in April, 1867. Mr. Boucaut, on his retirement, had a Q.C.ship pressed upon him by the Chief Justice and by the Governor, Sir D. Daly, but he then declined it. Subsequently, he was frequently solicited to take office, but declined till 1872, when he joined Mr. Hughes's short-lived Ministry, principally to establish a maxim he had laid down, and then fought for with great energy, viz., that the Governor of South Australia was not entitled, under all circumstances, and at all times, absolutely to say that the framer of the Government should be necessarily the head of the Government. Mr. Boucaut was then out of office till June, 1875, when he formed the Boucaut Ministry, to carry out the celebrated "Boucaut Policy." This Ministry was re-constituted by Mr. Boucaut on the appointment of Mr. Way to be Chief Justice and the retirement of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Colton, the latter of whom was anxious to attend for a time more closely to his business. The re-constituted Ministry was defeated on the meeting of Parliament in June, 1876, on the ground that Mr. Boucaut had joined some of his opponents. The succeeding Ministry under Mr. Colton adopted Mr. Boucaut's policy with regard to the carrying out of public works without his policy of increasing the revenue and emigration. Mr. Colton's Government was removed, however, from office in October following, by reason of an attempt to coerce the Upper House, and Mr. Boucaut again took office. He was distinguished by his opposition to plutocracy and his consistent advocacy of the rights of all parts of the community. He was opposed to extreme views and attempts at sudden change. He sought to avoid anything like a Government of surprises and shows, and to introduce a grand, but cautious and gradual policy, so as to legislate for the future. He had faith in the development of beneficial results from right action; and did not sacrifice a far-seeing purpose for the sake of a present advantage, nor would he court popularity by the sacrifice of his own independence. He was, perhaps, of all Australian politicians the most national, looking not only to the business of South Australia, but to the whole of these colonies. He had seen and publicly declared his belief in the community of interest between South Australia and New South Wales. Consequently, he advocated, as a matter of the highest importance to both of them and to the whole of Australia, the maintenance of a good understanding between these two colonies. In the work of railway extension Mr. Boucaut tried for a union of the two colonies; and applied to the N. S. W. Government for authority to carry out the railway from Adelaide into Wentworth. Mr. Boucaut also started, and to a large extent carried into effect, the policy of constructing a railway from Adelaide across the continent to Port Darwin. Of this grand line, 200 miles, reaching to the Government Gums, and opening up one of the finest tracts of country in the world, is in course of construction. With these costly works in progress, the colony of South Australia has a smaller debt and less taxation, in proportion to its population, than any other Australian colony; and this prosperous financial condition is due in a great measure to the sound policy and the firm resolution of Mr. Boucaut. He resigned office in September, 1878, and accepted a Puisne Judgeship of the Supreme Court of South Australia.

BOURKE, Lt.-General Sir Richard, K.C.B., born in 1778; educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford; entered the army in 1798; was in Holland during the campaign of 1799, with the

Duke of York, and severely wounded. In 1806 he was appointed Quartermaster-General in South America; was present at the storming and siege of Monte Video, and in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. He served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope in 1825; Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales from 1831 to 1837; died at his seat in Limerick, Ireland, in 1855. In 1835 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. The people of New South Wales erected a magnificent bronze statue to his memory in the Domain, Sydney, and it bears the following inscription, which records his services for the people :—"This statue of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., is erected by the people of New South Wales, to record his able, honest, and benevolent administration from 1831 to 1837. Selected for the government at a period of singular difficulty, his judgment, urbanity, and firmness justified the choice. Comprehending at once the vast resources peculiar to this colony, he applied them for the first time systematically to its benefit. He voluntarily divested himself of the prodigious influence arising from the assignment of penal labour, and enacted just and salutary laws for the amelioration of penal discipline. He was the first Governor who published satisfactory accounts of the public receipts and expenditure. Without oppression or detriment to any interest, he raised the revenue to a vast amount, and from its surplus realized extensive plans of immigration. He established religious equality on a just and firm basis, and sought to provide for all, without distinction of sect, a sound and adequate system of national education. He constructed various public works of permanent utility. He founded the flourishing settlement of Port Phillip, and threw open the wilds of Australia to pastoral enterprise. He established Savings Banks, and was the patron of the first Mechanics' Institute. He created an equitable tribunal for determining upon claims to grants of lands. He was the warm friend of the liberty of the Press. He extended trial by jury after its almost total suspension for many years. By these and numerous other measures for the moral, religious, and general improvement of all classes, he raised the colony to unexampled prosperity, and retired amid the reverent and affectionate regret of the people, having won their confidence by his integrity, their gratitude by his services, their admiration by his public talents, and their esteem by his private worth." Sir Richard Bourke's daughter was married to Mr. (now Sir) E. Deas Thomson, Imperial Colonial Secretary for New South Wales.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson, born in Ireland in 1821, is the son of the Rev. Edward Bowen. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, and at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed President of the University of Corfu, which post he held for four years, and obtained reputation by his "Ithaca in 1850," and "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," as well as for his criticisms on Lord Seaton, the Commissioner. In 1854 he was made Chief Secretary, and held that office until 1859. He married, in 1856, Countess Roma, daughter of Count Roma, then President of the Senate. He was appointed first Governor of Queensland in 1859, and was received with enthusiasm; but before his eight years' administration closed, a period of depression came over the colony, and Sir G. Bowen was blamed for what perhaps was due rather to the circumstances of the times than to any fault of his. In 1867 he was appointed to New Zealand, and during his five years' government was highly popular. In 1872 he was promoted to the important government of Victoria, in a highly complimentary despatch from the Home Government. He was appointed Governor of the Mauritius in 1879, and left Melbourne in March for his destination amidst the acclamations of the people.

BOWKER, Richard Rother Steer, M.L.A., born in Lincolnshire, August 30, 1815. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed at the Nottingham General Dispensary. After serving his time there he became a student of medicine in Scotland; afterwards in London, and finally in Paris. He commenced his profession at Bingham,

in Nottinghamshire, at the age of 22, and quickly gained an extensive practice; but his health failing from overwork, a sea-voyage was thought necessary. After two voyages as medical superintendent of an immigrant ship, he passed a short time in Newcastle, N.S.W. He then spent two years in travelling in the East Indies, for the purpose of medical researches in that part of the world, and in 1853 returned to settle in Newcastle. He was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for Newcastle in 1856, but on the dissolution of the House in 1859, did not offer himself for re-election. In 1858 he married Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. Phillips, of the Paterson, who died in 1878 leaving eight children. In 1873 he removed from Newcastle to reside at Avoca, Darling Point, and in 1877 was re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for Newcastle, which position he still retains.

BOWMAN, GEORGE, was born in Scotland in 1795. His father, Mr. John Bowman, brought his family out to New South Wales in the year 1798. George, the second son, when he grew up, devoted himself to pastoral pursuits. In 1843 he was elected a Member of the Legislative Council for the Hunter River district. He died at his residence at Richmond, August 26, 1878.

BOYD, BENJAMIN, son of Edward Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall, Wigton, N.B., is descended from an ancient Scottish family. He was born about the year 1796, and came out to Sydney in 1840-41, for the purpose of organizing the various branches of the Royal Bank of Australia. He purchased station property extensively in the Monaro district, Riverina, Queensland, and elsewhere. He made a settlement at Twofold Bay with more than one object in view. In the first place he erected a large store there for the purpose of supplying his stations on Monaro, so as to save the heavy expense attending carriage overland all the way from Sydney. Then he erected premises for boiling-down the sheep into tallow. He at the same time speculated largely in whaling, and Twofold Bay was the rendezvous for his whale ships. On the south head of Twofold Bay he erected a light-house for the purpose of directing vessels coming to his wharf; but this was a scheme which proved abortive, since the New South Wales Government refused to permit the exhibition of a light, unless a guarantee were given for its constant maintenance. Another business which he carried on extensively, was shipping cattle to Tasmania, New Zealand, and other markets. Mr. Boyd had also in view the making of Boyd Town a place of commercial importance, by stealing a march on the Government, which had made Eden the official township. Another of Mr. Boyd's many enterprises deserves particular notice. He was the first, or amongst the first, to attempt to procure cheap labour by the employment of South Sea Islanders. He engaged a large steamer, with five smaller vessels as tenders for this enterprise. His experiment was made with natives from the New Hebrides. He landed several ship-loads of the natives at Twofold Bay, and despatched them to his stations in the interior; some were allotted to his station at Deniliquin, and others were sent to Ulupna, on the Murray. They were engaged to act as shepherds or hut-keepers for a term of years, at 6d. per week, with a new shirt and a Kilmarnock cap every year. A very short trial proved their unfitness for pastoral life. Instead of being of any service on the stations, they stood in need of constant watching, to keep them out of mischief. By some means or other most of them found their way to Sydney, where they created no small consternation amongst the women and children as they marched through the streets all but naked, bearing their formidable clubs and other weapons, as if ready to commence an attack. Finally, after being experimented on in various ways, amongst others as seamen on board Mr. Boyd's whalers, some of them got back to their native shores. Meanwhile the company with whose money this immense business was being carried on began to manifest uneasiness in regard to the management. The shareholders certainly received accounts from time to time of the increase of their flocks and herds, of the millions of acres that belonged to them, of the outgoings and ingoings of the

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Why omitted?

fleet of whalers, but their looked-for 6 per cent. was never forthcoming. Ultimately they grew so dissatisfied that a change in the management was demanded. Arbitrators were called in to arrange matters between the dissentients, and after a good deal of trouble, Mr. Boyd agreed to retire and to resign all claims on the Company, on condition of receiving three of the whale ships, his yacht called the "Wanderer," in which he had come from England, and two sections of land at Twofold Bay. His ultimate fate was sad. He embarked with a digging party, mostly consisting of Australian aboriginals, on board the "Wanderer," and sailed for California in 1850, at the time of the gold excitement there. He was unsuccessful, and was on his way back to Sydney when his yacht touched at one of the islands in the Solomon Group known as Gaudalcanar. There he went ashore with a black boy to have some shooting, and is supposed to have been murdered, as he was never seen again. Vessels were at various times despatched from Sydney to the island, and every inquiry possible was made. On one occasion the natives said he was murdered, and showed a skull (which was brought to Sydney), as that of the unfortunate gentleman; but it proved not to have belonged to a European, but a man of native race. On Mr. Boyd's retirement from the management of the Royal Banking Company, its affairs became more and more involved, and after being in Chancery some years, the property was disposed of by order of the Official Assignee in London. The stations in Monaro sold well, but those in Riverina and elsewhere left a deficit of £80,000, which the shareholders had to make up in order to recoup the Sydney firms who had made advances to the Company. Thus passed away one of the largest properties ever held in Australia, and nothing now remains to mark its existence, save those magnificent ruins which Mr. Boyd erected at Boyd Town in the hey-day of his prosperity.

BRAMSTON, JOHN D., graduated B. A. at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1854, Fellow of All Souls', in 1855; called to the Bar in 1857. In 1859 went to Queensland as Private Secretary to Sir G. Bowen, which office he resigned in 1861. Was a Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils from 1863 to 1866, and of the former until 1869. He went to England in 1867, and was Assistant Boundary Commissioner for Devon and Cornwall under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland in 1868; was Attorney-General, May, 1870; resigned at the end of 1873; represented Burnett district in the Assembly from April, 1871, to Dec., 1873. Appointed Attorney-General at Hong Kong in 1873; acted as Judge from February to May, 1874; was appointed an assistant under Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, June 30, 1876.

BROADHURST, EDWARD, Q.C., "Father of the New South Wales Bar," born at Bath, England, July 2, 1810, and educated by his father, the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, until he attained his fifteenth year, when he was placed under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Butler, Head-Master of Shrewsbury School; here he stayed for three years. At the age of 18 he entered Magdalen College, Cambridge. Whilst at Cambridge he became first Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos, but was unable to take his degree; and as from conscientious scruples he refused to make the necessary religious declaration, shortly afterwards went to London, became a member of the Middle Temple, and studied under Mr. Walter Oke Edye, an eminent Special Pleader, who had a large practice. Mr. Broadhurst was called to the Bar in 1837. He arrived in Sydney January 31, 1838, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1859 he re-visited England, remaining there about eighteen months; with this exception he has resided continuously in New South Wales for forty-two years. He was for many years leader of the Bar in New South Wales, and was considered one of its ablest and wittiest members. He has now retired from practice.

BRODRIBB, WILLIAM ADAMS, born in London May 27, 1809, is the eldest son of the late William Adams Brodribb, an English solicitor, who arrived in Hobart Town in 1816, where he held the office of

Clerk to the Judge-Advocate, and subsequently that of Under Sheriff. Mr. Brodribb came over to New South Wales in 1836, and formed a cattle station in the Maneroo district, (which he sold about two years afterwards,) and also a sheep station on the Murrumbidgee, near Gundagai. Mr. Brodribb then acquired an interest in a large pastoral property near Goulburn, in connection with the late Auditor-General, William Lithgow, which property Mr. Brodribb managed. During his residence near Goulburn Mr. Brodribb formed a sheep, cattle, and horse station on the Broker River, in the Port Phillip district, which he disposed of about twelve months afterwards. A small company being formed to explore Gippsland by the "Overlanders," consisting of Mr. Brodribb and seven others, they chartered a vessel called the "Singapore," and proceeded to Corner Inlet, where they remained a fortnight, but could not find a landing place for their stores and horses. They had almost made up their minds to abandon the enterprise when the idea occurred to them to take a trip along the coast to where the "Clonmel" steamer had been wrecked, at the western end of the Ninety-mile Beach. When they reached this spot they noticed a channel of deep water stretching inland for some distance, and then branching off right and left. Next morning they pulled up the right-hand channel for ten or twelve miles, when they discovered two rivulets, which they named the "Albert" and the "Tara"—the latter after their black boy companion, Charlie, March, 1841. After forming a depôt at a place they called Port Albert, the "Singapore" was sent back to Melbourne, three members of the company returning in her, whilst Messrs. Kirsopp, Kinghorne, Norman McLeod, and Brodribb remained. After exploring the surrounding country and meeting with many difficulties and hardships, they returned to Melbourne, in April, 1841. The Goulburn property having proved an unprofitable investment, Mr. Brodribb relinquished his interest in it and took charge of Mr. Bradley's extensive pastoral properties in Maneroo, of which he retained the management for upwards of twelve years. Mr. Brodribb left Mr. Bradley's employment in 1855, and crossed the Australian Alps with a herd of cattle, sheep, and horses, and after four months' travelling, reached Wanganella, on the Billabong, where he settled on the Wanganella Run, which he purchased in an unimproved state from a Mr. Innes, the first occupant. Alarmed at the prospect of invasion by free selectors under provisions of the Land Act of 1861, Mr. Brodribb sold out and went to reside in Melbourne, where he was elected Member for Brighton, and remained in Parliament for about a year, when he resigned, visited England, where he remained for two years, and then returned to New South Wales and formed several stations in the Lachlan district, some of which he still holds. In 1874 Mr. Brodribb visited England a second time, and during his sojourn in London was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. When in England Mr. Brodribb gave Sir Daniel Cooper much valuable assistance in bringing about certain reforms in the wool trade. Mr. Brodribb returned to the colonies at the end of 1874, and in 1876 purchased Buckhurst, near Sydney, where he now resides. In 1877 he was appointed a Member of the New South Wales Commission at the Paris International Exhibition, and in February, 1879, was appointed a member of the Commission of the New South Wales International Exhibition. Mr. Brodribb was gazetted to the Commission of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales in 1847, and subsequently to that of the Colony of Victoria.

BROMBY, Right Rev. Charles Henry, D.D., born in 1814, is the son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull. He was educated at Uppingham, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A., in 1837. In 1843 he became the Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham. In 1847, together with the present Dean of Carlisle, he there founded the Normal College for Schoolmasters and became Principal of the College, which office he held until 1864, when he was appointed Bishop of Tasmania on the resignation of Dr. Nixon.

He is a strong advocate of the Colonial Church's independence of the Mother Church. He attended the Lambeth Conference in 1878.

BROMBY, JOHN EDWARD, D.D., born at Hull, in 1809, was educated at Uppingham, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1832, and in 1834 was ordained deacon. He was acting Principal of the British College, and in 1836 married the daughter of Alderman Lilly, of Bristol. He became Principal of Mortimer House, Clifton, and afterwards of Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In 1858 he came out to Melbourne as Head Master of the Church of England Grammar School, which post he resigned in 1875. He took charge of the parish of Toorak during the absence on leave of the incumbent. In 1877 he became the incumbent of St. Paul's, Melbourne. A lecture of his—"Beyond the Grave"—caused about four years ago some controversy.

BROUGHTON, RT. REV. WILLIAM GRANT, D.D., first Bishop of Sydney, born in Westminster, May 22, 1788, was educated at King's School, Canterbury. In 1807 he obtained an appointment in the East India House as clerk in the Treasury, where he remained for five years, but relinquished it to enter the Church. He spent some time studying at Canterbury, and then entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and in January, 1818, took the degree of B.A., as sixth Wrangler of that year. In 1823 he took the degree of M.A. He was ordained deacon in January, 1818, and admitted to priest's orders the same year. He was for some years Curate of Hartley, Westhall, Hants, and then of Farnham. Having attracted the attention of the Duke of Wellington (whose residence was close to Hartley, Westhall) His Grace conferred the office of Chaplain of the Tower upon him, and shortly afterwards offered him the Archdeaconry of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott, which he accepted, and arrived in Sydney in 1829. He spent several years in visiting the different settlements and districts, and made a voyage to New Zealand. In 1834 he returned to England, to provide larger means for the spread of the gospel in these colonies. As one of those means he was consecrated Bishop of Australia, February 14, 1836. When more bishops were appointed in 1847, he was nominated Metropolitan. He made several visits to England. On the last occasion he left in August, 1852, and after a troublesome voyage arrived in England, where he died, February 20, 1853, at the house of Lady Gipps, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. He married, July 13, 1818, Sarah, the eldest daughter of Rev. John Francis, Rector of St. Mildred's. He had one son, who died in Sydney, and two daughters. Mrs. Broughton died in Sydney, September 16, 1849.

BROWN, ALEXANDER, was born in Lanark, in Scotland, in 1827. In 1841 he was brought out by his father with the rest of his family, who settled in the Hunter River district. With his two brothers he first began the private working of coal in the Hunter. This infringed the Australian Agricultural Company's monopoly, and gave rise to litigation. The matter was eventually compromised by the Government making some concessions to the Company in compensation for their monopoly being cancelled. Mr. Brown's energetic career was closed by death, May 30, 1877.

BROWN, STEPHEN CAMPBELL, M.L.A., born in Sydney, October 21, 1829, was educated by Mr. Cape, and in 1843 entered the office of Mr. Thurlow, to whom he was afterwards articled. In 1852 he was admitted as an attorney. In 1864 he was elected to the Assembly for Newtown, and has continuously represented that constituency. In 1866 he advocated the Public Schools Bill, improvements in the Municipalities and other Acts, and for some years was a Member of the Council of Education, New South Wales. He was offered portfolios in at least five Governments, but always declined to take office.

BROWNE, THOMAS ALEXANDER, born in England, August 6, 1827, is the eldest son of the late Captain Sylvester John Browne, formerly of the East India Company's Service, and of Enmore, New South Wales, and Hartlands, Victoria, who in the year 1830 decided upon emigration and permanent settlement in

Australia. Having entered into a contract with the English Government for bringing to the Colony of Tasmania a shipment of 200 convicts, together with the officers and men of their military guard, he successfully carried out the service in the barque "Proteus," of which vessel he was both owner and commander. His wife and three children accompanied him. After the landing of the convicts and military at Van Diemen's land the voyage was continued to Sydney, where the family became permanently settled—first in the green seaside quarter of Macquarie-place, and later at Enmore, Newtown, which thriving suburb received its name from Captain Browne's house, there erected by him on his newly purchased estate. During the residence of the family in Sydney from 1830 to 1840 Mr. T. A. Browne was, most fortunately for himself, committed to the care and tuition of the late Mr. W. T. Cape, at whose school in King-street he regularly attended, until he accompanied that gentleman, with the rest of the scholars, to the Sydney College (now the Sydney Grammar School) on Mr. Cape being appointed the first Head-Master. For any small success in literary paths which Mr. Browne may have been thought to have attained, he fully acknowledges his obligations to that worthy, capable, and thoroughly conscientious director of youth. After the family exodus in 1840 he returned to Sydney and remained for another year at the college as a boarder. During 1842 he was for some time under the care of the Rev. David Boyd, Classical Master of the Sydney College. In 1843 he forsook books for a bush life, which he did not relinquish until 1870. Before 1838, in spite of the large profits of whaling and New Zealand trading voyages, the vessel was sold, and squatting pursuits resolutely undertaken by Captain Browne. In 1839 the stock of which he had become possessed, sheep, horses and cattle, were, under his own guidance and management, driven overland to the new and flourishing settlement of Port Phillip. In 1840 the family again embarked, quitting Sydney for Melbourne, in the founding of which city Captain Browne took a leading part. He was early convinced of the prosperity it was destined to attain, and became a large purchaser of town and suburban property. He was also the holder of Darlington, a sheep station on Crown Lands in the neighbourhood of the Campaspe. In 1843, the crush of 1842 having materially reduced the family resources, Mr. T. A. Browne, then about seventeen years of age, started with a herd for the Port Fairy district (then only partially explored), and became a pioneer squatter in that neighbourhood, taking up and forming the station known as Squattle-see-Mere, and living there until the year 1856, when, having purchased largely sheep and runs in the Murray district, he in 1860 visited England. On his return in 1861 the disastrous fall in stock, more particularly in cattle, affected Mr. T. A. Browne's investments, with those of other pastoralists, most unfavourably. He realised on his property in Victoria, and in 1864 invested in sheep upon the Murrumbidgee. The seasons of 1866 and 1868 were perhaps amongst the most severe for drought ever known in New South Wales. Mr. Browne was compelled in 1869 to relinquish squatting pursuits. In 1870 he was appointed Police Magistrate and Gold-fields Commissioner, which appointments he still holds. In 1865 Mr. Browne having always taken great interest in literary pursuits, and having from time to time written on political subjects to the daily press, commenced to contribute to the *Cornhill Magazine*. These articles "A Kangaroo Drive" and "Shearing in Riverina," having been published, encouraged him to persevere in articles descriptive of Australian life, with which from an extended pastoral experience he was necessarily familiar. He commenced to furnish such articles in 1870 to the *Town and Country Journal*. After a series of short sketches, "The Fencing of Wanderoona" was published in the *Town and Country*, and this was followed by "My Run Home," "The Squatter's Dream," "A Colonial Reformer" and "An Australian Squire." The "Squatter's Dream" under the title of "Ups and Downs," by Rolf Boldrewood, has this year (1879) been published in London by Silver and Co., and been favourably reviewed in leading journals.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas Gore, C.B., K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Ely, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of the British troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined General England and advanced to the rescue of General Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie; held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber Pass, where he commanded the rear, and under General M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general despatches, which were quoted in both Houses of Parliament; for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed great vigour in resisting the land league and the Maori King movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne, having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the Government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. This office he resigned January, 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas Browne was appointed Governor of Bermudas July, 1870.

BUCHANAN, David, M.L.A., Barrister-at-law, born in Edinburgh, 1832; educated at private schools and at the High School, Edinburgh; arrived in Australia in 1852; entered Parliament as Member for Morpeth in 1860; was twice elected for East Macquarie, and represented that constituency from 1863 to 1866. Went to England in 1867 and studied for the Bar, and was admitted as a barrister at Middle Temple in 1869, when he returned to New South Wales, and commenced practising his profession. Was elected to the Legislative Assembly for East Sydney in 1870, and since then twice for the Western Gold Fields. He was, however, not returned at the last General Election; but, after the election for Mudgee, in 1879, Mr. Buchanan was declared by the Elections Committee to be duly elected instead of Mr. Rouse, who was unseated on petition.

BURKE, Robert O'Hara, born at St. Cleram, county Galway, in 1820, descendant of a branch of the noble family of Clanricarde, was the third of four brothers, all in the Queen's service. He was educated in Belgium. In 1840 he entered the Austrian army, and having attained the rank of captain in 1848 he left the service and joined the Irish constabulary. In 1853 he left that force to emigrate, first to Tasmania, and shortly afterwards to Melbourne, where he was appointed an Inspector of Police. In 1854 he obtained leave to go home to seek a commission in the Crimean War, but the war being over he returned to Victoria and resumed his police duties. He was appointed leader of the Victorian Exploring Expedition, and left Melbourne August 20, 1860, and died June 28, 1861, at Cooper's Creek, having successfully crossed the Australian Continent. [*See* Australia,—Land Explorers, Burke and Wills.]

BURNETT, James Charles, surveyor in charge at Brisbane, Queensland, was, January 1, 1833, appointed to a clerkship in the Surveyor-General's department, then presided over by that distinguished officer Sir Thomas L. Mitchell. Mr. Burnett there passed readily the grades of draftsman, assistant surveyor, surveyor, and surveyor in charge of the department in Queensland. Whilst in such charge he was instructed to explore the rivers now known as the "Mary," named after Lady Mary Fitzroy, and the

"Burnett," after this accomplished and courageous officer. The River Burnett was so named by direction of Her Most Gracious Majesty in recognition of Mr. Burnett's services. He died in July, 1854, being about thirty-six years of age, of a disease brought on by exposure on duty on the coast in an open boat for about twenty-three days.

BURNS, JOHN FITZGERALD, M.L.A., was born in the North of Ireland. He came to Sydney when quite a youth, and has been chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits in the Hunter River district. In 1862 he was returned to Parliament for the Hunter, and, with the exception of two years, has ever since sat for that constituency. He supported the Land Bill of Mr. John Robertson and the Abolition of State-aid to religion. In February, 1875, he took office as Postmaster-General in the Robertson Ministry, and remained in office until March, 1877. In December of the same year he took office as Postmaster-General in the Farnell Ministry, and held the portfolio until the retirement of that Government in December, 1878. He introduced the Postal Cards in Australia, October 1, 1875, and was the first in N. S. Wales to give employment to ladies in the Telegraph Department. In 1878 he successfully arranged with the Governments of the other Colonies and New Zealand for the construction to Australia of a second submarine cable.

BURT, SIR ARCHIBALD CAULL, was called to the Bar in 1845; Attorney-General at St. Christopher's from 1849 to 1860; was for a time Speaker of the House of Assembly and Acting Chief Justice. On leaving for Australia he received for his services £500 from the Public Revenue, and addresses, with a handsome and valuable piece of plate. In 1860 he was appointed Civil Commissioner and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Western Australia, and in 1861 Chief Justice of of that colony, which office he now holds.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, born in Northamptonshire, January 31, 1794; educated at Daventry Grammar School; entered the navy 1807, and whilst there studied for the Bar, passing a satisfactory examination; for a few years practised with success in English counties, particularly in a corporation case of his native town; appointed Puisne Judge, Cape of Good Hope, 1829; left for Australia in 1832; arrived in December to take an appointment; was Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, New South Wales, from 1832 to 1844; presided at the first Circuit Court in 1841; removed to Madras (where he had £5,000 a year) till about 1857, when he retired from the Bench and returned to Australia; President of the Legislative Council, N.S.W., from February, 1858, to May, 1861; remained in the colony about four years, when he returned to England, where he now resides. He wrote a work on the "State of Religion and Education in New South Wales."

BUTLER, HON. EDWARD, Q.C., M.L.C., born in the county of Kilkenny in 1829, was educated at Kilkenny College, and after leaving became a contributor to *The Nation*. In 1849 he joined Mr. (now Sir) Charles Gavan Duffy in re-establishing that paper. In 1853 he came out to New South Wales and became a contributor to the *Empire*, and about two years later was called to the Bar. In 1861 he was nominated to the Legislative Council. In 1869 he was elected to the Assembly, for Argyle. In 1872 he was appointed Attorney-General in the Parkes Administration, but resigned in November, 1873, in consequence of not receiving the vacant office of Chief Justice, which he alleged had been promised him. In October, 1877, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the Colony of N.S. Wales.

BUVELOT, ABRAM LOUIS, painter, born in Switzerland March 3, 1814, and when quite a youth entered the Academy of Lausanne. He began life as a drawing master at a private college in Berne. He then became a pupil of Wolmar. In 1834, after stopping for a time in Paris, he went to the Brazils, where for four years he was engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1839 he painted "Bahia Bay," which was sent to Paris to be printed in aquatint; he went to Rio Janeiro, where his painting obtained the notice of the Emperor Don Pedro II. He was

awarded a gold medal for one picture and the order of "La Rose" for another, called "A Virgin Forest." After fourteen years' residence, his health induced his return to Europe, in 1851, where he was very successful, gaining the silver medal for a picture of Alpine scenery at the "Exposition Générale" of Berne in 1856, but the coldness of the climate compelled a change, and in 1865 he came out to Melbourne and painted some fine pictures. "A Winter Morning at Heidelberg," "A Summer Afternoon at Templestown," and "Waterpool at Coleraine," have been purchased by the trustees of the Victorian National Gallery. In 1872-3 he gained the gold medal at the London Exhibition for "Woods Point Road." At the Melbourne Exhibition of 1875 he gained a first prize for "View of Gisborne" and "A Sea Piece." He is still actively following his profession.

BUZACOTT, Hon. Charles Hardie, M.L.C., born in 1835, at Torrington, Devon, England, was educated at private schools in his native town, though his boyhood studies were much broken by delicate health. In 1852 he arrived in Sydney, where he determined to acquire a knowledge of the printing business. With this object he served a short apprenticeship, during which his attention was chiefly directed to journalism. In 1856 he worked for a short time as a compositor on the *Empire*; in 1860, arrived at Maryborough, Queensland, and established the *Maryborough Chronicle*, which still flourishes. In 1864, attracted by the goldfields and copper mines, he started the *Peak Downs Telegram*, which he carried on until 1870, when he bought the plant and copyright of the *Rockhampton Bulletin*. This journal he began to issue daily in 1873, and that venture was supplemented by the weekly *Capricornian* in 1875. In 1873 Mr. Buzacott was elected as Member for Rockhampton in the Queensland Parliament, and held the seat for about fifteen months, when, finding the prolonged absences from home injurious to his business, he resigned; he was however again induced to become a candidate, and was re-elected. After the Session of 1877 he again resigned, but in October last, having taken up his residence at Brisbane, and being again influentially requisitioned by the Rockhampton electors, he once more became a candidate. On this occasion however, he was defeated. On Mr. M'Ilwraith being entrusted with the formation of a Ministry, in January 1879, he consented to accept the Postmaster-Generalship and to represent the Government in the Legislative Council.

CADELL, Francis, explorer of the River Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. Whilst very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entering as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazon first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had till then only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the Governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria, at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1,500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrumbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose pro-

perty has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon.

CAIRNS, Rev. Adam, D.D., born at Longforgan (of which parish his father was the minister), January 29, 1802, was educated at the parish school and by his father, and in 1814 went to the College of St. Andrew. In 1818 he went to Edinburgh University. In 1823 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cupar, and in 1828 he was ordained minister of Manorco, Tweeddale. In 1833 he was translated to Dunbog, in Fife, and there he married Miss Jessie Ballingall of Ayton. In 1837 he became Minister of Cupar. At the disruption in 1843 he sided with the Free Church. In 1853 he accepted a commission from the Colonial Committee of that church, and arrived in Melbourne with his wife, five daughters, and one son, in September of that year. His health failing in 1865 he had a year's vacation, but has never been able to resume his labours, and is now an *emeritus* minister, that is, he retains his standing in the Church, but without pastoral charge.

CAIRNS, Sir William Wellington, K.C.M.G., born in Ireland in 1828, is the second son of the late W. Cairns, of Parkmount and Rushpark, county Antrim, and Cultra, county Down, Ireland, and younger brother of Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor of England. In 1848 Mr. Cairns proceeded to the East, and in 1852 was appointed a writer in the Civil Service of Ceylon. In 1866 he visited England, and in the following year was made Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca. In 1868 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla in the West Indies. Thence he was promoted in 1870 to British Honduras, and from there in 1874 to Trinidad, but his health compelled him to obtain leave of absence and acting on medical advice he resigned the appointment. In 1874 he was appointed to the Government of Queensland, which he held until 1877, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia, which however on account of ill-health he resigned the same year. He received the honour of K.C.M.G. in 1877.

CALLAGHAN, Judge Thomas, born in Dublin, September 18, 1818, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. He was called to the Bar in 1839 and emigrated to New South Wales, where he arrived in 1840. He was appointed Crown Prosecutor in 1841 and in December, 1844, Chairman of Quarter Sessions. In 1859 the arrangements of the civil and criminal jurisdiction being changed he was appointed a District Court Judge, and held his first Court at Yass, July 19, 1859. Previous to this he compiled "Callaghan's Acts," for which he received a bronze medal from the Exhibition of 1851. He died at Braidwood from the effects of an accident, November 28, 1863. Judge Callaghan was married to a daughter of the late Mr. Justice Milford. His widow survives him.

CALVERT, James Snowdon, born July 13, 1825. When Mr. Calvert was a child the family left the Borders and for some time lived at Liverpool, where he first went to school. They then removed to Manchester and Birmingham, where Mr. Calvert attended some of the best schools then known. They next lived at the West End, London, for about three years. When only a boy Mr. Calvert spent nearly all his time in travelling and amusement. Having friends in N. S. Wales, he and his brother decided to come out to this colony in 1840. On board the same ship they made the acquaintance and lasting friendship of Dr. Leichhardt, who there told them of his object in coming to this colony. They then promised that one or both would join the doctor in his exploring expedition. In the year 1844 the doctor was ready to start on his first journey to Port Essington. Mr. J. S. Calvert found his own outfit, horses, &c., &c., and joined the doctor at Newcastle. They left for Moreton Bay (now Queensland), in the steamer "Sovereign," Captain Cape, commander. After many hardships, including fights with the blacks, they successfully accomplished their mission and returned to Sydney in 1845. Mr. Calvert made the friendship of the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, Mr. Lynd, formerly barrack-master, Sydney, Baron

von Müller, Rev. Dr. Woolls, and others. At the first Exhibition in Paris Mr. Calvert had marks of honour sent him for his contributions from New South Wales; also at the first Great Exhibition in London he took one large bronze medal for botany, a silver medal, and, at the second Exhibition in London, he had sent him a second silver medal for his services. Soon after Sir Wm. Denison became Governor of New South Wales, Mr. Calvert was placed on the Commission of the Peace. He married the well-known Australian author, Miss Louisa Atkinson, since whose decease he has led a retired life.

CALVERT, JOHN JACKSON, educated at Shrewsbury School and at Brazenose College, Oxford. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1853, and entered the Public Service as a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. In 1856 he was made Clerk of Select Committees of the Legislative Assembly, and subsequently he became First Clerk of the Legislative Council, and in 1871 was promoted to be Clerk of Parliaments, which office he now holds. He has distinguished himself by his promotion of sports, as Secretary and Vice-President of the Albert Cricket Club and Vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Club, and President of the Football Union. He has also been a zealous member of the Council of the Agricultural Society.

CALVERT, Mrs., better known as Caroline Louisa Waring Atkinson, born at Oldbury, near Berrima, N.S.W., February 25, 1834, was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Atkinson, J.P., a gentleman of great worth and respectability, who for some years held a high official situation under the Colonial Government. Her mother, also, was a person of some eminence, for in early life she had distinguished herself by the publication of several useful works for children. When Miss Atkinson had passed the period of childhood, and the delicacy of her constitution seemed to require change of air, she and her mother took up their abode at the Kurrajong; and there, being influenced by the grandeur of the scenery, the beauty of the surrounding flora, and the habits of the native animals around her, she wrote for the *Sydney Morning Herald* a series of papers, under the title of "A Voice from the Country," which attracted considerable notice at the time, and secured for her the friendship of the late Mr. W. S. Macleay, F.L.S., the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S., and the Rev. Dr. Woolls. In addition to these occasional papers, Miss Atkinson was the author of several Australian tales, entitled "Gertrude," "Cowanda," "Tom Hillicker," &c., illustrated by herself; and also, at a later period, of several narratives published in the *Sydney Mail*, and sketches of the Kurrajong, which appeared in the *Town and Country Journal*. The style of these works is uniformly chaste and simple, whilst the moral lessons which they suggest are eminently calculated for good. During her residence at the Kurrajong she also collected and prepared valuable specimens of native plants for Baron F. von Müller, many of which are recorded in the volumes of the "Flora Australiensis" and the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ." The genus *Atkinsonia* was established in her honour, whilst the species *Epacris Calvertiana* was named to indicate her exertions at a latter period. But Miss Atkinson was not simply a lover of natural history. On leaving the Kurrajong, with her mother, she resided for a time in the neighbourhood of Berrima with her brother, Mr. James Atkinson, J.P., of Oldbury, and in 1870 married Mr. J. S. Calvert, J.P., now almost the only survivor from Dr. Leichhardt's first expedition, and settled at Sutton Forest. There she commenced a career which seemed calculated to produce favourable results amongst those with whom she was associated, and to develop the natural resources of the district. She died suddenly, April 28, 1872. A tablet placed in the church at Sutton Forest records the feelings of her husband, whilst another in St. Peter's Church, Richmond, erected by subscription amongst her friends, tells of her pious labours and scientific researches during her residence at the Kurrajong. In reference to this tablet, it should be mentioned that the Rev. Dr. Woolls preached in St. Peter's, Richmond, on Sunday, April 12, 1874, a sermon on the character of the late Mrs. Calvert, which has been reprinted.

CAMERON, EWAN WALLACE, born in France, July 26, 1816, was the second son of Colonel Cameron, of the 3rd Buffs. He was educated at Mr. Cape's school and was in a merchant's office. After a short period he entered upon pastoral pursuits, made an unsuccessful trip to California upon the gold discovery there, and on his return entered the establishment of T. S. Mort and Co., and three years from that time was admitted a partner, and continued to be so for twenty years, when he retired in order to visit Europe. He married in 1852 Sophia daughter of Mr. George Nail. In 1859 he contested the Glebe Electorate with Mr. John Campbell, but was unsuccessful. He took deep interest in Volunteer organization in the colony. He died, May 25, 1876, leaving a large family.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER, G.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the Army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd Regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot, September 9, 1863; and in 1868 became Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873.

CAMPBELL, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., one of the oldest colonists, born in Sydney, July 25, 1802. In 1810 he accompanied his father to England and remained at school in that country until 1819. On his return he took an active share in his father's business at the well-known Campbell's wharf. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Sydney Hamlets, and in 1860 accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, which he still retains. He has always been a liberal in politics, and universally respected for his personal worth.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT, came to Australia in 1796, from Calcutta. He was sent to Sydney by his brother, the head of a mercantile firm, to make inquiries regarding a ship belonging to the firm which had been wrecked in Bass's Straits. On his return to Calcutta the firm was so well pleased with the prospects which the trade presented that he came down again in the "Hunter." He endeavoured to sell the cargo in the usual manner, but the monopoly then existing prevented him and he had to submit to their terms; but he saw that the prospects of future trade were good, and purchased the ground long known as Campbell's Wharf, and now belonging to the A.S.N. Co. He married the daughter of Mr. Palmer. In 1805 he paid a visit to England with his family, returning in 1807.

CANTERBURY, VISCOUNT, JOHN HENRY MANNERS-SUTTON, born January 29, 1814, second son of the first Viscount Canterbury. He married in 1838 Georgiana, youngest daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham Hall, county Norfolk, and by her he had five sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom was married in Melbourne, 1869, to C. E. Bright, Esq., of Victoria. Lord Canterbury in succession was Governor of New Brunswick, Trinidad, and of Victoria, to which he, then Sir John Manners-Sutton, was appointed in 1866. In 1869 he succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury on the death of his brother who was unmarried. He left in 1873, having been highly popular during his rule in Victoria. He retired on a pension and died in 1877.

CAPE, WILLIAM TIMOTHY, born at Walworth, county of Surrey, October 25, 1806, was the eldest son of William Cape, of Ireby, in the county of Cumberland. At a very early age Mr. Cape entered Merchant Tailors' School, then under the head-mastership of Dr. Bellamy, and there attained considerable proficiency in his studies. The Rev. William Mandell, then of Queen's College, Cambridge,

writing to Mr. William Cape in 1820, advising him as to his son's contemplated University training preparatory to his entering the Church, bore high testimony to the youth's ability and promise of future success. His father being at that time resident manager of the private bank of Brown, Cobb and Co., of Lombard-street, London, became acquainted with the Earl of Oxford, one of its constituents. Upon the closing of the bank's affairs Lord Oxford introduced Mr. William Cape to a relative of his, the Rev. T. H. Scott, afterwards Archdeacon Scott, who had then recently returned from an official visit to the Australian colonies. By him Mr. William Cape was induced to emigrate with his family, being assured that the Colonial Government would grant large privileges to him and his family upon their arrival in the colony. Mr. W. T. Cape was then removed from Merchant Tailors' School, being at this time in the 6th or highest form in that school. Upon application to Earl Bathurst, Mr. W. Cape was furnished with letters to Sir Thomas Brisbane. In the year 1821 he sailed from London with his family, in the barque "Denmark Hill," Captain Forman, master, bound for Van Diemen's Land. After an eventful voyage extending over a period of nine months, the vessel arrived at Hobart Town. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. W. T. Cape proceeded with his father to Sydney, and in the latter part of the year 1822 assisted him in the opening and management of a private school styled the Sydney Academy. The elder Mr. Cape was afterwards appointed by the Government master of the Sydney Public School in Castlereagh-street, and there Mr. W. T. Cape acted as assistant-master. His father subsequently resigning, he succeeded to the head-mastership of that school, retaining that office till July, 1829. During this service he received the highest encomiums from Archdeacon Scott, then King's Visitor. In 1830 Mr. W. T. Cape opened a private school in King-street, Sydney, under the patronage of Archdeacon Scott, and afterwards of Bishop Broughton. About this time the idea of establishing the Sydney College was mooted, and Mr. Cape actively interested himself in its foundation and establishment. In 1835, in consequence of overtures from the Committee of this College, Mr. Cape transferred his private pupils to that institution, and was appointed to the head-mastership. He retained that office with the warm approbation of all concerned until the year 1842, when he resigned and again opened a private school on the Glenmore-road, Paddington. He carried on this establishment till 1856, when he finally retired from his scholastic duties, and thenceforth busily interested himself in the welfare of the colony. In the year 1859 he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the constituency of Wollombi, and in that capacity did good service for the educational interests. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners of National Education, his experience as an old colonist and teacher rendering him a valuable acquisition to the Board. As a Magistrate of the territory he regularly and anxiously attended to his magisterial duties, and by his example and gentlemanly bearing in no small degree contributed to elevate the tone of the Bench. He was also elected and for a considerable time acted zealously as a Fellow of St. Paul's College within the University of Sydney. With the Sydney School of Arts he was largely identified at a very early period in the history of that institution, ever anxious to raise the educational standard of the colony. As Chairman of the Debating and Mutual Instruction Class, and also as Vice-President of that Institute, he received, on the eve of his departure for Europe in 1855, numerously and influentially signed congratulatory addresses from the general body of members, who testified to the great services he had rendered to the colony. In 1856 he returned to New South Wales. In 1860 he again visited England with the younger members of his family. Whilst in England he was ever mindful of the colony, warmly interesting himself in all matters connected with it, losing no opportunity of furthering its interests, and collecting information in all branches of social and educational topics, of which to avail himself on his contemplated return. But unhappily, whilst

almost in the prime of his manhood, he was seized, in London, with a virulent attack of small-pox, to which he succumbed June 14, 1863. He was buried at Brompton, his funeral being attended by almost all the colonists then in the capital. Mr. Cape is always remembered as one of the most competent and successful teachers the colony has possessed. In all matters pertaining to the educational and social advancement of the community he was amongst the foremost. Belonging to a highly conservative family, he was ever regardful of the principles that had been early instilled into him; but showing no strong prejudices, and liberally seeking to do good to all, he won for himself the respect and admiration of all sects and classes. His many estimable and sterling qualities have caused his name to be revered by all who came within the reach of his influence. A large number of his pupils are now found in the foremost rank in every walk of life in this community, and many of them now enjoy positions of legal and political distinction; others have acquired some celebrity for their literary attainments; others in the mercantile path have won for themselves that social consideration to which doubtless their early training under Mr. Cape's guidance was largely conducive. As a graceful tribute to his memory, his old pupils erected in St. Andrew's Cathedral a memorial tablet.

CARANDINI, MADAME (*née* MARIE BURGESS), one of our most eminent Australian vocalists, was born at Brixton, near London, England, 1826. Her mother was the cousin of Captain Medwin, the companion and biographer of Byron; her grandfather was closely related to the poet Shelley. Her father having been advised to take a sea-voyage for the benefit of his health, his daughter Marie came with her parents and their other three children in 1833 to Tasmania, where Mr. Burgess died a year after the arrival of the family. At the age of 17 she married the Marquis Carandini, an Italian refugee nobleman, member of one of the first families in Italy. Madame Carandini had at a very early age shown remarkable musical abilities, and possessed a voice of great power, range, and sweetness. In 1846 she came to Sydney, and, after singing at several charitable and benefit concerts, at which her singing excited considerable attention, she was advised by her friends to make a public essay of her powers on her own behalf, and from that time to the present, a period of thirty-three years, she has continued one of the most popular favourites in the Australasian Colonies. One of her first efforts was in the character of "Apollo" at the Victoria Theatre, then under the direction of Mr. John Lazar. She subsequently sang in English Opera in conjunction with the Howsons, Mrs. Guerin (afterwards Mrs. Richard Stewart), Sara Flower, and others. Madame Carandini lived for nine years in Sydney, during which time she studied under the late Isaac Nathan, Madame Wallace Bushelle, and Madame Sara Flower. In November, 1854, she took up her residence in Melbourne; sang there with great success, thoroughly winning popular favour, and being the first prima donna to sing in complete Opera in that city, at the old Queen's Theatre, under Mr. George Coppin, at the same time continuing her studies under that well-known master and music-conductor, the late L. H. Lavenu. When the gifted vocalist Catherine Hayes came to Melbourne, Madame Carandini was at once chosen to appear with that *artiste* at the Theatre Royal, taking the principal *tenor* parts in the various Operas produced during the season, the first of such characters assumed by her being that of Elvino in Bellini's "La Somnambula," this being followed by that of Gennaro, in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." In 1859 Madame Carandini came with Mr. Lavenu, Mrs. Tester and others to Sydney, having been engaged by the committee for the grand festival which was to inaugurate the opening of the Great Hall of the Sydney University. Previous to the Festival Madame Carandini appeared at the Prince of Wales Opera House, in conjunction with the Howsons, Sara Flower, Walter Sherwin, and John Gregg, under the conductorship of Lavenu, as Leonora, in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," which she had previously played at the Princess's Theatre,

Melbourne, for twenty-six nights, this being the introduction in Australia of Verdi's Operas in a complete form. "Il Trovatore" ran in Sydney for three weeks. The Festival followed the Opera season, and lasted a week, oratorios and concerts being alternately given during day and evening. At its termination Mr. Lavenu was, from over-exertion and a heavy cold, seized with a severe illness which terminated his existence in a few days, and the company was broken up. Since that time Madame Carandini, in connection with her very talented daughters, Mr. Sherwin, and other artists, has been giving concerts throughout the Australian Colonies, in Tasmania, New Zealand, America, and India, and in many of the places which she visited was the pioneer of good music. In 1870 the Marquis Carandini, having received from the Italian Government a pardon for political offences, went to Italy to endeavour to obtain restitution of his property, but died there (in Modena, his native town) shortly after his arrival. Madame Carandini has eight children, three of whom were born in Sydney, two in Hobart Town, two in Melbourne, and one, the youngest, in Taranaki, N.Z. Five of her daughters are well-known to the public as excellent musicians, vocal as well as instrumental. Four of them are married, two being settled in India. Her eldest son is an officer in the army, and is now, with his regiment, taking part in the Afghan war.

CAREY, George Jackson, C.B., son of Thomas Carey, Esq., of Rozel, Isle of Wight, was born there in 1823. He entered the Army in 1845, and served with distinction in the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1846, 1847, 1850, and 1852, for which he obtained a medal. He was military secretary to Sir James Jackson when comanding the Forces at the Cape. He was Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight in 1862. From August 1863 to August 1865 he served in New Zealand as Colonel on the Staff and Brigadier-General. Here he distinguished himself at the taking of Orakais, one of the few brilliant events of the war. For this he was made a C.B. On May 27, 1867, the Maori chief and king-maker William Thompson surrendered to him. In August, 1867 he was appointed to the command of the forces in Australia, and left New Zealand for Melbourne. On the departure of Sir Charles Darling he was appointed Acting Governor, which office he held from May 7 to August 15, 1866. He returned to England in 1867, and was appointed to the command of the 2nd brigade at Aldershot, which he retained until 1871, when he was promoted to the command of the northern district of England. He died at Manchester June 12, 1872, and was buried in his native town Rozel.

CASEY, Hon. James Joseph, C.M.G., born at Tromroe, county Clare, December 25, 1831. He was educated at Galway College. In 1850 he visited America, and was connected with the New Orleans Press. In 1854 he visited Ireland, and instead of returning to the United States came to Australia, arriving in Melbourne, February 14, 1855. He joined Mr. Angus Mackay in the purchase of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, and afterwards started two other country papers. He took a prominent part in the municipal affairs of Sandhurst, and in 1861 was elected to Parliament for that borough, but unseated on petition. In 1863 he was elected to the Assembly for Mandurang, and has continuously represented that constituency ever since. In 1868 he was appointed a Member of the Executive Council, and became Minister for Justice; in 1869 was appointed Solicitor-General. In 1870 he was appointed Chairman of a Royal Commission on Intercolonial Legislation and a Court of Appeal. In 1872 he was made President of the Board of Land and Works. He has always been a liberal in politics, and is a warm advocate of federation. He is the author of "Casey's Justice's Manual," and wrote an article in the Melbourne Review, comparing the land systems of South Australia and Victoria. In 1878 he was appointed Executive Commissioner for Victoria at the Paris Exhibition, and conducted this work so ably that he received the title of C.M.G. On Mr. Casey's motion the Victorian Hansard was established; and he carried several measures

for the simplification of the laws. As an administrator he has shown much vigour. Whilst Law officer he initiated the system of appointing magistrates to districts instead of for the whole colony; the jurisdiction of the county courts was increased from £50 to £250 at common law, and an equitable jurisdiction was conferred on them up to £500. As Minister for Lands, he re-organised the department, and constituted the survey branch on its present effective basis. He checked the system of "dummyism" by instituting land inquiries at Stawell, Sale, Benalla, and Echuca, and the subsequent forfeiture of the pastoral runs of those whose complicity with the system had been proved. These proceedings were conducted with such care, and it may be said fairness, that no attempt was made by the pastoral tenants whose stations and improvements were forfeited to question his decision by any appeal to a Court of law.

CHAMBERS, JAMES, South Australia, was born at Ponder's End, London, September 21, 1811. He was one of the earliest colonists, having arrived in December, 1836. He was the first man to drive a team of bullocks from Adelaide to "The Port," marking out the track which, with little deviation, has since been followed for forty-two years. He was afterwards engaged in horse and cattle dealing and in pastoral pursuits, and for some years conjointly with his brother employed the great Australian explorer, John M'Douall Stuart, in searching for new country in the interior. Mr. Chambers died in August, 1862.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, South Australia, was born in the county of Middlesex, and arrived in the colony in February, 1837, shortly after his brother James, with whom he was afterwards connected in business. John Chambers was the first to start the idea of sending J. M'D. Stuart the explorer across the continent to the Indian Ocean, so that to him largely belongs the credit indirectly of starting the overland telegraph and the discovery of a large extent of valuable pastoral country. Few individuals in South Australia, with the single exception of Sir Thomas Elder, have done so much as the Messrs. Chambers towards the exploration of the country.

CHAPMAN, HENRY SAMUEL, was called to the Bar in 1817. In June, 1843, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, New Zealand; and in March, 1852, Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land. In November he resigned, and went to Melbourne in February, 1855, practised his profession and became a Member of the Legislative Assembly. In March, 1857 he became Attorney-General, and in March, 1858, he formed a Ministry, which continued in power until October, 1859. In 1861 he was elected for Mornington. In 1862-3 he acted as Judge during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. In 1865 he left Victoria for New Zealand, having again accepted an appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court. He was for some time law lecturer to the Melbourne University, and for many years a writer in the *Westminster*, *London*, and other *Quarterly Reviews*; he contributed articles to the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and still furnishes articles on subjects of colonial law to the *Law Magazine*. He has recently retired on a pension.

CHAPMAN, HON. THOMAS DANIEL, was in 1857 Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania, to which office he added that of Postmaster-General in 1866; Member of Parliament for Hobart; permitted to retain the title of Honourable on ceasing to be an Executive Councillor. In 1873 was Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records, which office he resigned in April, 1876.

CHEEKE, ALFRED, Supreme Court Judge of New South Wales, born at Evesham, Worcestershire, in 1811, was the lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir John Cheke. He was called to the Bar in 1835, and joined the Oxford Circuit. He came out to Sydney in 1837, was made a Magistrate in 1838, practised as a barrister, and in 1841 was appointed Commissioner of the Court of Claims. In June, 1841, he was appointed Crown Prosecutor, in 1844 Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and in January, 1845, Commissioner of the Court of Requests. From 1851 to 1857 he again acted as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and in 1858, was appointed District Court Judge, which office he filled till June, 1865, when he

was elevated to a Puisne Judgeship of the Supreme Court. He held this last office until his death, March 14, 1876.

CHILDERS, Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley, M.P., born in London in 1827, was educated at Cheam School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and the same year came out to Victoria. He was a Member of the Government in 1851, his first appointment being that of Auditor-General. When constitutional government was established he was returned for Portland in the first Legislative Assembly in 1855, and was Commissioner for Customs in the first constitutional ministry of which Mr. W. C. Haines was Chief Secretary. He retired from office in 1857, and returned to England as Agent-General. In 1860 he became a Member of the House of Commons, and was, in 1861, Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation, and, in 1863, a Member of the Committee on Penal Servitude. He was a Member of the Ministry in the two succeeding years, but retired on the accession of Lord Derby in 1866. He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1868, but was compelled by ill health to resign in 1871.

CHISHOLM, Mrs. Caroline, "the Immigrant's Friend," born in the parish of Wooting, Northamptonshire, England, in 1810; married in 1830 to Captain Alexander Chisholm of the Indian Army; arrived in Sydney in 1839 with her husband and children, the former being on sick leave. On Captain Chisholm's return to India he left his wife and children in New South Wales. In 1841, after many difficulties, she established her Home for Female Immigrants, and her system for dispersing them amongst the country districts. In 1846 she returned to England with important commissions from colonists to inquire for relatives and to assist them in emigrating. There she passed seven years actively employed in her good work, and amongst other plans she founded the "Family Colonisation Society," by which passage money was collected by weekly instalments, and she lectured throughout England in favour of emigration. Improved accommodation for females was by her efforts provided on board emigrant vessels. In 1854 she again visited Australia, but in a few years returned to England, where she died, March 29, 1877. She was granted a pension from the Civil List for her eminent services. Mrs. Chisholm left a large family of sons and daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Gray, a Member of the British House of Commons.

CHRISTIE, Major William Harvey, born in Ceylon in 1808, son of Doctor Thomas Christie of Cheltenham, educated at Rugby and the Military Academy, Woolwich, where he qualified for the Artillery, although he entered the Infantry as an Ensign in the 80th; became a Lieutenant in 1827, and Captain in 1833. He came with his regiment to New South Wales in 1838, and the same year he attained his Majority. He retired from the Army in 1840, and was made Visiting Justice of Carter's Barracks, and then Police Magistrate at Hyde Park Barracks. Ceasing to be Police Magistrate in 1842 he was appointed Agent for the Church and School Estates, and in 1852 was made Postmaster-General of New South Wales, which office, not being then a ministerial department, he held until 1865. He died at his residence, Pyrmont, March 19, 1873.

CLARK, Rev. Charles, was born in London, April 19, 1838. At the age of 20 he entered the Baptist College, Nottingham, as a student for the Ministry, and at the North Parade Baptist Church, Halifax, and afterwards attracted large congregations at Maze Pond, London. His third charge was Broadmead Baptist Church, Bristol; here also he drew large congregations. In 1868 he accepted an invitation from the Baptist Church in Albert-street, Melbourne, and continued in charge of that church until 1874. Since that period he has employed himself in travelling, and giving his much admired lectures on Charles Dickens and other subjects, occasionally preaching by invitation.

CLARK, John Howard, was born at Birmingham, January 15, 1830. His father, Francis Clark, was engaged in business in Birmingham. His mother was a sister of Sir Rowland Hill. He early

showed a taste for literature, and shortly after leaving school employed his pen freely in prose and verse. He entered the employ of a large iron-smelting firm at Dudley, but gave it up from failing health, and in 1849 was seized with a severe illness. Upon his recovery, his father acting on medical advice that a warmer climate was necessary both for him and his mother, brought him out to Adelaide, where he arrived in June, 1850. He then joined the firm of Francis Clark and Son, accountants and merchants. He assisted in the formation of the Adelaide Philosophical Society, of which he was for some years secretary. He also took an important part in establishing the South Australian Institute. In 1860 he joined the Volunteer Force. Soon after his arrival in the colony he became a contributor to the *Register* and *Telegraph*. In 1865 he joined the proprietary of the *Register* as commercial manager, and in 1870 as editor. In March, 1878, he went to Port Willinga Forest and there died, May 20th of that year. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and several children.

CLARKE, SIR ANDREW, C.B., K.C.M.G., born in 1824, is the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, who died in 1846 whilst Governor of Western Australia. In 1843 he obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers, after an examination in which he took the highest place. In 1847 Sir William Denison, Governor of Tasmania, chose him for his Private Secretary, and here he remained until in 1853 he was appointed Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Victoria. He was appointed a nominee Member of the Legislative Council. Here he had full scope for his utmost exertions in pushing forward surveys. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and joined the Cabinet of Mr. Haines. On the resignation of that Ministry he returned to England to resume his military duties. In 1862 he was sent to inspect the garrisons on the Gold Coast. In 1864 he was appointed Director of Public Works to the Admiralty. In this capacity he constructed the docks at Bermuda and Malta, and the fortifications of Portsmouth. In 1869 he was made a C.B. In 1873 he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements and made K.C.M.G. In 1875 he was appointed Minister for Public Works in India.

CLARKE, MARCUS, only son of the late William Hislop Clarke, was born at Kensington in 1847; came out to Victoria in 1863, and was for four years on the Wimmera, when he came to Melbourne to join the staff of the *Argus*. In 1868 he married Miss Marion Dunn, second daughter of Mr. John Dunn the comedian. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Public Library, and has since ceased in a great measure his contributions to literature. His works are "The Peripatetic Philosopher" (a series of clever sketches); "Long Odds," a novel; "Holiday Peak"; "Little Bopeep," a pantomime; "Plot," a drama; "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star," a pantomime; and "His Natural Life," a powerful romance.

CLARKE, REV. WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE, F.R.S., was born at East Bergholt, county Suffolk, June 2, 1798. He was educated at Dedham Grammar School and at Jesus College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1821, and was ordained Deacon the same year. At Cambridge he attended the lectures of Professor Sedgwick and Dr. E. Clarke, and thus acquired the foundation of his geologic knowledge. In 1819 he wrote a poem, "Pompeii," which competed against Lord Macaulay's "Lays," and his contributions to different periodicals were afterwards collected under the title of "Lays of Leisure." In 1824 he took his degree of M.A. and was admitted into priest's orders. He made many vacation tours of the Continent and Great Britain in pursuit of geologic information. From 1828 to 1833 he published several essays, and contributed to the Magazine of Natural History. In 1833 he was presented to a living in Dorsetshire, and in 1837 the Bishop of Salisbury appointed him one of his chaplains. In 1839 he came out to Australia, partly for health. He took charge of King's School, Parramatta, and clerical duty in that district; afterwards at Campbelltown. In 1846 he entered upon the charge of St. Thomas's,

Willoughby, where he continued until 1870. His numerous essays on science generally, and geology particularly, in Australia, have been the foundation of all our knowledge of the subject. In 1841, he gave abundant testimony from geological and mineralogical knowledge as to the existence of gold in New South Wales; and in 1844, described the existence of a gold-field in the Bathurst district without personal exploration and without any knowledge of Strzelecki's previous discovery, on the very spot mentioned privately by the Polish discoverer, five years previously. (*See* STRZELECKI.) For the same reasons as those given to Strzelecki, the Governor requested Mr. Clarke to keep the matter secret. In 1847, in his comparison of the geology of Russia with that of Australia, he stated that "New South Wales will probably, on some future day, be found wonderfully rich in metals," and this prophecy was fulfilled. Mr. Clarke engaged in a long controversy with several Victorian geologists respecting the value of the carboniferous formations of New South Wales, and fully and conclusively proved that their assertions as to the value of the coal measures of New South Wales were incorrect,—a fact further confirmed by the New South Wales Examiner of Coal Fields. For his great services to science, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He died June 16, 1878, at his residence, North Shore, Sydney.

CLARKE, WILLIAM JOHN, born in Tasmania, arrived in Victoria in 1850. He spent his first year in learning sheep-farming on the Dowling Forest station, then the property of his father. The following year he became manager of the Woodlands station on the Wimmera, and afterwards went to Norton Mandeville in Tasmania, which station, conjointly with his brother, Joseph Clarke, he rented for the purposes of sheep-farming. Ten years after this, he returned to Victoria and undertook the management of his father's business in that colony. During his residence in Victoria he was for some time Chairman of the Braybrook Road Board, and also a member of the Melton Shire Council. He is now President of the West Bourke Agricultural Association, and President of the Victoria Coursing Club. He married in 1860 Mary, second daughter of Hon. John Walker, M.L.C., of Tasmania; she died in 1871, leaving four children,—two sons and two daughters: and secondly, in 1874, Janet Marian, eldest daughter of the late Peter Snodgrass, Esq., M.L.A., of Victoria, by whom he has also two sons and two daughters.

COCKLE, SIR JAMES, Chief Justice of Queensland, born at Great Oakley, Essex, January 14, 1819. He was educated at Stormont House, Bayswater, Charterhouse School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In 1845 he took his M.A. degree. In 1846 he was called to the Bar. In 1854 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and two years afterwards Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. In 1862 he was appointed Chief Justice of Queensland; was knighted in 1869, and visited Europe in 1878.

COHEN, HON. EDWARD, was born in London, in 1822. He came out with his parents in 1833, and was in business with his father as a grocer in Sydney. In 1842 he went to Melbourne and joined Mr. B. Francis as an auctioneer. In 1853 he returned to Sydney, but the climate not suiting his family, went back to Melbourne, and became a general merchant and then auctioneer until 1863. He was Mayor of Melbourne in 1862–63. He was elected for East Melbourne in 1861, and was Commissioner of Customs in 1869–70, and again from 1872 to 1873. He died April 13, 1874.

COHEN, HENRY EMANUEL, M.L.A., born at Port Macquarie in December, 1840, came with his parents to Sydney in 1848, and removed with them to Goulburn in 1855. He was educated at various schools in Sydney and Goulburn. In 1856 he became an assistant in the house of David Cohen and Co., West Maitland, where he remained until 1864. From 1864 to 1868 he was engaged in commercial pursuits, when he proceeded to England to read for the Bar, to which he was called in June 1871. He left London on his return to New South Wales at the end of September, and was a passenger by the "Rangoon" when she was lost at Galle.

[illegible] December, 1874, he became Member [illegible]r West Maitland, and supported the Parkes Administration. He accepted office as Treasurer under Mr. Farnell in December, 1877, and retired with that Ministry in December, 1878.

COLE, Captain George Ward, born at Lumley Castle, November 15, 1793, entered the Navy in 1807. He was in active service until 1817, when being placed on half-pay he entered the merchant service and continued trading in China, the South Sea Islands, and North America, until 1839, when he came to Sydney intending to construct a patent slip, but returning to England for the requisite machinery he changed his mind and resolved to settle in Melbourne. He arrived there in 1840, and next year built Cole's Wharf, on the Yarra. In 1851 he built the "City of Melbourne," the first screw steamer ever seen on this side of the equator. In 1863 he introduced sugar-beet into the colony. In 1853 he was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council for Gipps Land, but resigned in 1855, intending to visit England. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislative Council for the Central Province, and has sat for it ever since. He married twice, and had seven children, three of whom died young, and his eldest son was drowned in 1846.

COLLINS, Colonel David, first Governor of Tasmania, was born at Exeter, in 1754. He was of Irish descent, the son of Arthur Tooker Collins, and grandson of Arthur Collins, author of a well-known work on the Peerage. In 1770 he was appointed Lieutenant of Marines. In 1772 he was with Admiral McBride in rescuing the unfortunate Matilda, Queen of Denmark, sister of George III. In 1775 he was serving in America, and married a lady of that country. He distinguished himself in the revolutionary war, leading the storming party at Bunker Hill. In 1784 he was in the "Courageux," in the relief of Gibraltar. In 1787 he was appointed Judge Advocate of the new Colony of New South Wales, and chosen Secretary by the Governor, which position he filled during a trying period of nearly ten years. He returned to England in 1797, and in 1798 published "An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales." In October, 1803, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and given charge of a settlement at Port Phillip, but in January following he abandoned that place and with his party sailed for Van Diemen's Land and formed a settlement on the banks of the Derwent, on a site he called after Lord Hobart, Secretary for the Colonies. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Hobart Town for six years, and died there suddenly, March 24, 1810. A monument, long projected, was erected to his memory in Hobart Town, in 1838, by direction of Sir John Franklin.

CONOLLY, Rev. Philip, first Roman Catholic clergyman of Van Diemen's Land, born in Ireland, came out to Australia with Rev. J. J. Therry, in 1820; was stationed for a few months in Parramatta; landed in Van Diemen's Land, March, 1821; his first services were held in a Mr. Curr's stores, Bathurst-street, Hobart Town; land being granted in Harrington-street, a rude wooden chapel was raised. He died in 1839.

COOK, Captain James, discoverer of New South Wales, was born at Marton, county York, October 27, 1728. He was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staiths, a small seaport town. Here he imbibed such a taste for the sea that his master gave up his indentures, and he bound himself for three years to some shipowners of Whitby. In 1755, at the commencement of the French war, he entered the Navy. In 1759, as master of the "Mercury," he performed the hazardous task of taking soundings in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the French encampments. He afterwards assisted at the taking of Newfoundland. In 1762 he returned to England, where he married Miss Elizabeth Batts, by whom he had six children. Next year he went again to Newfoundland, as marine surveyor. After another visit to England he returned to Newfoundland, and whilst there communicated to the Royal Society an observation on a solar eclipse in 1766. In 1768 he was chosen to command an expedition to the South Seas to observe the transit of Venus. He was accompanied in the "Endeavour" by Mr. Green, an astronomer, Dr. Solander, a naturalist, and by Mr.

(afterwards Sir) Joseph Banks. The phenomena were observed at Tahiti, June 3, 1769. He next sailed south and explored the coast of New Zealand: then, steering to the westward, on April 19, 1770, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the first land of New Holland was descried, and named by Captain Cook "Point Hicks," from the name of the first lieutenant, who discovered it. It lies a short distance to the southward of Cape Howe, in the district of Gippsland, A. F., in about long. 149° 15′ east, and lat. 37° 40′ south. Captain Cook landed five times on the coast. The "*first*" was on April 28, 1770, in lat. 34° south, in a beautiful bay, to which the name of "Botany Bay" was given, from the large number of plants collected there by Messrs. Solander and Banks; the "*second*" was on May 22, 1770, when in about lat. 24° 20′ south. Amongst the sand-banks he saw birds larger than swans, which he imagined were pelicans; he shot a kind of bustard which weighed upwards of seventeen pounds; this bird proved very delicate food, on which account he named the bay "Bustard Bay." The "*third*" time was on May 30, 1770, in lat. 22° 10′ south. As no water was to be found in their different excursions into the interior, Captain Cook called the inlet where the ship lay "Thirsty Sound," and it may be known by a group of islands that lie right before it, between three and four leagues out to sea. The "*fourth*" time was on June 18, 1770 (seven days after the "Endeavour" had struck upon a coral rock), in lat. 15° 26′ south, long. 214° 42′ 30″ east, at the Endeavour River, where he refitted, and which was so called from the name of the vessel. During his stay here many of his crew were very much alarmed, and one of the seamen declared he had seen the devil, which he thus described:—"He was," said he, "as large as a one-gallon keg and very like it; he had horns and wings, yet he crept so slowly through the grass that if I had not been afeard I might have touched him." This formidable apparition Captain Cook afterwards discovered to have been a bat, "which must be acknowledged to be of a frightful appearance, it being black, and full as large as a partridge," but the man's own apprehensions had furnished his devil with horns. On August 21, 1770, Captain Cook sailed through a channel in which was a number of shoals, and gave the name of Cape York to a point of the mainland which forms the side of the channel; a large bay is formed to the south of the cape, which was called Newcastle Bay, and in which are several little islands; the islands discovered in the morning of that day were called York Islands. In the afternoon he anchored between some islands, and observed that the channel now began to grow wider. He perceived two distant points between which no land could be seen, so that the hope of having at length explored a passage into the Indian Sea began to animate every breast on board; but to bring the matter to a certainty, Captain Cook took a party, and being accompanied by Messrs. Solander and Banks, he landed for the "*fifth*" time, on an island on which they had seen a number of Indians. Some of these Indians stood on shore as if to oppose the landing of Cook and his party, but they retired before the boat reached the beach. The Captain and his company now ascended a hill whence they had a view of nearly 40 miles, in which space there was nothing that threatened to oppose their passage, so that the certainty of a channel seemed to be almost indubitable. Previous to their leaving the island, Captain Cook displayed the English colours, and took possession of all the eastern coast of the country, in these words:—"As I am now about to quit the eastern coast of New Holland, which I have coasted from lat. 38° to this place, and which I am confident no European has ever seen before, I once more hoist English colours; and though I have already taken possession of several parts, I now take possession of the whole eastern coast, by the name of New South Wales (from its great similarity to that part of the principality of Wales), in right of my Sovereign, George the Third, King of Great Britain." His men then fired three volleys of small arms, which were answered by the same number from the ship, and by three cheers from the main shrouds. He re-embarked in the boat, and left this island, to which, from the ceremony just performed, he gave the name of Possession Island. It lies in lat.

10° 30′ south. The north-east entrance of the passage is formed by the mainland of New Holland and by a number of islands, which took the name of Prince of Wales Islands; and to the passage through which he sailed Captain Cook gave the name of Endeavour Straits. He explored a considerable portion of the east coast of Australia, and returned to England in June, 1771. In July, 1772, he sailed in the "Resolution," accompanied by the "Adventure," to explore in high southern latitudes, in order to ascertain if any great southern continent existed, but after an unsuccessful search, returned to England in July, 1774. In July, 1776, he again sailed in the "Resolution," accompanied by the "Discovery," this time to discover a passage to the north of America. He was not successful, and on returning to winter in the Sandwich Islands, was killed in an unfortunate quarrel with the natives of Hawaii (Owhyee) February 14, 1779. Owing to the great care of his men taken by Captain Cook and the sanitary precautions he adopted, his voyages were distinguished amongst those of the century for the small loss incurred in their prosecution. But the last was destined to be fatal to many of the officers who sailed in the two ships, the "Resolution" and "Discovery." In addition to Captain Cook, killed February 14, 1779, Captain Clerke, who succeeded to the chief command, succumbed at the age of 38, to consumption, from which he had suffered before he left England on August 22nd in the same year; and Captain King, the accomplished historian of the voyage, after the death of Cook, died at Nice, in the autumn of 1784, of disease caused by the hardships and vicissitudes of climate to which he had been exposed. King George the Third was not forgetful of the services of his great subject, whose discoveries shed no less glory on his reign than the victories by sea and land which all Englishmen regard with so much pride and satisfaction. He settled a pension of £25 per annum on each of the three surviving sons of the great circumnavigator, and a pension of £200 a year on the widow. This lady had soon cause to deplore the loss in their country's service of others only less dear to her than her gallant and lamented husband. In October, 1780, the month when by the return of the "Resolution" and "Discovery," Mrs. Cook was made aware of the first great irreparable loss she had sustained, her second son, Nathaniel, 16 years of age, was lost on board the "Thunderer" man-of-war, which foundered in a gale of wind. The youngest son, Hugh, a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, died of fever at the early age of 17, December 21, 1793; and on January 25th in the following year, the eldest son aged 31, who bore his father's name, and commanded the "Spitfire" sloop-of-war, was driven to sea whilst attempting to board his ship off Poole, in a heavy gale, and perished together with the boat's crew. His body was afterwards recovered, and conveyed to Spithead on board his own ship, whence it was removed to Cambridge, and buried by the side of his youngest brother, whose funeral he had attended only six weeks previously. Mrs. Cook was herself brought to the brink of the grave by these accumulated bereavements, but she recovered her health, and lived to the extraordinary age of 93, having survived her husband 56 years. She died May 13, 1835, leaving a charitable bequest to the poor of Clapham. To the memory of Captain Cook a handsome bronze statue, by Woolner, was erected in Hyde Park, Sydney, by the people of N. S. Wales, February 25, 1879.

COOPER, Sir Charles, formerly Chief Justice of South Australia, born at Henley, in 1795; called to the Bar in 1827, and went on the Oxford Circuit until 1838, when he was appointed Judge of South Australia, where he landed in March, 1839, and was sole Judge until 1849, when he was appointed Chief Justice. In 1858 he was knighted. In 1862, on account of ill health, he resigned, and received a pension, which he still enjoys at Bath in England, his health having been restored by repose. Cooper's Creek in the interior of Australia was named in his honour.

COOPER, Sir Daniel, Bart., was born in Bolton, Lancashire, July 1, 1821. He came to the colony early, and was educated at one of the best schools then in existence. In 1835 he went to England and studied

at the London University for four years. In 1841 he entered a mercantile house in Havre, but soon returned to England to the house of his uncle. In 1843 he returned to Sydney, and took an active part in the firm of Holt and Cooper, which in 1852 became D. Cooper and Co. In 1850 he first entered into politics. During the Crimean war he exerted himself in raising subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, towards which he gave £1,000 and £500 per annum during the continuance of the war. He was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from May 22, 1856, to August 31, 1859. In 1857 he was knighted, and in 1863 was made a baronet for the part which he took in the Lancashire Relief Fund. He visited England several times, and during his residence there exerted himself to put the warehousing and sale of wool upon more equitable terms. He married in 1846 the third daughter of William Hill, Esq., and has two sons and five daughters. He resides in England.

COPPIN, GEORGE, was born at Steyning, Sussex, April 8, 1819. His father was a clergyman of Norwich. He was educated for the medical profession, but disliking it, adopted the stage at the age of 17. He was employed as a low comedian in various parts of England, and in 1843 arrived in Sydney. In 1845 he opened the Queen's Theatre in Melbourne. From there he went to Adelaide, and was successful as a publican, and speculated largely in mines. The discovery of gold caused his mining speculations to fail, and in 1852 he started the Geelong Theatre. Here he was so successful as to pay all his creditors, and in 1854 to retire on a small competency. He went to England, but returned again at the end of the year and built the Olympic Theatre. In 1859 unsuccessful speculations again ruined him, and he went for two years to America, when he returned and joined the management of the Theatre Royal. A year afterwards, this was burnt down, but in November, 1872, a new theatre was built, and has been very prosperous. In 1858 Mr. Coppin was elected to the Council for the South Western Province. He resigned his seat on leaving the colony. In 1874 he was chosen to represent East Melbourne in the Assembly. He advocated the federation of the colonies and intercolonial free trade, and opposed the payment of members. He has supported acclimatisation, and was the first to breed lions and to introduce camels and English thrushes in Australia.

CORDNER, WILLIAM JOHN, was born in Dungannon, Ireland, in 1826. After having received a good musical education, he went to India, and after an absence of seven years returned to Armagh, Ireland, where he became a popular teacher of music, and was esteemed the best tenor in the north of Ireland. In 1854 he came to Sydney, and was organist of St. Patrick's, and two years afterwards, of St. Mary's Cathedral, which last position he held until his death, which took place in Sydney, July 15, 1870.

COWIE, RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, born in London in 1831, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; D.D., 1869). After taking orders he officiated as an army chaplain for some years; became domestic chaplain to Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, in 1864; rector of Stafford in 1867; was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869, in succession to the late Dr. Selwyn (Bishop of Lichfield), who bore the title of Bishop of New Zealand, and was Metropolitan.

COWPER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., was born at Drypool, Yorkshire, April 26, 1807. In 1809 he came out to Sydney with his father, Rev. William Cowper, D.D., afterwards Archdeacon. He was educated at home under his father and private tutors. At an early age he entered the Commissariat department, under Commissary-General Wemyss. In 1825, Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane appointed him a clerk in the Commissariat. In 1826 he was appointed by Governor Darling secretary to the Church and School Lands Corporation, to which a very large area of the best land in the colony had been granted by Royal Charter, in trust for the use of the Church of England, in the promotion of religion and the education of youth. He conducted the affairs of this Corporation to the satisfac-

tion of those concerned, until it was dissolved in 1833, in pursuance of a condition inserted in the original charter; and the lands were applied to a less exclusive purpose. When the question of State-aid to religion came before Mr. Cowper as a politician, he took a course which placed all denominations on an equal footing in relation to the State. In 1831 he married Eliza, second daughter of Daniel Sutton, Esq., of Wivenhoe, near Colchester, in Essex. They gave the name of Wivenhoe to their home in the county of Camden, in memory of Mrs. Cowper's native place. They had six children, of whom three only survive. Charles Cowper, Esq., Sheriff of Sydney, is their eldest son. A younger son, who distinguished himself as a student at King's College, London, died at an early age in the mother country. One of their daughters is the wife of Mr. Hugh Robison, and another is married to Mr. E. G. Wood. When the Church and School Lands Corporation was dissolved, in 1833, Sir Richard Bourke offered Mr. Charles Cowper the position of agent for the lands which thus reverted to the Government, with a trust, as the authorities have contended, for general purposes of religion and education. But he preferred—partly for the sake of his health, which had suffered from close application to office work—to enter on sheep-farming in the southern district. He went to reside in the county of Argyle, and held some sheep stations on the Murray. He also entered upon agricultural undertakings. In 1839 he was made a Magistrate of the territory. For several years he led the life of a country gentleman, prudent in the management of his sheep and farming operations, zealous in promoting the work of the church of his ancestors, and exemplary as a Justice of the Peace. In 1843, Mr. Cowper came forward in the county of Camden as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council, then a mixed body comprising nominees of the Crown and representatives elected by the people. He was opposed by Mr. Roger Therry, Attorney-General, who defeated him by a majority of ten votes. As soon as the result was known, Mr. Cowper was invited to stand for the county of Cumberland. In Cumberland he was returned, at the head of the poll, by a very large majority above Mr. Lawson and Mr. James Macarthur. He consistently struggled all through his career for the rights of all classes of the people. In 1846 he took up the project of railway construction. A Company was formed for this purpose, and he was elected Chairman. In the Legislature he exerted himself with good effect to secure several improvements in the administration, including the more humane treatment of lunatics. In 1850 he took a leading part in the organized opposition to the continuance of transportation to the colonies, and presided over a conference of delegates who met in Sydney to carry out this work. At the general election of 1851 he was nominated, with four other candidates, for Sydney, then one electorate returning three Members. On that occasion Dr. Lang was returned at the head of the poll, Captain Lamb second, and Mr. Wentworth third. Mr. Cowper and Mr. Longmore (who was associated in the canvass with Mr. Wentworth) were therefore defeated. Mr. Cowper was nominated both in Durham and in Cumberland. He was returned for Durham. During the next few years he introduced the Act incorporating the Sydney Grammar School and that for establishing the Affiliated Colleges. He also started the proposal for the Naval Brigade, and did much to promote the formation of the Volunteer Force. He left the Legislature for a short time to give more attention to the affairs of the Railway Company; and when that body handed over the work to the Government his services were recognized by their voting him £500 for a service of plate. Sir Charles Fitzroy about the same time offered him the position of Chief Commissioner of the City of Sydney, with a salary of £1,000 a year. This, however, he declined. At the general election of 1856, Mr. Cowper was returned at the head of the poll for Sydney. The introduction of Responsible Government took place in that year; and it was generally expected that Mr. Cowper would be the first Colonial Secretary and Premier in the new order of things. But

when the Ministry of Mr. (now Sir) E. Deas Thomson resigned, Sir William Denison, acting, as he informed the world, "on the advice of Mr. George Macleay," sent for Mr. S. A. Donaldson to form the first Responsible Ministry. That gentleman offered Mr. Cowper the position of Colonial Secretary, which he declined to accept, believing that his political standing in the Legislature and in the opinion of the country gave him a title to be entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. The Donaldson Ministry, after being a little more than two months in office, was defeated on a motion of want of confidence moved by Mr. Cowper. They resigned August 25th, and Sir William Denison sent for Mr. Cowper to form a Ministry. Taking the office of Colonial Secretary, he named Mr. Robert Campbell as Treasurer, Mr. Terence A. Murray, Minister for Lands and Works, Mr. Martin, Attorney-General, and Mr. Lutwyche, Solicitor-General. Objection was taken by the Opposition to the personal composition of the Ministry, and on a motion by Mr. Hay they were defeated. Mr. Cowper resigned, after being less than six weeks in power, October 2nd; and Mr. Watson Parker came in as Premier, with Mr. Hay, Sir William Manning, and Mr. Darvall, as his colleagues. September 7, 1857, this Ministry was defeated on its Electoral Bill, and Mr. Cowper came into office a second time. In this second Cowper Ministry, Mr. Richard Jones was Treasurer, Mr. Murray, Secretary for Lands and Works, Mr. Martin, Attorney-General, Mr. Lutwyche, Solicitor-General. But during the two years this Government continued several changes took place. Mr. Robert Campbell took Mr. Jones's place as Treasurer, and, dying in office, was succeeded by Mr. Weekes. Mr. Murray retired, and his office was divided, Mr. John Robertson taking the Department of Lands, and Mr. Flood that of Works. Mr. Martin left the Ministry, and was succeeded by Mr. Lutwyche and Mr. Bayley. Mr. W. B. Dalley became Solicitor-General, and after him Mr. J. F. Hargrave. In 1858 they introduced and carried the Electoral Act, extending the franchise to all classes of the people, dividing the colony into electorates on a population basis, with modifications deemed equitable or expedient, and establishing the use of the ballot. In the same year, Mr. Cowper's Municipalities Act was passed, and paved the way for the early establishment of some forty Municipal Corporations. In 1860 Mr. Robertson introduced his Land Bill, which was carried in 1861. In 1862 Mr. Cowper's Bill to prohibit future grants for public worship was carried. Each of these measures embodied the decisive settlement of a question which had deeply agitated the minds of the people. Mr. Cowper did his legislation quietly, but surely. On October 26, 1859, he was defeated by a large majority on his Education Bill, and Mr. William Forster came into power, as Premier and Colonial Secretary, with Mr. Saul Samuel, Mr. John Black, and Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, as his colleagues. In the following March that Ministry resigned; and Mr. Robertson formed a Ministry of which Mr. Cowper, who was from the first Colonial Secretary, afterwards became Premier. This Ministry, in which Mr. Weekes was Treasurer, the late Mr. Arnold, Minister for Works, and Mr. Hargrave (now Judge of the Supreme Court), Attorney-General, remained in office for more than three years and a half. In October, 1863, they were defeated; and Mr. Martin formed his first Ministry, with Mr. Forster, Mr. Eagar, and Mr. Holroyd, as his colleagues. The protectionist propositions of the Martin Government were disapproved of; and on February 3, 1865, Mr. Cowper again came into office. This Administration was embarrassed with financial difficulties; and Mr. Cowper, to save the credit of the country, about which a great alarm had arisen, proposed and carried the *ad valorem* duties. This step for the time cost him his popularity; but it provided an addition of revenue for his successors, the Martin-Parkes Government, which came into power in January, 1866. Mr. Cowper then retired into private life for nearly four years; but in the beginning of 1870 he took his place for the fifth time at the head of the

Administration; his friend and colleague, Mr. Robertson, succeeded in ousting the Martin Ministry in the latter part of 1868, and after holding for a year the position of Premier, induced his old colleague once more to take the lead. But even this accession of Mr. Cowper did not sufficiently strengthen that Government to enable them to stand their ground long. Towards the end of 1870 a change took place, and Mr. Cowper was appointed, in December of that year, Agent-General for the colony. He held that office, with credit and advantage to New South Wales, until his severe and continued illness disabled him from attention to business. For some months he was almost incapacitated for exertion of any kind; and he died October 20, 1875. Some years previous to the death of Sir Charles Cowper, the estate of Wivenhoe had been settled on Mrs. (afterwards Lady) Cowper by a subscription of the people of N.S. Wales to mark their appreciation of Mr. Cowper's political services to the country.

COWPER, VENERABLE ARCHDEACON WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Whittington, in Lancashire, December 28, 1780. He was ordained deacon early in 1808, and priest in the same year. He was for a short time Curate of Rawdon, near Leeds, but having accepted the appointment of Assistant Colonial Chaplain, came out to Sydney with his family and arrived August 18, 1809. He was incumbent of St. Philip's. He organized the Benevolent, and the Bible, and Religious Tract Societies, and was secretary of the Diocesan Committee of the Societies for promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel. He visited England in 1842 in consequence of the failure of his eyesight, and on his departure he was presented with an address and a purse of £780. He returned to the colony in 1843, having had the honorary degree of D.D. conferred upon him. In 1848 he was made Archdeacon of Cumberland and Camden, and in 1852 Bishop Broughton appointed him his special commissary during his absence in Europe. He died in Sydney, July 6, 1858.

COWPER, DEAN WILLIAM MACQUARIE, was born in Sydney, July 3, 1810. He was educated by his father the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper until 1828, when he went to England to complete his studies at Oxford. He returned in 1836 as chaplain to the Australian Agricultural Company, and for twenty years was stationed at Stroud. In 1856 he took charge of Moore College, but shortly afterwards was removed to the Glebe. On the death of his father in 1858, he succeeded him in the incumbency of St. Philip's church, and was appointed Dean of Sydney. When the Cathedral was opened in 1868, his duties as Dean became onerous, and in 1869 he left St. Philip's to take charge of the Cathedral district. The Dean has been twice married and has several daughters. He visited England in 1875, and was absent for a year, and on his departure from the colony was presented with a testimonial of 600 sovereigns.

COX, CHARLES CLARENDON, was born in 1832, at Clarendon near Windsor, the then residence of his grandfather, and was the third son of the late Mr. George Cox of Mulgoa. He commenced life at Clarendon in 1853, and in 1857 joined Mr. Keith Collins in squatting pursuits in Queensland, taking up Windah, about sixty miles from Rockhampton. In 1862 this with Clarendon was sold to Mr. Arthur Dight, when Mr. Cox bought Broombee, and by careful selection of breeding stock raised the name of Broombee wool and sheep to the highest class. He also distinguished himself in breeding both cattle and horses. He was three times married. In 1855 to Miss Stuart, by whom he had one daughter; in 1860 to Miss Daylock, by whom he had one son and one daughter; and in 1867 to Miss Miller, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He died at Broombee June 16, 1878. He was chiefly noted for the improvement of the merino sheep of the colony.

COX, HON. GEORGE HENRY, M.L.C., one of seven sons of the late George Cox, of Mulgoa, was born there October 18, 1824. He represented the county of Wellington in the first responsible Parliament, and again in the second Parliament was returned unopposed for the same constituency; was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council in 1863 by Mr. Charles Cowper. In 1864 he took his first trip to

Europe, and in 1877 again made a tour round the world with his two sons, visiting Ceylon, India, Egypt, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and thence through England, Scotland and Ireland, returning by way of America, through which country they also made various tours. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1852. He has been a resident of Mudgee for 34 years, and filled during that time various local offices. He was the first Mayor of the municipality of Cudgegong (the first rural municipality proclaimed under the Act). He was the first landowner in the Mudgee district who leased his land to tenants (this was just after the gold discovery in 1851); and he has now about thirty tenants, who rent the greater portion of the Burrundulla estate, and are a thriving well-to-do class. He has on his property two small schools under the control of the Council of Education with a roll of about eighty children. He sold out the last of his squatting properties some three years ago, and now confines his attention to the management of his Mudgee property, with about 18,000 sheep. He has been a highly successful sheep-breeder, winning numerous cups and medals. He won in 1862 Mr. Thomas Mort's gold medal for greasy wool, beating a large number of exhibitors. He won the Grand Prize for best wool in the world at the Paris Exhibition, 1878.

CRACKNELL, Edward Charles, Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales, was born at Rochester, England, in 1831. He was educated at Oxford, and in 1848 went to London and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In November, 1855 he came to Adelaide as Assistant-Superintendent of Telegraphs. On January 1, 1858, he became Assistant-Superintendent of Telegraphs in New South Wales, and opened the first telegraph line, twenty-two miles, to Liverpool, January 26th. Since then telegraphic communication has so increased that under his supervision at the end of 1877 there were 9,762 miles open, with 190 stations. During this period he has paid two visits to England, and on each occasion obtained and introduced into the colony the latest improvements. In 1876 he also made himself thoroughly acquainted with torpedo mode of warfare, and is now Major of the New South Wales Torpedo Corps. It is to Mr. Cracknell's energy that we are indebted for the general use of the electric light in Sydney.

CRACKNELL, William John, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Queensland, born in London, December 25, 1832; educated at Oxford; arrived in New Zealand, June 1855; appointed Manager, Ipswich Telegraph Department, March 18, 1861; Superintendent of Telegraphs, Queensland, April 9, 1863; Captain, Torpedo Corps, April 15, 1878; and has made many able reports on intercolonial telegraph and cable construction.

CRANE, Martin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1818. Having spent his novitiate at Grantstown he went to Italy and prosecuted his studies at Perugia. Six years afterwards, in 1849, he returned to Ireland, where he laboured until 1874, when he started for Melbourne, arriving there in 1875, and was installed Bishop of Sandhurst the same year.

CRESWICK, Henry, of Hawthorn House, Melbourne, and of Liewah, Murrumbidgee, New South Wales, is the youngest son of Richard Creswick, Esq., Sheffield. He was born in 1824 and educated at private schools. He came out to Melbourne in 1840, and went into the office of Campbell and Woolley, merchants, of Melbourne. At the end of the year he was placed in charge of a branch establishment at Anderson's Flat near Ballarat. In 1842 he, in connection with his brothers John and Charles took up the country known as Creswick Creek, and in 1844 other stations on the Avon and Richardson Rivers, where his brother Charles died in 1847, the station being then sold. In 1849 he married Jane, only daughter of Alexander Thomson, M.D., of Geelong. In 1858 he retired from the firm of D. S. Campbell and Co. In 1863 he was elected to the Assembly for Emerald Hill, but when the dissolution took place on the tack to the Appropriation Bill by the M'Culloch and Francis Ministry he did not seek re-election.

CRUMMER, Major James Henry, born at Birr, King's County, Ireland. Gazetted to Ensigncy in 28th Regiment

of Foot, July, 1805. Present at siege and capture of Copenhagen, in 1807. Was actively engaged in the Peninsular campaign from June, 1809, to its close in 1814, being present in the following actions:—"Busaco," "1st Siege of Badajos," "Campo Mayor," "Albuera," (severely wounded), "Vittoria," "Pyrenees" (severely wounded), "Bayonne," "Nivelle," "Nive," "St. Palais," "St. Saumer," "Orthez," "Aire," "Lambege," "Tarbés," "Toulouse." He was commended for important service performed in carrying despatches between Marshal Beresford and Sir Lowry Cole, on the eve of the battle of Albuera, by which the Fusileer Brigade was brought up in time to take part in that action. Returning home in July, 1814, he sailed again with his regiment for Ostend May 18, 1815; reached Brussels on the 26th; was closely engaged at Quatre Bras June 16th (slightly wounded), and throughout the 18th was incessantly engaged at Waterloo,—after which action his regiment could only muster four companies. Advanced on Paris, and remained with the Army of Occupation until October 29, 1815. In December, 1817, he re-embarked for the Mediterranean, and was quartered at the Ionian Islands until 1829, being from 1822 to 1827 Commandant of the Island of Calamos, and protector of the Greek refugees during the War of Independence against the Turks. At this station he married Katarina Plessos, a Greek lady of good family. He returned to Ireland in 1829, and engaged in military duties during the disturbances in the west of Ireland, holding a commission of the peace for the County of Galway. In October, 1835, arrived in New South Wales with the 28th Regiment; promoted to his Majority in 1836; sold out on the regiment being ordered to India, and was appointed Police Magistrate and Superintendent of Convicts at Newcastle in 1837, which office he held until 1849; during six years of this period he served without pay. Police Magistrate of Maitland from 1849 to 1858, and of Port Macquarie from 1858 to 1864, and from this time he was superannuated after an Imperial and Colonial service of over 59 years. He died at Port Macquarie, December 29, 1867.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, born at Wimbledon, England, July 13, 1791, was employed first in a conveyancer's office, but afterwards more congenially with W. T. Aiton, at Kew Gardens. In 1814 Sir Joseph Banks recommended him as collector for the gardens at Kew, and he received the appointment September 9th, and sailed in the "Duncan," with Mr. James Bowie, for Rio Janeiro, where he arrived December 18th. For three months they were detained at Rio by the dilatory proceedings of the Government in providing them with passports. On April 3rd they started for the country, and were actively employed for some months in collecting plants and seeds. On their return to Rio they left, according to orders awaiting them, Mr. Bowie for the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Cunningham for Sydney, September 28th, where he arrived December 20th. On April 25, 1817, he was attached to Mr. Oxley's expedition to explore the Lachlan, which was stopped by the marshes, and returned to Bathurst August 27th. This journey added largely to our knowledge of the botany of Australia. The next five years were spent in four voyages in the "Mermaid," and one in the "Bathurst," with Captain King, employed in surveying the east, north, and west coasts of Australia, in which he energetically pursued his researches in spite of very bad health which on two occasions endangered his life, and left him greatly debilitated. In September, 1822, he made an excursion across the Blue Mountains, and in the Bathurst district, returning Jauuary 4, 1823. On April 15th he left Bathurst with five men to endeavour to find a practicable pass over the Liverpool Range to Liverpool Plains, discovered by Oxley in 1818, and after five weeks' ill-success his perseverance was at length rewarded by his discovery, June 6th, of an easy route appropriately named by him "Pandora's Pass," lat. 32° 15′ 19″. He then returned, reaching Bathurst, June 27th. The next two months were employed in an excursion to the Illawarra district. In September, 1824, he went with Oxley to Moreton Bay, and surveyed the river Brisbane to the head of the boat navigation. In April, 1825, he passed by the

Pandora Pass to the back country, and, with much inconvenience from the bogs and marshes, crossed Liverpool Plains to lat 30° 47′. On May 18th he commenced his return, reaching Bathurst June 7th. At the end of 1825 he was again attacked by illness, but by the end of February, 1826, was working with his accustomed energy. On August 28th he paid a visit to New Zealand, returning January 20, 1827. On April 30, 1827, he started from Gegenhoe, and on May 19th reached the Peel. Continuing north, they passed the Dumaresq, and on June 6th discovered the Darling Downs, lat. 28°, long. (estimated) 152° 18′. On the 16th he commenced his return, and, keeping more to the westward, on July 10th crossed the Gwydir; 21st, reached Liverpool Plains; and 28th arrived again at Gegenhoe. In June, 1828, he went to Moreton Bay, where he arrived July 1st, and started to endeavour to find a practicable passage over the mountains. On August 25th he discovered the Gap, now called "Cunningham's Gap," an easy pass to Darling Downs. In May, 1829, he went on another collecting tour to Brisbane, returning at the end of September. On May 11, 1830, visited Norfolk Island, from which he returned August 28th. On February 11, 1831, he returned to England in the "Forth," arriving in the middle of July. He came out to Sydney again as Colonial Botanist October 30, 1836, and arrived in Sydney February 12, 1837, but finding other duties expected from him incompatible with his botanical labours, he resigned in December. On April 15, 1838, he visited New Zealand in the French corvette "L'Héroine," returning in very bad health on October 13th. His health continuing to decline, he had to give up a trip in the "Beagle," and he died in Sydney June 27, 1839. A monument to his memory was erected in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

DAINTREE, Richard, arrived in Victoria in 1852, where he resided until 1864. For nine years he was employed on the staff of the geological survey of that colony. In 1863 he made an excursion to Northern Queensland, and on his return read a paper on its geological character before the Royal Society of Victoria. In 1864 he entered upon squatting pursuits in the country he had explored, but still continued his valuable contributions to geology. In 1868 he was appointed Government Geologist for North Queensland. In 1871 he was entrusted with the collection forwarded to the South Kensington Exhibition, but the ship the "Queen of the Thames," containing the collection, was unfortunately lost on the coast of South Africa. He was afterwards appointed Agent-General for Queensland, until failing health compelled him to retire. He died June 26, 1878.

D'ALBERTIS, Luigi M., the New Guinea explorer, was born in Genoa in 1841. He was educated at Turin. In 1859 he joined Garibaldi in his march of triumph from Sicily to Naples. In 1871 he joined Dr. C. Beccari in a voyage of discovery. They went to Bombay, Singapore, and several of the Eastern islands, and having a small schooner they visited several points on the coast of New Guinea. In 1872 Signor D'Albertis continued his explorations, but having suffered from repeated attacks of fever, he came down to Sydney in 1873, in the "Victor Pisani," and at the end of that year returned to Europe. In 1875 he again went to New Guinea, and having, in December, been up the Fly River in the steamer "Ellangowan," he came to Sydney to make arrangements for its fuller exploration. In 1877 he did so in the steam-launch "Neva," and ascended the river for 500 miles. In 1878 he visited England, where he delivered lectures on New Guinea before the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Colonial Institute.

DALLEY, Hon. William Bede, M.L.C., was born in Sydney in 1831. He early displayed great oratorical talent, and having studied for the legal profession was called to the Bar in 1856. He was shortly afterwards elected one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for Sydney, and was appointed by Mr. Cowper, Solicitor-General. As a Member of the Legislative Assembly Mr. Dalley made some of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in that chamber; and being a native of the colony he was hailed by older patriots as a young orator of great

promise. After a brilliant commencement, however, he retired for some years from Parliament, and resisted all the inducements offered him to return to the arena of political ambition. Whilst zealously pursuing the duties of his profession, he has been frequently before the public as a writer in the press on historical and biographical subjects. He was Solicitor-General in the Cowper Ministry 1858-59, Attorney-General of the Robertson Ministry February, 1875, to March, 1877; again for several months in the Robertson Ministry from August to December, 1877. On February 9, 1875, he accepted a seat in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. With eminent success he conducted the defence in several of the great criminal trials in this country.

DALY, Sir Dominick, seventh Governor of South Australia, was born at Ardfry, county Galway, Ireland, in the year 1798, and was educated at Oscott College, near Birmingham. He afterwards went to Canada, where he held the office of Chief Secretary from the year 1825 to 1848. In 1849 he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and in 1851 received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago in the West Indies. This position he held but a few months when he was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Prince Edward's Island, which he retained until 1859. He was subsequently promoted to the governorship of South Australia, which he assumed in March, 1862, and retained it until his death, February 19, 1868. In 1867, on the visit of H. R. H. Prince Alfred to the Australian Colonies, Sir D. Daly had the honour of being the first Governor to entertain His Royal Highness, which he did in a manner that procured him the thanks of the Prince. Sir D. Daly was a man of a genial, kindly disposition; a thorough Irish gentleman, who during his term of office endeared himself to the people of South Australia by his courtesy and affability, and by the great interest he always manifested in everything affecting the welfare of the colony. He died universally regretted. Sir D. Daly left a widow, two sons, and two daughters. His widow and one son are since dead; his second son, John George Daly, is Special Magistrate in Mauritius, and his daughters have settled in South Australia—the elder being married to Mr. John Bowtar, Manager of the Bank of Adelaide, and the second to Mr. H. H. Turton, Manager of the Savings' Bank of South Australia.

DALY, Dominick Daniel. In 1865 he came out to South Australia as Aide-de-camp to Sir Dominick Daly. In 1866 he was appointed Surveyor under the South Australian Government; took part in the Northern Territory Expedition as Surveyor from 1868 to 1870; from February, 1874, till March, 1875, joined Engineer-in-Chief's department, when he was appointed Surveyor for Native States in the Malayan Peninsula.

DAMPIER, William, celebrated navigator, was born at East Coker in Somersetshire in 1652. He early showed a strong inclination for the sea, and in 1670 made a voyage to Newfoundland. He then went (before the mast) to the East Indies, and in 1673 entered the Navy, serving on board the "Royal Prince" under Sir Edward Spragge. After various adventures he sailed in 1683 from Virginia for the coast of America, in a privateer commanded by a Captain Cook. After trying without success to pass through the Magellan Straits they doubled the Horn, and in 1684 cruised along the coast taking Spanish prizes. Captain Cook died at Cape Blanco, and Captain Ewan in the "Cygnet" being in company, Dampier joined him as he was going to the coast of Mexico. From there Ewan determined to cross to the East Indies, and reached Guam with only three days' provisions remaining. In the Philippine Islands the men mutinied and put Ewan on shore, but kept Dampier against his wish. In January, 1688, they fell in with the land of New Holland, lat. 16° 50′, and coasted to the eastward as far as Cape Lévêque. They put Dampier on shore at the Nicobar Islands whence he escaped at last to Sumatra. In 1691 Dampier returned to England and wrote an account of his voyage round the world. He was then appointed to H.M. ship "Roebuck" and sailed for New Holland in 1699. This time he visited it in lat. 26° near Dirk

Hartog's Island, and coasted to the north-west. Afterwards he visited the eastern islands, New Guinea, and New Britain. On the voyage home the ship sprang a leak and he was obliged to run her on shore at the island of Ascension, whence they were taken by the "Anglesey." They arrived in England in 1701. In 1703 he once more went to the South Seas, and again in 1708 as pilot with Captain Rogers, on which occasion they brought away Alexander Selkirk from the island of Juan Fernandez. Dampier returned to England in 1711. Nothing is known of his subsequent life or when his death took place.

DANGAR, THOMAS GORDON GIBBONS, M.L.A., was born in Sydney, November 17, 1829. In the year 1834 or 1835 his parents removed to Maitland, where his mother died; and two years afterwards his father removed to Scone, then known as Invermein. He was educated at the Paterson and at Singleton, and afterwards at Sydney College, where he gained a first prize for English composition. A long illness prevented him from continuing his studies, and in 1847 he entered upon a pastoral life, first in the New England district and afterwards on the Condamine. In 1849 he proceeded to the Namoi, and has been a resident ever since, chiefly at Bullerawa, Wee Waa. In January, 1865, he was elected for the Gwydir electorate, which he has ever since represented. About 1858 he wrote a series of letters on the locking of the Barwon River and rendering it navigable; and though this was ridiculed at the time, it has since been accomplished, and steamers have ascended as high as Walgett. He is married, and has one son. Mr. Dangar is a great patron of literature.

DARLING, SIR CHARLES HENRY, K.C.B. (nephew of Gov. Ralph Darling, formerly Governor of New South Wales), assumed office as Governor of Victoria, September 11, 1863. In 1865 he allowed the M'Culloch Government to tack the protectionist tariff to the Appropriation Bill, and the Legislative Council persisting in rejecting the Bills, a dead-lock followed; the Civil Servants and others were paid by judgments given against the Crown; against this, the Legislative Council wrote a protest to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Charles Darling in reply reflected on the character and standing of certain Members of the Upper House. The result was that Sir Charles Darling was recalled April 14, 1866. On his departure, a demonstration of more than ten thousand of his sympathisers was made at the Sandridge Pier. The Legislative Assembly voted him £20,000, which the Council rejected; it was then voted for Lady Darling, and again rejected. Sir Charles Darling died not long after his return to England, and £20,000 was then voted for Lady Darling, and presented to her by the Government of Victoria.

DARLING, LIEUT.-GENERAL RALPH, appointed Governor-General of New South Wales, arrived in the Colony with his family in the "Castle Forbes," December 18, 1825, and at once assumed the Government. On his landing, the populace, contrary to the practice customary on such occasions, refrained from cheering, because they had heard unfavourable accounts of him. His conduct soon confirmed the worst fears of the colonists. He was precise and methodical, and his habits were painfully careful, exhibiting that sort of diligence which takes infinite trouble and anxiety over details, to the neglect of larger and more important matters. He had not been long in the colony before he brought himself into antagonism with the Press, and put on the fourth estate a censorship that savoured of tyranny, Notwithstanding the fines and persecutions levied, however, Governor Darling did not succeed in intimidating it. The great "Sudds and Thompson case" afforded a good opportunity for criticism, and eventually led to Governor Darling's recall. On December 13, 1827, he resigned his patronage of the Turf Club in consequence of some speeches which were made at a dinner given by the Club; in these, severe remarks were uttered in reference to the Governor's administration, and invidious comparisons drawn between him and the late Governor; and to crown the insult, when the Governor's health was drunk, the musicians played the air "Over the hills and far away," very appropriate to the desire for his

departure. The insult was too marked and too severe to be passed over, and the Governor directed his Aide-de-camp to inform the Secretary of the Club that his Excellency had ceased to be Patron of the Association. Governor Darling retired from his administration of the colony, and embarked for England in the ship "Hooghly," October 21, 1831. No demonstration was shown on his leaving: A number of persons assembled at Government House, and escorted him to the wharf, but there was no display either of regret or gladness. Those who were hostile to his administration showed some contempt at his departure. A number of persons assembled at Vaucluse, where a bullock was roasted, drink was distributed, and the crowd gave full vent to their joy, real or assumed. A notice was given that there would be an illumination on the night of his departure, but only one house illuminated, that where the opposition newspaper was printed. In history, it is recorded of Governor Darling, that his great deficiency was a want of magnanimity. This defect deprived him of the warm sympathy of his friends, whilst combined with a large amount of rigour, it gained him the unrelenting hatred of his enemies.

DARVALL, Sir John Bayley, M.A., Q.C., K.C.M.G. Born at Nunnington Hall, Yorkshire; second son of Captain Darvall, 9th Dragoons, whose grandfather, Joseph Darvall, was Governor of Fort St. Anne in the island of Sumatra, in 1762. Educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1836; was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1837; went to New South Wales in 1839; practised at the Bar, Sydney, till 1867; was made Queen's Counsel in 1853; was, in 1844, appointed a non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales; at the first general election, in 1848, was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Bathurst, and was twice returned, at subsequent elections, to the Colonial Parliament; was appointed a Life Member of the Legislative Council in 1861, but shortly afterwards resigned his seat, and subsequently represented the electoral districts of West Maitland and West Sydney respectively; in 1851 was offered a judgeship in Victoria, which he declined; in 1856 was made Solicitor-General in the first Ministry under responsible Government, with a seat in the Executive Council; in 1857 was made Attorney-General and a Member of the Executive Council; and during the time that he remained in New South Wales was a Member of two subsequent Governments as Attorney-General and member of the Executive Council; in 1850 was appointed a Member of the first Senate of the University of Sydney; in 1867 returned to England; in 1868 was made C.M.G., and in 1877 K.C.M.G.

DARWIN, Charles Robert, F.R.S., the celebrated naturalist, is the son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "The Botanic Garden," whose are the celebrated lines commencing

> "Where Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells—
> Courts her young navies, and the storm repels."

He was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809; took his degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1832; was appointed naturalist to the surveying expedition of the "Beagle," 10-gun brig, in 1831 to 1836. He twice came in her to Sydney. He wrote "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries visited. In 1839 he married. He has written several other works, of which his "Origin of Species" and "Descent of Man" are the most celebrated.

DAVIS, Rev. (Rabbi) Alexander B. born in London, August, 1828, was bereft of both parents at the age of twelve years. Was educated under the auspices of the Rev. H. A. Henry, of St. Albans, Westminster, and subsequently, whilst himself teaching Hebrew at Holland House, Hammersmith, by the late Rev. H. M. Myers, of Ramsgate. Became Master of the Westminster Jews' Free School in 1848, and in 1852, upon the recommendation of the Chief Rabbi of England, Dr. Adler, accepted the office of Minister of the Synagogue at Portsmouth. Married, in 1853, Blanche, daughter of the late Bartholomew Harris, of Hatton Garden, and proceeded shortly afterwards to the charge of the English and German congregation at Kingston, Jamaica. After more than

seven years' occupancy of this office he returned to England, and in May, 1862, started with his family for Sydney, to take charge of the congregation, which appointment he still holds. His name in this city will always be associated with the Jewish Sabbath School and Savings' Bank, in the formation of which he was principally instrumental, as well as taking an active part in the erection and completion of the present handsome edifice in Elizabeth-street, Sydney. He is an eloquent preacher.

DAVIS, Right Rev. Charles Henry, born at Usk, county Monmouth, May 18, 1815. He was educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. In 1833 he became a member of the Benedictine order; and in November, 1840, he was ordained priest. He became a professor in the College, and in 1848 was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor to Archbishop Polding, and left England in August of that year. On his arrival in the colony, he devoted his attention to the promotion of superior education and the cultivation of church music. During Archbishop Polding's absence he administered the diocese, and was afterwards first Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland. He died May 17, 1854.

DAY, Edward Denny, was born in Kerry in 1801. He entered the Army in 1820, in the 46th, and served in India, from which place, in 1834, he came for his health to New South Wales. He was first employed as clerk to the Council department, and in 1835 was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office. In 1836 he was appointed Police Magistrate of Maitland, which position he held until 1850. His energy and determination was remarkably displayed, in 1840, in the pursuit of a gang of bushrangers, known as "the Jew Boy's Gang," from Muswellbrook to Doughboy Hollow, where Mr. Day and his party secured five out of the seven. In 1853 he was again appointed Police Magistrate, and continued to discharge the duties of that office at Maitland, Muswellbrook, and Port Macquarie until 1869, when failing health compelled his retirement. He died May 5, 1876. Mr. Day married in 1835, Margaret, fourth daughter of James Raymond, Esq., Postmaster-General of the colony, by whom he had six sons and five daughters.

DAY, George, M.L.A., born on the Hawkesbury in 1826, was educated at schools at Windsor and Richmond; was made a magistrate in 1860; mayor of Albury for three years, 1867-8-9. In 1874 he entered the Parliament of New South Wales for the Hume electorate, which he still represents.

DE BOOS, Charles, born in London May 24, 1819 (the natal day and year of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria); was educated at Addiscombe. He served in the British Legion in the Carlist war, Spain, 1835-36 and 1837, and arrived in Australia in 1839. He was Government shorthand writer in Victoria from 1851 to 1856. Was connected with the *Sydney Monitor*, *Sydney Gazette*, *Herald*, and *Melbourne Argus*. He wrote "The Stockman's Daughter" published in *The People's Advocate*, "My Holiday," "Moruya," "Corocobe," "Australian Ghosts," "Christmas, and other Sketches," "Correspondence of John Smith, of Congewoi," "Random Notes," "Collective Wisdom" (Parliamentary sketches) for *Sydney Morning Herald*, and "Fifty Years Ago," a novel. In December, 1874, he was appointed a warden of the New South Wales Goldfields, which position he still holds.

DEFFELL, George Herbert, was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., in 1842; in 1846 he was called to the Bar; in 1856 was appointed a Commissioner of the Court of Claims in New South Wales, and in 1857, Master-in-Equity of the Supreme Court. On July 1, 1865, was appointed to his present position of Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, New South Wales.

DENIEHY, Daniel Henry, was born in Kent-street, Sydney, in 1828. Having at a tender age exhibited signs of more than ordinary ability, young Deniehy was sent to a select school kept by M. Jonson, who had lived several years in France, and was a master of four or five European languages. Under this instructor the future orator and critic progressed rapidly in his studies, which he afterwards continued at the Sydney College,

but without interrupting his reading in French and Italian literature under the tutorship of M. Jonson. In the fifteenth year of his age, his parents—he was then their only child—took him to England, with the intention of placing him at college at Oxford; but his age and diminutive appearance prevented his immediate reception, and he was left in charge of a tutor with whom he read classics for some months. Weary of his isolation, he visited his relatives in Ireland (probably in 1848), and became acquainted with some of the leading members of the Young Ireland party, in whose enthusiasm he participated. On his return to Sydney he became an articled clerk to the late Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, for many years the Mecœnas of letters in Sydney. During the time of his clerkship, Mr. Deniehy contributed sketches, verses, and criticisms to various newspapers, all of which were received with considerable public favour on account of their freshness and vigour of style. At this period he was an unwearied reader, or rather student, of the best authors in English, French, and Italian literature. In the winter of 1853 he exhibited the fruits of these severe studies in a series of lectures on Modern Literature, delivered at the School of Arts. He also met with popular acceptance as a speaker on the great political topic of the day, the Constitution Bill. In 1856 he was returned to Parliament for Argyle, and soon gained a reputation in the House of Assembly for his powers as a keen debater and an eloquent speaker. He was returned by the electors of East Macquarie in 1858, and kept his seat till after the passing of the Electoral Reform Bill in the following year, when he voluntarily withdrew from public life. During his parliamentary career he practised at Goulburn as an attorney, but the time he devoted to his parliamentary duties seriously interfered with his business. In 1858 he returned to Sydney and devoted himself to literature, contributing several essays, critical and æsthetical, to the *Freeman's Journal* and other newspapers. In 1860 he became one of the founders of the *Southern Cross*, to which he contributed several brilliant papers on some of the most distinguished *littérateurs* of the century, such as Macaulay, De Quincey, Mrs. Browning, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Jamieson, and others. On the invitation of friends and admirers in Victoria, he went in 1862, to Melbourne, where for nearly two years, he edited and conducted *The Victorian* newspaper probably the most vigorously written political journal ever published in Australia. It succumbed, however, to bad business management and party antagonisms; and Mr. Deniehy returned to Sydney, broken in health and hopes. He contributed several admirable critical essays to the *Sydney Morning Herald* at this time, 1864-65. Acting on the advice of his friends, in 1865, he removed to Bathurst, where he renewed the practice of his profession, but under very depressing circumstances. He died in the hospital of that city, October 22, 1865, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

DENISON, Sir William Thomas, was born in 1810, and was the third son of John Denison, Esquire, of Ossington Hall. In 1826 he entered the Engineers. From 1838 to 1846, he was employed by the Admiralty to take charge of the construction and repair of the various works in the dockyards at home and abroad. In 1846 he was appointed Governor of Tasmania; and in 1855 was promoted to New South Wales. During his stay in Tasmania occurred the agitation against the removal of convicts from New South Wales to that colony, and the troublesome care of Smith O'Brien. Such things made him for a time unpopular, but before he left, his private character had become universally respected, and hearty farewells were accorded to him. The same may be said of his career in Sydney. His stay in Sydney is rendered notable by the fortifications which bear his name. He left for Madras in 1861. On the death of Lord Elgin he acted as Governor-General pending the arrival of Sir John Lawrence. In 1866 his term of rule having expired, he retired into private life. He died January 19, 1871. Sir William Denison married the daughter of Admiral Sir W. Phipps Hornby, and by her he had fourteen children, of whom six sons and four daughters survive him.

DICKENSON, Sir John Nodes, Knight-Bachelor, born on the island of Grenada, West Indies,. in 1806; was educated at private schools, and afterwards at Caius College, Cambridge, of which University he is a Master of Arts; called to the Bar by the Honorable Society of the Inner Temple in 1840; came to Sydney in 1842 with the appointment of Puisne Judge, Supreme Court; presided soon afterwards in the celebrated trial Bank of Australia *v.* Bank of Australasia, a case that created intense interest throughout the colony [*see* Trials]. His judgment on that occasion was upheld by the full Court and the Privy Council; was made a Knight-Bachelor in 1860, and retired from the Bench February 18, 1861, on a pension of £1,050 per annum.

DOCKER, Hon. Joseph, M.L.C., has spent a large portion of his life in this country, having lived chiefly on his estate near Scone in the Hunter River district. He was once a candidate for election to the Legislature, but was defeated. He was, however, appointed a Member of the Upper House. Mr. Docker was made Postmaster-General in the first Martin Administration, in January, 1866; and just before the close of that Administration, in September, 1868, he was appointed Colonial Secretary. When Sir James Martin took office a second time, in December, 1870, Mr. Docker again accepted the office of Postmaster-General, which he held until the resignation of that Ministry in May, 1872. During this last-mentioned period, he was a colleague of Mr. Robertson. He introduced and carried through the Upper House Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes's Public School Bill in 1866. He displays great zeal, industry, and ability in the criticism of measures under consideration of the Legislature. Mr. Docker is a man of large reading and information.

DON, Charles Jardine, was born at Cupar, Scotland, in June, 1820. He was apprenticed as a hand-loom weaver, and joined a Society for Mutual Improvement; took part in the Chartist movement in 1842; arrived in Victoria in 1853, and worked at the trade of stonemason for some years. He entered Par-liament as Member for Collingwood in 1859, and was again returned in 1861. He was put forward as the champion of the working classes, and was the author of the well-known saying that he "would drive all the Victorian squatters across the Murray with their own stockwhips." He died in 1867.

DONALDSON, Sir Stuart Alexander, was born in London, December 26, 1815. He came out to Sydney in 1840, and became a clerk in the house of Dawes and Co., of which he was afterwards the head. In 1856 he was elected for Cumberland, and Sir W. Denison called upon him to form the first Coustitutional Ministry in New South Wales, June 6, 1856, but being defeated on a vote of want of confidence, he resigned August 25th, same year; was quickly recalled to power by the defeat in October of the Cowper Ministry, which had succeeded him. In 1857, however, the new Ministry was defeated on its Electoral Bill, founded on a property qualification, and Mr. Donaldson never again entered the Government, although he continued to take a prominent part in the debates in the House. In politics Sir S. A. Donaldson opposed the policy of Mr. Cowper. He left for England in 1858, and twice afterwards visited the colony. He was knighted in 1858. He died at Carlton Hall, Cumberland, January 11, 1867.

DOUGLAS, Hon. John, C.M.G., born in 1828, was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Rugby, and afterwards graduated at Durham. He came out to New South Wales in 1851, and was shortly afterwards appointed Goldfields Commissioner at Braidwood. He then engaged in squatting pursuits at Darling Downs. After the separation of Queensland, he sat in the New South Wales Parliament as Member for Camden, and on leaving for the northern colony in 1863, was elected for Port Curtis in the Queensland Parliament. In 1866 he was Postmaster-General, and resigned his seat in the lower House to represent the Ministry in the Council. In the second Macalister Ministry he re-entered the Assembly, and took office as Treasurer. In 1868 he again resigned his seat to take the leadership in the Council. In 1869 he was made Agent-General for the Colony in

England, which post he held for eighteen months. In 1871 he returned to Queensland, and in 1875 was elected for Maryborough. In 1876 he became Minister for Lands, and in 1877, on Mr. Thorn's resignation, Vice-President of the Council and Premier. His Ministry was defeated in January, 1879.

DOWLING, Sir James, was born in London, November 25, 1787. He was partly educated at St. Paul's School, London. After leaving school he was associated with the daily papers, and reported the debates in both Houses of Parliament. In the year 1815 he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. He edited more than one legal text book, and brought out no less than nine volumes of Law Reports known as Dowling and Ryland's Reports. In 1827 he was recommended by Lord Goderich to King George the Fourth as a proper person to be appointed a Puisne Judge to the Colony of New South Wales. To that position he was appointed, by Commission under the Great Seal, dated August 6, 1827. He, with his family, arrived in the ship "Hooghly" in Port Jackson, February 24, 1828. In April, 1836, upon the then Chief Justice, Sir Francis Forbes, leaving for England, Sir James was appointed Acting Chief Justice, and was made Chief Justice (upon Sir Francis's retirement through ill health), when he was knighted. Sir James died in Sydney, September 27, 1844, aged 57.

DOWLING, James Sheen, District Court Judge, was born in London, in December, 1819. He came out with his father, formerly Chief Justice of New South Wales, in 1828, but in 1836 returned to England to pursue his studies. He entered King's College, and in 1841 graduated as LL.B. He was called to the Bar in 1846; was appointed Attorney-General at Port Curtis in 1849, and remained there until the settlement was abandoned, when he came to Sydney. In 1851 he was made Police Magistrate; in 1857 was appointed Crown Prosecutor, and in 1858 District Court Judge, New South Wales, which appointment he now holds.

DOWLING, Lady (knight's widow), Harriot Mary, daughter of John Blaxland, Esq., of Newington, in Kent, and of Newington in New South Wales, and Member of the Legislative Council in Sydney, N.S.W. Married, first, 1816, Alexander Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., merchant, of Calcutta; second, 1835, Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, who died 1844. Resides in Sydney.

DRAPER, Rev. Daniel James, born in the parish of Wickham, Hampshire, England, August, 1810; educated in the village school of his birthplace, and was regarded as the best scholar in the parish. He was after leaving school apprenticed to his father as a carpenter, and at the age of 19 years went to Southampton to perfect himself in his business. He was brought up in the Established Church, but when at Farnham he attended the Methodist Church, and became a member of that denomination in 1830. When about 20 years of age he was appointed local preacher, and on his return to Wickham preached in the church of his native town. As local preacher he removed, in December, 1833, to Brecon, in South Wales, and in March, 1834, was recommended by the Superintendent Minister of the Circuit as a suitable candidate for the Wesleyan Ministry, and at the annual district meeting held at Swansea, in May, 1834, was received on trial and appointed to the Chatteris Circuit. He married a Miss Webb, a farmer's daughter, near Farnham; arrived in Tasmania, February 22, 1836. On March 27th he left Hobart Town for Sydney, where he arrived April 3rd of the same year. He laboured in New South Wales, Victoria, and in South Australia for nearly 30 years, and was instrumental in the erection of some of the largest places of worship belonging to the denomination in Australia. He returned to England in 1865, and after nearly six years sojourn, embarked in the "London" steamship, December 29, 1865, and with 244 other passengers, including Rev. Dr. Woolley, Principal of the Sydney University, G. V. Brooke, the well-known actor, was drowned at the wreck of that vessel in the Bay of Biscay, January 11, 1866.

DRIVER, Richard, M.L.A., is a native of New South Wales, and a son of parents

who are both Australian-born. He has, therefore, good reasons for considering himself a true native of this country. He was born at Coolah, near Liverpool, September 16, 1829. After passing through his school education, he served his articles as attorney's clerk, with Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, solicitors, both of whom have since been distinguished, the former as a Member of Parliament and Auditor-General in the first responsible Ministry, that of Mr. S. A. Donaldson, the latter as Crown Solicitor. Mr. Driver, after serving the period of his articles, was admitted as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court in 1856, and he has now been for several years Solicitor to the Corporation of Sydney. At an early period of his life he took a lively interest in politics, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Wentworth, and a firm adherent to the party of Mr. Cowper. He was returned to Parliament by the Electorate of West Macquarie, in 1860; and has since then represented Carcoar and Windsor. During the nineteen years of his parliamentary life he has taken an active part in discussions on many of the questions of the day. He has not introduced many measures of his own; the Game Act is the only piece of legislation he has carried through. He brought in, however, a very useful Bill to prevent adulteration in food and drink, but though this Bill passed the Assembly, it was so altered in the Upper House that Mr. Driver determined not to proceed with it. He has occupied with credit the position of Chairman of Committees in the Assembly. Mr. Driver has long been well and popularly known as a patron of cricket, regattas, the turf, and other manly British sports. He has acquired considerable political influence both in the House and amongst the people. He was Minister for Lands in the Parkes Ministry in 1877.

DRY, Sir Richard, was either born in Tasmania (about 1810), or arrived during infancy. Early in life he was called upon to manage the paternal estate of Quamby, burdened with sundry entails. He was a Member of the old Legislative Council about 1845. In 1851, when representative institutions were introduced, he was returned as one of the two Members for Launceston, and was chosen Speaker. At this time property was so depressed that Quamby barely paid the annuities due from it. He married a daughter of George Meredith, Esq., of Cambria, Great Swan Port. After 1855, having given up the Speakership, he went to England, where he was knighted. Before 1860 he sold a portion of the Quamby estate and thus cleared off his liabilities for the annuities, &c. The remainder since his death has been sold by Lady Dry (there being no family) for £50,000. On November 24, 1866, he took office as Colonial Secretary and Premier, retiring August 1, 1869. He died in October, 1869. The colonists have founded by subscription a "Dry Scholarship," tenable on certain terms, in memory of their first Speaker.

DUFFY, Sir Charles Gavan, born in county Monaghan, Ireland, 1816; educated privately; at the age of 18 went to Dublin, where he obtained employment on the newspaper press, and afterwards pursued with success his profession as a writer, at Belfast. In 1841 he returned to Dublin and took an active part in the political agitation under O'Connell. In 1842 he started *The Nation* newspaper. With O'Connell and five others he was tried, January 15, 1844, for treason, and having been found guilty Mr. Duffy was sentenced to a fine of £50 and nine months' imprisonment. After spending three months in prison the sentence was annulled by appeal to the House of Lords, to the great joy of the people of Ireland, who celebrated the liberation of their friends by illuminations and bonfires. Duffy acted with O'Connell in the agitation for repeal until 1847, when he became one of the founders of the "Irish Confederation," and joined Smith O'Brien in his schemes for "the redress of the wrongs of Ireland." In 1852 his services in advocating tenant right and other social reforms, by means of able articles in *The Nation* newspaper, were rewarded by his election to represent the borough of New Ross in the British House of Commons, where he made some fine speeches and took part in debates when

the Constitution Bills for the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria were under discussion. In 1855 he resigned his seat and left the British Isles, to settle in Australia, and he arrived in Port Phillip in the "Ocean Chief" in 1856. He was welcomed warmly, and at a banquet given in his honour in Melbourne, February 4th of that year, he made use of the expression so often quoted for and against him, "I am an Irish rebel to the backbone and spinal marrow." In compliance with a pressing invitation Mr. Duffy visited Sydney, and arrived there March 5, 1856, and on the 11th a banquet was given in his honour. His friends in Victoria presented him with a freehold estate, in order to qualify him for a seat in the Legislative Council. The diggers of Ballarat pledged themselves to give an ounce of gold each. He twice held office as Minister for Lands and Works in Victoria, and by having retained office the specified time receives a pension from the colony. In 1871 he formed a new Government in Victoria, he himself taking the Premiership with the office of Chief Secretary. He retired from office June 10, 1872, after which he visited Europe. He now represents Gippsland in the Legislative Assembly, and for the past two years he has held, and now holds, the office of Speaker of the Victorian Parliament. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was twice married—in 1842 to Miss M'Lauchlin, daughter of a Belfast merchant; in 1847 to Miss Hughes, by whom he has a large family.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM AUGUSTINE, is descended from a respectable family in Aberdeenshire, where he was born, in 1811. Exhibiting from infancy a love of books, which has increased with his years, he was designed by his parents for the ministry of the National Kirk, with which view he received a good classical and mathematical education, to which he afterwards added a knowledge of the French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages, all of which he continues to read with pleasure. A long and severe illness, supervening the intelligence of the death of his father, interrupted his regular course of study, but he diverted his mind to more serious matters. He became absorbed in theology. This necessarily led to a study of religious controversy, which resulted in his embracing the Roman Catholic faith. He was accepted as a student at the Scots' Benedictine College, Ratisbon; but having been induced to exchange for the new college at Blairs, in Kincardineshire, and having there incurred the anger of the authorities by a critique on a sermon, he renounced his ecclesiastical vocation. Shortly afterwards Mr. Duncan married, and after a visit to Ireland, and having formed a connection with several London publishers, he commenced the business of a publisher and bookseller in Aberdeen. He produced very accurate editions of several standard works; but after struggling for about five years, he found it expedient to wind up the concern, and came out of it a little poorer than when he commenced. After this he devoted himself to teaching, and to writing for the Press with some degree of success. He took an active part in the advocacy of the Reform Bill of 1832, and of Lord Stanley's new system of education introduced into Ireland. Mr. Duncan studied this system, and liked it greatly. He ascertained that it had been introduced into New South Wales by Sir Richard Bourke. It occurred to him that this opened a field of usefulness which was not to be despised. He quickly made up his mind, and having procured the necessary certificates at the Colonial Office, he took his departure for Sydney, in July, 1838. In 1839 a joint stock company was formed in Sydney for the purpose of establishing a newspaper, which was to be the organ of the Roman Catholic party. Mr. Duncan was appointed trustee and editor of the paper, the *Australian Chronicle*, and conducted it for three or four years with a degree of ability that has never been disputed. In 1843 Mr. Duncan started a weekly paper of his own, the *Weekly Register*. This was partly political and literary, and was read by almost everybody of note in the colony. In 1846 Mr. Duncan was appointed by Sir George Gipps Sub-Collector of Customs at Moreton Bay, and shortly after his settlement at Brisbane was placed in the Commission of the Peace, appointed Water Police Magistrate, Guardian of

Minors, and local Immigration Commissioner. On his return to Sydney, in May, 1859, after 13 years' absence, he was offered the Chairmanship of the National Board of Education, then vacant by the removal of the late Mr. Plunkett. This he refused, as he disapproved of Mr. Plunkett's removal; but when, shortly afterwards, Mr. Forster took office he accepted from him an ordinary seat at the Board, of which he remained an active member till its dissolution. On the retirement of Mr. Fairfax from the Council ofEducation he was offered the vacant position, which he accepted. He was appointed Collector of Customs at Sydney in January, 1859, an appointment which he still retains.

DUTTON, FRANCIS S., was born at Cuxhaven in 1816. He was at Hofwyl in Switzerland, and afterwards at the high school at Bremen. In 1833 he went to Balira as a clerk in a mercantile firm there, and spent about five years in South America. In 1839 he joined his elder brothers William Pelham and Frederic Dutton in Sydney. He then went overland to Melbourne, and remained there about 18 months. In 1841 he joined his brother Frederic in South Australia, and from that time his career was identified with that colony. In 1844 he discovered the Kapunda Copper mine, which he sold in 1845. He was a Member of the Legislative Council from 1851 to 1857, and of the Legislative Assembly from 1857 to 1865. He was Minister for Crown Lands from 1857 to 1859, and again for a short time in 1863 after his return from England, where he had been Commissioner for the Colony in the Exhibition of 1862. In 1865 he returned to power as Minister for Public Works. In the course of the year he resigned, and received the appointment of Agent-General for the Colony in England, for which his energy and talents for business peculiarly qualified him. He died in 1877.

EAGAR, HON. GEOFFREY, was born in Sydney in 1818, and educated at the Academy of the late Mr. W. T. Cape, afterwards Head Master of the Sydney College; up to the period of middle age was employed in mercantile and banking pursuits; entered public life in 1859, on his appointment to a seat in the Legislative Council; in the same year accepted office as Secretary for Public Works in the Administration formed by Mr. William Forster, and during its continuance acted as its representative in the Upper House; subsequently resigned his seat in the Council, and in July 1863 was elected one of the representatives for West Sydney; accepted office in the following October as Treasurer in the first Administration formed by Mr. (now Sir) James Martin; was elected a second time for West Sydney in 1865; in January, 1866, again became Treasurer in the second Administration formed by Mr. Martin; sat last in Parliament in 1868, and now holds the office of Under Secretary for Finance and Trade; served altogether as a Minister of the Crown for four years and five months, and by the Queen's authority retains the title of Honourable; was distinguished in his ministerial capacity for his clear and comprehensive Financial Statements, and was acknowledged to stand in the foremost rank of Parliamentary speakers.

EGAN, DANIEL, was born at Windsor, New South Wales, in 1803. He was foreman of the dockyards in Sydney, and when that establishment was broken up he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was for sometime an Alderman of the City of Sydney, and was elected Mayor in 1851. As a Magistrate of the Sydney Bench, from 1848 to 1853, he was very assiduous in his duties. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislative Council, and in 1856 to the Legislative Assembly, for Monaro. In 1861 he was elected for Eden, and in 1868 took office as Postmaster-General. In 1869 he was defeated for Eden, but was elected for Monaro. He was always identified with "the Liberal party." He died October 16, 1870, at Watson's Bay, a short distance from where the "Dunbar" was wrecked in 1857, and in which vessel his wife, son and daughter were lost.

ELDER, ALEX. LANG, merchant, London, formerly of Adelaide, South Australia, was the founder of one of the largest mercantile houses in the colonies. He was born at Kirkcaldy, in Scotland, in April, 1815; arrived at Adelaide in 1839, and after a very successful and honourable career, left

a splendid business to his brothers, and returned to London in 1852, where he is still carrying on a large business with the colonies. He was elected as one of the first representatives of the City of Adelaide, under the new Constitution Act, in 1856. No man in South Australia was ever more respected than he.

ELDER, Sir Thomas, was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland. He was brought up to mercantile life. In 1854 he came out to Adelaide. He formed part of the house of A. L. Elder and Co. He has been very successful in business, and is now the head of the firm. He started the Wallaroo and Moonta Copper mines. He introduced camels into the Colony, and has fitted out three exploring expeditions. He gave a donation of £20,000 towards the endowment of the University of Adelaide. In 1869 he was elected to the Legislative Council, but resigned his seat in 1878 and went to Paris as Honorary Commissioner for South Australia at the Paris International Exhibition. He was knighted in May, 1878.

ELLERY, Robert L. J., Government Astronomer of Victoria, was born at Cranleigh, county Surrey, in 1827, and was brought up to the medical profession, but at an early age evinced a strong leaning for astronomy. In 1851 he came out to Melbourne, and shortly after his arrival accepted the invitation of Governor Latrobe to establish an observatory at Williamstown, where he continued until 1858, when he was requested to arrange the geodetic survey of Victoria. In 1863 the observatory was transferred to Melbourne and amalgamated with the physical observatory, and he took charge of both. He was entrusted with the expedition to Northern Australia in December, 1874, but the weather was unpropitious. In 1875 he had a year's leave of absence, when he paid a visit to Europe.

"EVA" was the *nom de plume* of Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the daughter of a gentleman of county Galway. She was born in 1826, and was little more than a girl when her contributions bearing her pseudonym began to attract attention in the columns of *The Nation* newspaper. A good idea of the young Ireland poetry—at all events of the young Ireland poets—may be gathered from her patriotic poems and songs, which have recently been collected and published in one volume. Kevin O'Doherty was at this time a young medical student in Dublin [*see* O'Doherty, Kevin]. From admiring Eva's poetry he took to admiring the author. The outbreak of 1849, however, brought a rude interruption to Kevin's suit. He was writing unmistakeably seditious prose, whilst Eva was assailing the constituted authorities in rebel verse. Kevin was arrested and brought to trial. Twice the jury disagreed. The day before his third arraignment he was offered a virtual pardon—a merely nominal sentence—if he would plead guilty. He sent for Eva, and told her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the certainty of losing you, perhaps for ever," said he, "but I don't like this idea of pleading guilty. Say what shall I do?" "Do?" answered the poetess, "why, be a man, and face the worst; I'll wait for you, however long the sentence may be." Next day fortune deserted Kevin. The jury found him guilty. The Judge assigned him ten years' transportation. Eva was allowed to see him once more in the cell to say adieu. She whispered in his ear, "Be you faithful. *I'll wait.*" And she did. But "terrible must have been the shock to her gentle nature when her patriot lover was borne off a convict and shipped for England's penal settlements in the far southern seas. She believed, however, that they would meet again, and she knew that neither time nor distance could chill the ardour of their mutual affection. The volumes of the *Nation*, published during his captivity, contain many exquisite lyrics from Eva's pen mourning for the absent one, with others expressive of unchanging affection and the most intense faith in the truth of her distant lover." Years fled by, and the young exile was at length allowed once more to tread Irish soil. Two days after he landed at Kingstown (in 1855) Eva was his bride. She returned with her husband to Australia, and for many years they have been settled in Brisbane, Queensland.

EYRE, Edward John, explorer and Governor, was born in Yorkshire, in August, 1815, and was educated at the

Louth and Sedbergh Grammar Schools. He came to Sydney in 1833, and engaged in sheep-farming on the Lower Murray, where he was Magistrate and Protector of Aboriginals. In 1845 he published "Discoveries in Central Australia." He succeeded in 1841 in crossing by the coast from Adelaide to Western Australia. In 1845 he returned to England, and in 1846 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, under Sir George Grey, where he remained for six years. He returned to England in 1853, and the next year was made Governor of St. Vincent. In 1860 he again went to England to recruit his health. In 1862 he was put in charge of Jamaica during the absence of Governor Darling, and in 1864-5 his decisive measures crushed a dangerous insurrection. These measures excited much resentment amongst certain people in England, and he was recalled. "The Jamaica Committee" was formed for his prosecution, but the Magistrates refused to commit him for trial. He was harassed by legal proceedings for upwards of four years.

FAIRCLOUGH, Captain Hugh, was born at Wavertree, near Manchester, May 16, 1828, following the sea as his profession. He arrived in Sydney about 1851, and became associated with Macdonald, Smith and Co. In 1866 he joined Mr. Merriman and Captain B. Jenkins as merchants and shipowners. He married a daughter of Mr. Houison of Parramatta. He was a member of the Marine Board, and, from his knowledge of the Polynesian languages, was able to restore four women who had been picked up at sea to their home in the Gilbert Islands. He died June 30, 1878.

FAIRFAX, Charles John, was the eldest son of Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C.; came to the colony with his father in 1838; was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and at a private school at Hexham kept by the Rev. Robert Bolton. He was apprenticed to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax, and having served his time was admitted as a partner in the business of the *Sydney Morning Herald* after the retirement of Mr. Charles Kemp. In 1863 Mr. Charles Fairfax returned to Sydney after a lengthened tour on the European Continent and America, and in December of that year he was thrown from a horse, surviving the accident but a few hours. He was highly esteemed as a colonist and as an employer, possessing qualities fitting him for a most promising future as a journalist. He died at the age of 35.

FAIRFAX, Hon. John, M.L.C., born at Warwick, in 1804. His school days were shortened by the desire of an old friend of his father, who took a fancy to the boy, to have him in his employment as a printer, and at twelve years of age he began his apprenticeship in his native town. When he had served his time with his first employer in Warwick, he went to London, and worked for some years on the *Morning Chronicle*. Afterwards he went back to Warwickshire, and commenced business on his own account as printer and bookseller at Leamington. There he married, and then started a newspaper. He was chosen a deacon of the Congregational Church meeting in Spencer-street Chapel, Leamington, and took an active part in the affairs of the congregation. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school there. He arrived in Sydney with his young family, and accepted the appointment of Librarian to the Australian Library, September 26, 1838. Mr. Fairfax was next engaged by the proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Mr. Charles Kemp was then a reporter on the *Herald*, and so became associated with Mr. Fairfax. As these two evidently had between them the qualifications necessary for the successful carrying on of such a paper, and as the proprietor wished to retire from it, he offered to sell it to them. Though their own financial resources, at that time, were not sufficient to carry on the paper, they agreed to the purchase, obtaining such pecuniary help as enabled them to tide over the first difficulties; and by prudent management and untiring work they soon made themselves independent. Mr. Fairfax was one of the chief supporters of the Congregational Church, to which he had been attached from the beginning of his life; and about the year 1840 he was chosen to be a deacon of the Pitt-street Congregational church. From the first formation of that church, he was

one of its most active promoters. In 1851 Mr. Fairfax visited the mother country. He returned to Leamington, after thirteen years' absence, for the honourable purpose of paying off all the debts he had left due in 1838—the costs in an action for libel brought against him in consequence of some strictures on a public officer, and which was given in his favour. He returned to Sydney in 1853. Shortly after his return, the partnership between him and Mr. Kemp was dissolved, Mr. Fairfax purchasing the share of his former partner, and thus becoming sole proprietor. He afterwards took his sons into partnership with him. One use which Mr. Fairfax made of the opportunities afforded by his visit to England was to observe the numerous improvements in printing and journalism which had been produced by the devotion of intellect and manual skill to this kind of enterprise. After his return to Sydney he sought to turn his observations to account by a judicious and spirited expenditure upon his establishment. Whilst vigilant in the exercise of economy, he was generous to the many persons in his employ; and thus enlisted skill, industry, and zeal in his service. He again visited England about 1863, and continued his well-directed efforts for the improvement of the paper in all respects. He was a liberal supporter of various public charities, and a generous friend to many who needed help. He once came forward as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated, and never again sought the suffrages of the electors. In the year 1874 he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council. For twenty years he took an active part in the management of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. He died at his residence, Ginahgulla, near Rose Bay, Port Jackson, June 16, 1877. He has left two sons, James Reading and Edward Fairfax (who continue to carry on the *Sydney Morning Herald*) and several grandchildren.

FALLON, James Thomas, was born at Athlone, in 1823. He received his education at the Grammar School. He came out to Sydney in 1842. He first purchased a farm near Sydney, but shortly after the discovery of gold commenced business as a storekeeper at Braidwood. In 1854 he removed to Albury, where he has since resided. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1869 for the Hume, but in 1872 declined to offer himself for re-election. In 1858 a company was formed in Albury for the growth and manufacture of wine. It did not prove commercially successful, and the property was sold to Mr. Fallon. In 1872 he visited the wine-producing countries of France, Germany, and Italy. In 1873 his wines took the first prize at the Vienna Exhibition, and in 1875 at an Exhibition in London. Mr. Fallon has the largest vineyards and cellars in Australia, and is one of the most enterprising and successful wine-growers. In 1876 he manufactured champagne from Australian grapes.

FARNELL, James Squire, M.L.A., was born in 1827. He was educated at Parramatta, his native town, and has since travelled over a great part of the colony, and visited California, the South Sea Islands, and New Zealand. In 1859 he was elected for St. Leonards, and after being rejected in 1860, sat for Parramatta. He subsequently became Chairman of Committees, in which capacity he displayed great judgment, and obtained the good-will of the House. In 1872 he took office under Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes as Minister for Lands, which position he held until 1875. In December, 1877, he became Premier and Minister for Lands, but failing to pass his Land Bill in December, 1878, he resigned. He now represents St. Leonards in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. He is first Grand Master of the newly-formed New South Wales Constitution of Freemasons, and has always taken an active interest in the craft.

FAUCETT, Peter, Puisne Judge of Supreme Court New South Wales, born in Dublin, was educated at a private school, and then at Trinity College in that city. He graduated B.A. in 1842, was called to the Bar in 1845, arrived in Sydney in 1852, and having been admitted to the colonial Bar, entered on the practice of his profession. In 1856 he was returned to the first Parliament under the new Constitution Act, for King and Georgiana, and in 1860 for East Sydney. In 1863

he was made Solicitor-General, and on October 6, 1865, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

FAWKNER, JOHN PASCOE, "the Father of the Colony" of Victoria, was born in London in 1792. He was educated at a dame's school, and for two years at a boarding school. On February 10, 1803, he, with his parents, sailed in the "Calcutta" for the colonies, arriving at Port Phillip October 9, 1803. Shortly afterwards he went in the "Ocean" to the Derwent, where he arrived February 10, 1804. In 1814 he went to Sydney, returning to Hobart Town in 1817, where he entered into business. In 1819 he removed to Launceston, and engaged in the timber trade, which he relinquished in 1826, and started a public-house called the "Cornwall Hotel." In 1829 he started the *Launceston Advertiser* which he sold in 1831; in August 1835, went to Port Phillip; in January, 1838, started the first (written) newspaper, which was only printed (every Saturday) in the following March. In 1839 he commenced the *Port Phillip Patriot*, which he afterwards made into a daily paper, and which is now, after many mutations, the daily *Argus*. In 1842 he was elected one of the Market Commissioners; in 1843, one of the Town Council, an office which he held for many years; was elected a Member of the Legislative Council for Dalhousie, and on the introduction of free Parliaments was returned to the Legislative Council for the central province. He died September 4, 1869.

FEATHERSTONE, DR. ISAAC EARL, was born in the county of Durham, March 21, 1813. He was educated at a private school, and pursued his studies in Italy, and afterwards in Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1836. In 1839 he married the daughter of Mr. A. Scott, of Edinburgh, and in consequence of ill health he came out to New Zealand. He was amongst the first to advocate representative government. On the inauguration of the New Zealand Constitution in 1852 he was elected Superintendent of Wellington, which office he held for eighteen years. His courage and influence with the Maories was of signal benefit in the war in 1866. He was in 1853 returned for Wanganui, and continued to represent it until 1871. During that time he was a Member of two Ministries, being Premier and Colonial Secretary of one of them. In 1871 he was appointed Agent-General in England, for New Zealand, which post he held until his death in 1875.

FELLOWS, THOMAS HOWARD, was born in England, and studied under the celebrated Chitty, in London. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and shortly after emigrated to Victoria. In 1855 he entered Parliament, and became Solicitor-General, and in 1857 Attorney-General. In 1858 he resigned his seat in the Lower House, and was elected to the Council. In 1859 he represented the Nicholson Ministry in the Upper House, and in 1863 took the office of Postmaster-General. In 1865 he resigned this post and led the Opposition. In 1867 he resigned his seat in the Council, and was elected for St. Kilda to the Assembly, and became Minister for Justice in the Sladen Ministry. After their resignation he did not again take office, but continued to be a Member of the Assembly until 1872, when he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was one of the ablest lawyers in Australia. He died April 8, 1878.

FENTON, FRANCIS DART, came to New Zealand in 1850. In 1854 he was appointed resident Magistrate of Kaipara, and in 1855 he became Native Secretary, but a dispute occurring between him and Mr. McLean, Chief Commissioner for the purchase of native lands, at the request of the Governor he resigned, and was appointed resident Magistrate in the Waikato country. In 1857 he wrote a paper describing the political discontent of the natives, and pointing out the danger of the King movement then commencing. In 1858 he became Assistant Law Officer of the Crown. On the removal of the seat of Government to Wellington in 1864 he became Chief Judge of the Native Land Court. Finding the Act of 1862 defective, he drew up that of 1865, by which large quantities of land passed under Crown title. In 1866 he was called to the Legislative Council. He is now District Judge as well as Chief Judge of the Native Land Court. He has done much for æsthetics in

Auckland as chief of the Choral Society (in the orchestra of which he is one of the ablest violinists), and as Chairman of the Domain Board. He is also a member of the Board of City Improvement Commissioners.

FENWICK, ORLANDO, was born at Gravesend, in June, 1822, and commenced business in conjunction with his brother, Pascoe Fenwick, in the year 1844. He emigrated to Melbourne in 1852, in the "Great Britain," on her first voyage to the colonies. He entered into trade as an importer, in which business he is still engaged. In 1865 he was elected for the ward of Bourke, and was Mayor of Melbourne in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Low-lying Lands Commission and elected Chairman. He has been a member of several Exhibition Commissions, and is still a Councillor of the Melbourne Corporation.

FERRES, JOHN, was born at Bath, in 1818. His father, who was a printer, dying when he was between three and four years old, he was early apprenticed to Mr. S. Gibbs, a printer and stationer, with whom he remained for sixteen years. In 1848 he emigrated to Melbourne and became a compositor in the *Herald* office, and shortly afterwards manager. He was the first to introduce a steam printing machine to the colonies. In 1851 he accepted the post of Government Printer in Victoria, which office he still holds.

FERGUSSON, SIR JAMES, is the eldest son of Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, and was born at Edinburgh, March 18, 1832. He was educated at Rugby. In 1850 he entered the Grenadier Guards. In 1849 he succeeded to the baronetcy. In 1854 he went to the Crimea with his regiment, and was wounded at Inkermann. Having retired from the Army he was elected to the House of Commons for Ayrshire, and sat for that county until 1857, and again from 1859 to 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia. He married, in 1859, Edith Christian, second daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie; she left him a son and two daughters. He married again. In 1873 he was appointed Governor of New Zealand, but resigned the next year.

FINNISS, HON. BOYLE TRAVERS, was born at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, August 18, 1807; was educated by Dr. Charles Parr Burney, Greenwich, and subsequently at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he attained the position of senior responsible under officer, and was selected as one of six gentlemen cadets, distinguished for good conduct and diligence in study, to be appointed to commissions in the Army, in May, 1825. Ensign Finniss was accordingly gazetted to the 88th Regiment, but on the same date obtained a commission in the 56th, the Horse Guards being unaware that they had appointed the same person to the two commissions. He elected to remain in the 56th; was promoted to a lieutenancy in March, 1827, and removed to the 82nd Regiment in June of the same year. In 1835 he sold his commission for the purpose of settling in New South Wales under the Emigration Order of August 25, 1834, and obtained the usual certificate entitling him to a grant of land as a military settler in that colony. He, however, abandoned his intention of proceeding to New South Wales, in consequence of being appointed Assistant Surveyor under Colonel Light, to proceed to South Australia, where he arrived September 11, 1836. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1840 by the Governor, Colonel Gawler. On the reductions made in the Civil Service by the next Governor, Mr. (now Sir) George Grey, Mr. Finniss left the service for a time, but in 1843 was appointed Commissioner of Police and Police Magistrate. In 1846 he received the joint appointments of Colonial Treasurer and Registrar-General, and was consequently a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. In 1848 he was promoted by the Governor, Sir H. E. F. Young, to the Colonial Secretaryship, which appointment was confirmed by the Imperial Government. As leader of the Legislative Council, he carried the new Parliament Bill in 1853. But it was disallowed in consequence of a numerously signed petition to the Queen objecting to the construction of the Upper House, the Members of which were to be nominated by the Queen for life, with reservation to the Governor to add to their numbers in case of political necessity arising. As Colonial Secretary, Mr. Finniss carried through the

Legislative Council the present Constitution Act, constituting an Upper Chamber of 18 Members, one-third of whom were to retire every four years, the longest term of office being twelve years, except in cases of re-election. On December 20, 1854, the Governor, Sir H. E. F. Young, being recalled, left the Province before the arrival of his successor, and Mr. Finniss became Acting Governor, which position he held until June 7, 1855, when Sir R. G. MacDonnell arrived and assumed the Government. On the election of the first South Australian Parliament under the new Constitution Act of 1855, Mr. Finniss, who had been appointed Chief Secretary and head of the first ministry, took his seat as one of the Members elected for the city of Adelaide. The following measures were introduced by him and carried:—The Waterworks Act, for supplying the city, the Municipal Corporation Act, the Gawler Railway Act, &c. He raised a company of Volunteers called the Adelaide Marksmen, and organised a Volunteer Force of 2,000 men, under the Act of 1853. He was subsequently appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Adelaide Volunteer Regiment. In the early part of 1864 Mr. Finniss was appointed Government Resident of the Northern Territory. He proceeded to Adam Bay with a party of forty-one, and selected a site for the capital at the mouth of the Adelaide River; but much opposition was raised to this selection, and Mr. Finniss was recalled in November, 1865, and an official inquiry into the selection of the site and his management of the Settlement generally took place. On the report of the Commission being sent in to the Government, he was compelled to tender his resignation. In the year 1866, Mr. Finniss received from the Queen the personal title of Honorable, in recognition of his past services in the Executive Council and in the Ministry. In 1875 he was appointed a Member of the Forest Board, an office which he still retains. In May, 1876, he was appointed Acting Auditor-General for twelve months, during the absence of the Auditor-General, Mr. G. W. Hitchin, on leave.

FISHER, Sir James Hurtle, Knight, South Australia, was born in England, about 1790, and adopted the profession of the law. In the year 1836, on the founding of the Colony of South Australia, he received, direct from the Crown, the appointment of Resident Commissioner for Crown Lands, and arrived in the colony with Governor Hindmarsh, December 28, 1836. In 1838 he became President of the School Society, and for many years he took a lively interest in the cause of education. In 1840 he was elected the first Mayor of the City of Adelaide, and gave such general satisfaction in that capacity that he was five times re-elected to the civic chair, the last occasion being in 1853. From an early period he was a patron and ardent promoter of sport, especially of racing, and was for a number of years President of the Jockey Club. For many years he held with honour the position of Chairman to the Bench of Magistrates, and commanded universal respect by his urbanity and impartiality. In the year 1851 he was presented with a handsome service of plate, in recognition of his valuable services to the colony. In 1853 Mr. Fisher was elected Member for West Adelaide, in place of Mr. A. L. Elder, who had left for England. In 1855 he entered the Council as a nominee of the Government, and was unanimously chosen Speaker. On the first election for the Upper House the Hon. Mr. Fisher was returned to that branch of the Legislature, and was elected first President of the new Legislative Council, a position he held until advancing age and infirmity compelled him to retire. In 1860 he received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty. He died in January, 1875, at the ripe old age of 85 years, universally beloved and respected. Mr. C. B. Fisher, the well-known stockowner, is his eldest son.

FITZGERALD, John Fitzgerald Foster Vesey, the second son of John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, and grandson of the Bishop of Clogher, and great-grandson of Right Hon. A. Foster, Lord Chief Baron Irish Exchequer, was born in Dublin, in 1818. He assumed the names of Vesey and Fitzgerald in compliance with the will of

his uncle, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards came to Australia in 1840, where he met his first cousin, Mr. (now Sir) William Foster Stawell, present Chief Justice of that colony. Mr. Fitzgerald was Colonial Secretary under the old Constitution, but resigned whilst the new Constitution was on its way out, and thus forfeited the pension attached to the office. He was Acting Governor of Victoria in 1854, and again Colonial Secretary under responsible Government, in Mr. (now Sir) John O'Shanassy's Ministry.

FITZGERALD, Hon. Nicholas, M.L.C., eighth son of the late Francis Fitzgerald, a well-known brewer in the west of Ireland, was born in Galway in 1829. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1845, where he obtained honours. He also obtained a first scholarship in 1849, at the Queen's College, Galway. Entered the Queen's Inn, Dublin, in 1848, and studied for the Bar, but in 1852 adopted commercial pursuits, and after passing some years in Ceylon and India came to Victoria in 1859. A few months afterwards he established the famous Castlemaine ale brewery, and has now, in Melbourne, New South Wales, and Queensland, large establishments of the same kind. Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed a territorial magistrate in 1863, and was elected to the Victorian Legislative Council, after a severe contest, for the North-western Province, and was again returned for the same province in 1874. About this time he visited England without resigning his seat, and after a short absence returned to Victoria to resume both his legislative and business duties. He is an able debater.

FITZGIBBON, Edmond Gerald, Town Clerk of Melbourne, a native of Cork, was at an early age employed in England under the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. He arrived in Melbourne in September, 1852, and after a year at the Mount Alexander gold-diggings was appointed Reader to the Legislative Council. He remained in that position until 1854, when he was appointed to assist Mr. Kerr, the Town Clerk of Melbourne. On Mr. Kerr's resignation in 1856 he was appointed his successor. He was called to the Bar in 1860. In 1861 he unsuccessfully contested South Bourke in the Free-Trade interest. In his canvass he advocated assisted immigration, abolition of State-aid to religion, and secular education with facilities for religious teaching. In 1874 he married Miss Dawson, a daughter of Mr. Michael Dawson, and obtaining a year's leave of absence made an extensive tour through Europe.

FITZHERBERT, Sir William, K.C.M.G., was educated at Cambridge, being a Fellow of Queen's College, and holds a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London. In 1842 he emigrated to New Zealand. In 1864 he was appointed Treasurer, but resigned in 1865; re-appointed in 1866, and in 1867 went to England as special Agent for the colony. He is Speaker of the Assembly.

FITZPATRICK, Michael, M.L.A., was born at Parramatta December 16, 1816, being the youngest of four sons. In his infancy his parents came to reside in Sydney, where he has with a trifling exception passed his life. His earliest tuition was at the Roman Catholic school connected with the church of St. Joseph on the site of the new cathedral. In the early part of 1829 he was placed at Captain Beveridge's mercantile academy in Princes-street, Sydney, where he was the cotemporary of the Hon. George Thornton, Mr. Merriman, (the late Mayor of Sydney), Alderman Palmer, and other prominent citizens. In the first year of his studies under Captain Beveridge he took the highest honours after the severe examination customary at that academy—one of his examiners being the Rev. Ralph Mansfield. In the December examinations of 1830 and 1831 he easily won the first honours. In January, 1832, he entered the Australian College, then just opened under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Lang. Here he soon won the special regard of the highly talented classical master, the late Rev. Henry Carmichael, between whom and the pupil there grew up a strong personal attachment which was unbroken until the death of the former. Here also Mr. Fitzpatrick had an uninterrupted success, carrying off the highest prizes in nearly

every department. In 1835 the Rev. H. Carmichael, having severed his connection with the Australian College in consequence of some disagreement with Dr. Lang, started an educational establishment of his own, called the Normal Institution, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, and took his favourite pupil with him as an usher. In his new vocation Mr. Fitzpatrick laboured assiduously for nearly three years, being for the greater part of that time the fellow-student in private studies of the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar; but some reasons occurring to give him a distaste for the duties of tutor, in which capacity he had been very successful, in October, 1837, he entered the Civil Service of the colony as a clerk in the Lands department. There under the late G. W. Newcombe, Mr. Fitzpatrick's advancement in the Civil Service was very rapid. He was placed on the fixed establishment after examination early in 1839, and was promoted to the rank of first-class clerk in 1846. In 1851 he was appointed to the important office of Clerk of the Executive Council. From a very early period of his service in the Secretary's office Mr. Fitzpatrick attracted the favourable notice of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Edward Deas Thomson, who honoured him with his confidence in a special manner; and he was so fortunate as to win in an equal degree the warm regard of the Governor, Sir C. A. Fitzroy, who during the absence in England of Mr. Edward Deas Thomson, treated Mr. Fitzpatrick as one of his trusted advisers. Even before this, Sir George Gipps in a despatch dated in 1846, had submitted Mr. Fitzpatrick's name to the Secretary of State as an officer worthy of special promotion. For several years it was a part of Mr. Fitzpatrick's duty to attend Mr. Deas Thomson in Parliament as a sort of parliamentary aide-de-camp or official referee. On the introduction of Responsible Government in 1856, Mr. Fitzpatrick was selected by Mr. John Hay as the first Under Secretary for Lands and Works, these two departments being at that time associated under one Minister, and on the severance of these departments he continued to hold the office of Under Secretary for Lands until he finally quitted the service. Towards the close of the year 1869 Mr. Fitzpatrick retired from office on a pension to which he was entitled by upwards of thirty years' service. He offered himself as a candidate at the general election in December of that year, and was returned practically unopposed for the district of Yass Plains. He has been four times returned for the same district; was twice opposed but never defeated. On his entry into Parliament Mr. Fitzpatrick was a firm supporter of the Cowper-Robertson party, with whom he acted and voted until Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson joined Mr. James Martin. Thereafter he voted consistently with the party of which Mr. Henry Parkes became the head. Mr. Fitzpatrick was two or three times offered a portfolio but always declined, until the formation of the Farnell government, in which administration he held the office of Colonial Secretary. In politics Mr. Fitzpatrick is a Liberal. He is a pronounced and consistent free-trader; has always been a supporter of the Public School system; and an advocate for immigration from the mother country. In August, 1846, Mr. Fitzpatrick was married to Theresa Anastasia, third daughter of Captain Small, at one time Superintendent of Hyde Park Barracks. He has four sons and two daughters.

FITZROY, Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, was the third son of General Lord Charles Fitzroy, who was brother of the first Duke of Grafton. He was married in 1820, to Mary, fourth daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond. Previous to his appointment as Governor of New South Wales, he had been Governor of Prince Edward's Island and Commander-in-Chief of Antigua and the adjacent islands of the West Indies. He arrived in Australia in H.M.S. "Carysfort," August 2, 1846, and was sworn in as Governor-General on the following day. In character he was quite the opposite to his predecessor, Sir George Gipps, careless in government, yet good tempered and amiable. The Sydney Council is said to have managed everything according to its judgment,

without interference from the Governor; he was glad to be rid of State troubles, and the colonists were delighted to have their own way. To the great grief of the whole colony, Lady Mary Fitzroy was killed at Parramatta in December, 1847. Governor Fitzroy visited the Moreton Bay district in 1854. The Constitution Act, giving Responsible Government to New South Wales, was passed during his administration, as was also the equally important event, the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales. Previous to his departure, January 28, 1856, Governor Fitzroy received a present of 2,000 guineas from the colonists. He died in London in 1858.

FLANAGAN, RODERICK, was born near Elphin, County Roscommon, Ireland, in April, 1828. His parents with a numerous family emigrated to New South Wales in the year 1840, and settled in Sydney, where Roderick Flanagan received his educational training from a Mr. Ryder, who conducted a classical and commercial school in York-street. In the 14th year of his age Mr. Flanagan was bound apprentice to a master printer named Jones (whose establishment was in Bridge-street), with whom he completed his indentures, and afterwards became attached to the *People's Advocate*, where his literary powers received their first active development. He subsequently worked on the *Empire*, when under the editorship of Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes. During the two years he was engaged on that journal he contributed several articles in poetry and prose to the *Advocate*, *Freeman's Journal*, and other newspapers, and finally, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Edward F. Flanagan, he published a weekly newspaper under the name of *The Chronicle*, which, however, only survived six months, but which, nevertheless, tended greatly to his training as a professional literary man. He became a member of the reporting staff of the *Empire* in 1852, of which he became subsequently the chief. It was during this connection that he for the first time touched on historical subjects in a series of essays on the aboriginals, dealing with their manners, customs, and the mistake made in the treatment they had received at the hands of the colonists. In 1854 Mr. Flanagan joined the literary corps of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and a year later he began to grapple with the numerous facts and complex events that tend to form the history of New South Wales. He worked laboriously at this task for nearly four years, and had at length brought the undertaking to such a shape as to justify him in proceeding with his MSS. to London. He left Sydney by the ship "Essex," in November, 1860, and arrived at his destination the following February, where he soon made arrangements with the well-known publishing house of Sampson, Low, and Co. to issue the History. Whilst engaged revising the early sheets of the first volume he was seized with an illness, probably the result of over-exertion, that proved fatal. He died suddenly towards the close of 1861, and was interred at a cemetery near London, where a suitable monument has since been erected to his memory.

FLETCHER, REV. JOSEPH HENRY, was born in the West Indies, where his father was a missionary, about the year 1824. He was educated at Kingswood, in England, at the old Methodist school, and having passed the usual term at the Richmond Theological Institution, he came out to the colonies in the year 1849, and has laboured in New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales, chiefly in presiding over collegiate establishments, particularly at Newington, Parramatta River. In 1874, he was elected President of the first New South Wales and Queensland Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, born at Donington, Lincolnshire, March 16, 1774, and educated there at Cowley's Free Grammar School, and by the Rev. John Shinglar, at Horbling. He was intended for his father's profession, that of medicine, but nothing could check his desire to go to sea, which arose (he himself said) from reading "Robinson Crusoe." In May, 1790, he joined the "Scipio," Captain Pasley, and shortly after went a voyage with Captain Bligh, in the "Providence," to the South Sea Islands. This voyage gave him the taste for adventure and discovery for which he was afterwards

distinguished. On his return, at the end of 1793, he rejoined his old captain in the "Bellerophon," and was present at Lord Howe's victory, the glorious June 1, 1794. In August of that year he joined the "Reliance," which brought out to New South Wales Captain Hunter, the second Governor. They arrived in September, 1795. Within a month he started with Bass and a boy in a whaleboat, appropriately named the "Tom Thumb," and explored Botany Bay, ascending twenty miles further up George's River than had been previously reached. In March, 1796, they again set out on their daring discoveries and explored the Illawarra coast in the same boat. In September, 1797, he sailed in command of the "Norfolk," a sloop built in Tasmania. He circumnavigated Tasmania, exploring its coasts. In July, 1799, he explored the coast to the north as far as Breaksea Spit and Harvey's Bay, but unfortunately failed to discover the rivers that exist on this line of coast. He returned to England in the "Reliance" in 1800. In 1801 he was appointed to the "Investigator" for a voyage of extended and scientific exploration of Australia. On September 7, 1801, Cape Leeuwin was reached, and the south coast examined. In Encounter Bay they met a French expedition, under Baudin, bound on the same service. On April 26, 1802, he entered Port Phillip, which had been discovered during the previous February, by Captain Innes in the "Lady Nelson." He arrived in Sydney, May 9, 1802. Sailing again July 22nd, he surveyed the Great Barrier Reef and also the passage through Torres Straits, the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Arnhem Bay, when he was compelled to proceed to Timor for provisions. Returning from there, May 14th, he reached Cape Leeuwin, and arrived in Sydney June 9, 1803. He then took passage in the "Porpoise," proceeding to England by Torres Straits, in company with the "Cato" and "Bridgewater." The "Cato" and "Porpoise" were wrecked on the Barrier Reef, and the "Bridgewater" left them. He returned to Sydney in an open boat, and in a crazy schooner, the "Cumberland" of 29 tons, returned to the succour of his shipwrecked companions. He reached the Mauritius, December 17, 1803, and although he had a passport from the French Government, General De Caen, the Governor, detained him as a prisoner, on the flimsy pretence that the passport was for the "Investigator" and not for the "Cumberland." He was detained until 1810, his charts were taken from him and the information appropriated to Baudin's expedition. On reaching England, he wrote his "Account of a Voyage to Terra Australis," which was published on the very day of his death, July 14, 1814. He married, in April, 1801, Ann, daughter of Captain Chappell, and had one daughter, who has a pension of £200 a year, bestowed in 1852, a graceful though somewhat tardy recognition of his services, by the two colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

FORBES, Sir Francis, first Chief Justice of New South Wales, was born in the Island of Bermuda, in 1784. He was entered at Lincoln's Inn, in 1803, as a student with Mr. Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards. He was called to the Bar in 1812, appointed Attorney and Advocate-General at Bermuda in 1813, Chief Justice of Newfoundland in 1816, and first Chief Justice of New South Wales June 1, 1823, where he arrived with his family March 5, 1824. He promulgated the new charter of Justice at Government House, the Court-house, and the Market Place, May 17, 1824; took his seat on the Bench the same day. The new Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was opened under this charter by Sir Francis, June 10, 1824. He was appointed to the Legislative Council by sign-manual August 11, 1825. Appointed to both Councils, Legislative and Executive, in 1825. He had the entire organization of the whole Courts of Justice, and by his exertions trial by Jury was obtained in Quarter Sessions October 14, 1824. The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held November 1, 1824, and the first Legislative Council August 11, 1824. In 1826 it was through his strong remonstrances that the liberty of the Press was preserved. His health having given way under his arduous duties, in April, 1836, he left for England. He was knighted April 6, 1837, but

finding his health not sufficiently restored, he resigned his appointment in July, and returned to the colony the same year. He died at Leitrim, near Sydney, November 9, 1841.

FORBES, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, was born in Sydney, in 1818. He was educated by Mr. Cape, and afterwards at King's School, Parramatta. After leaving school he went to sea for a time, and then entered on farming and pastoral pursuits. Being unsuccessful, he set up in business at Liverpool, in New South Wales. He married in 1844. In 1848 he moved to the Moreton Bay district, and took up his residence at Ipswich. He was almost constantly in the Queensland Parliament since it was first summoned. In 1870, he was chosen Chairman of Committees, and, in 1872, Speaker of the House of Assembly; he retired in 1875, and died in 1877.

FORBES, LADY (knight's widow,) AMELIA SOPHIA, daughter of David Grant, Esq., M.D., of Jamaica, married, 1813, Sir Francis Forbes, who was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales 1823. Resides in Sydney, New South Wales.

FORREST, REV. JOHN, D.D., born at Buttevant, county Cork, November 17, 1820, was educated at Bandon School and Carlow College, Maynooth, and finished his studies at the Gregorian University, Rome. After his ordination, he served on the Irish mission for fourteen years. In 1860 he was appointed Rector of St. John's College in the University of Sydney, and in September of that year he entered upon his duties. His lectures on theology, moral science, ancient classics, and mathematics were continued until 1874, when he resigned, and took charge of the Balmain parish, N.S.W., where he now resides.

FORREST, JOHN, F.R.G.S., explorer. In 1865 he entered the Survey department in Western Australia; in 1870, commanded an exploring expedition from Perth to Adelaide; in 1874, commanded an exploring expedition from Champion Bay to the telegraph line to Port Darwin. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor and Council, and the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1876, and also a grant in fee of 5,000 acres of land; and in the same year was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General of Western Australia.

FORSTER, HON. WILLIAM, Agent-General for New South Wales, born at Madras, in 1818, came to Australia when he was about eleven years of age. Like many of the public men of this colony, he was a pupil of Mr. W. T. Cape. At an early age he entered into squatting pursuits. Whilst so occupied he did not neglect literature. About the time that Mr. Robertson was acting as the delegate of the squatters, and appealing to the Governor for redress, Mr. Forster wrote a satire having the same end in view, which he published in the *Atlas* newspaper, under the title of "The Devil and the Governor." In this piece he displayed his power of using stinging words. Mr. Forster also wrote a satire entitled "The Genius and the Ghost"—a dialogue between the genius of Sydney and the ghost of transportation. During the Crimean war he wrote a sonnet in more solemn strain, on national grandeur and decay. But his genius for satire has been more allied with the logic and eloquence of public orations than with the art of versification, in which he has shown that he can excel. Shortly after the introduction of Responsible Government, Mr. Forster made himself known to the people of this country as a leader in parliamentary conflicts. At different times he represented East Sydney, St. Leonards, the Hastings, Queanbeyan, Illawarra, and Murrumbidgee. From the time of his entering Parliament Mr. Forster was a keen critic of the Cowper administration. Agreeing with that administration in political principles, he was ever on the alert to detect inconsistency in their practices. When the Education question came on, the denominational tendencies of Mr. Cowper's scheme offered an opportunity for attack. That government was defeated, and Mr. Forster was entrusted with the work of forming a ministry. He associated with himself Mr. John Black (as Minister of Lands), Mr. Saul Samuel (as Treasurer), Mr. G. Eagar (as Minister for Works), Mr. E. Wise, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court (as Attorney-General), and Mr. J. F. Hargrave, now Mr. Justice

Hargrave (as Solicitor-General). This ministry was defeated on their Upper House Electoral Bill, and retired in March, 1860. Mr. Forster has not since that time been at the head of an administration, although the opportunity of taking that position was offered to him in May, 1872, when the Martin ministry was defeated on the Border Duties question. He was Colonial Secretary in Mr. Martin's first ministry, and Secretary for Lands in Mr. Robertson's second ministry. From February 9, 1875, to February 7, 1876, he was Colonial Treasurer in the Robertson ministry, and on that date was appointed Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales, resident in London. Mr. Forster's talents have been chiefly displayed in opposition. In the strength and culture of his logical powers he was foremost in Parliament. Since his residence in England he has published two or three poetic works, notably "The Weirwolf,"—a tragedy.

FOSBERY, Edmund Walcott, Inspector-General of Police, N.S.W., born at Wotton, county Gloucester, in 1833, was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross. In 1852 he came out to Melbourne, and was admitted into the Police department. In 1862, when the New South Wales Police was being reorganized, he was invited to assist, and was appointed secretary to the Force, and Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General. He was also made a Magistrate. In 1874 he succeeded to the Inspector-Generalship on the death of Captain M'Lerie. His quiet but firm ability has tended to raise the status of the Force.

FOSTER, Hon. William John, M.L.C., born at Rathescar, county Louth, Ireland, the seat of his uncle John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer. (*See* Fitzgerald, J. Foster Vesey). Educated at Cheltenham College, England, then numbering over 500 boys, where at midsummer, 1849, he obtained the prizes for Latin hexameters and English verse in the head class. Matriculated the same year at Trinity College, Dublin, where at midsummer Commencement, 1850, he obtained the Vice-Chancellor's prize for Greek, open to all undergraduates. Took University honours in mathematics or classics or both, at every Term examination, but left the University at the end of 1851 to travel abroad; arrived in Sydney, August, 1854; engaged for three years in farming pursuits. In February, 1858, he commenced the study of the law, in the chambers of A. T. Holroyd, Esq., passed the examinations in the end of April, and was admitted to the bar of the Colony of New South Wales, May 13th of the same year. He then commenced a work on the District Courts Act, which he published in May, 1859, and which continued to be the standard law book on the subject until 1870, when it was re-written by Mr. Foster, with the assistance of C. E. R. Murray, Esq., now District Court Judge. In 1877 he published a supplement to the same work. Appointed Crown Prosecutor July, 1859; resigned in 1862; re-appointed in 1864. He declined several offers of District Judgeships in Queensland and New South Wales, including the Metropolitan Judgeship of Sydney. In 1870 he was appointed Crown Prosecutor for Sydney, in lieu of Edward Butler, Esq., who resigned and became Attorney-General in the ministry of Mr. Parkes. In December, 1877, Mr. Foster resigned the Crown Prosecutorship and joined the Farnell administration as Attorney-General with a seat in the Legislative Council. He has been a representative member of the Church of England Diocesan Synod of Sydney, also of the Provincial Synod of New South Wales, and of the General Synod of Australia, since these Synods were instituted. Mr. Foster's mother was a cousin of the great Duke of Wellington.

FRANCIS, Hon. James Goodall, ex-Chief Secretary of Victoria, born in London in 1819; in his fifteenth year he emigrated to Tasmania. There he entered the firm of Boys and Painter. He remained in it until 1847, when the business passed into his hands and those of his partner Mr. Macpherson, with whom he was long afterwards successfully connected in trade. In 1853, shortly after the discovery of gold in Victoria, the firm opened a branch establishment in Melbourne, under the management of Mr.

Francis, who henceforth resided in that city, where he soon became one of the leading merchants. He was elected a director of the Bank of New South Wales in 1855. He is a very old member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was Vice-President in 1856, and President in 1857; and he took a prominent part in the formation of the Victoria Sugar Company. Though frequently invited to do so he took no part in politics in Tasmania, but in October, 1859, was returned to the Victorian Legislative Assembly for Richmond. Shortly afterwards he accepted office as Commissioner for Public Works, under the late Mr. Nicholson, and on the resignation of the late Mr. J. C. King, became Commissioner for Trade and Customs in the first M'Culloch administration, a position which he next exchanged for that of Treasurer in the same government. He voted for the revision of the tariff 1865-6 in the direction of Protection, and supported its being tacked to the Appropriation Bill. He also voted in favour of the proposed grant to Lady Darling. He led the Opposition during the latter part of the Duffy administration, and when Sir Charles was defeated in June, 1872, he (Mr. Francis) was sent for by the Governor. He experienced but little difficulty in forming a Government, and on the 19th of the following July he met Parliament with a strong party. During his Administration several measures were added to the Statute Book, and amongst the most important of them were those authorizing the construction of railways from Melbourne to Sale, Ararat to Stawell and Hamilton, Hamilton to Portland, Sandhurst to Inglewood, Maryborough to Avoca, and Geelong to Colac, the whole being estimated to cost about £2,250,000. Most of these are already completed and the rest are in course of construction. He also passed through the Assembly an Electoral Bill, and a Bill to legalise mining on private property, but both were thrown out by the Council. He introduced to the Assembly what was known as the Norwegian scheme for the settlement of differences between the Upper and Lower Chambers; but as it did not meet with the amount of support which he had anticipated, he resigned July 28, 1874, after having acted for nearly twenty-six months as Chief Secretary. He was succeeded by the Hon. George B. Kerferd. For the benefit of his health, which had been somewhat impaired by too close attention to business, Mr. Francis (accompanied by several members of his family) paid a protracted visit to Europe, where he still endeavoured to promote the interests of Victoria with regard to improved postal service and other matters. On returning, much improved in health, he was cordially welcomed back by a large number of his old friends, and on the occasion of the next election was pressed to come forward for Richmond, but refused to do so. Fortune has favoured his pastoral ventures, which were on a large scale, and from his extensive vineyards at Sunbury he annually turned out large quantities of high-class wines. He was one of the most popular Chief Secretaries that ever held office in Victoria. He has three times refused the honour of knighthood.

FRANKLIN, Sir John, the distinguished English navigator, was born at Spilsbury, Lincolnshire, 1786. In 1800 he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman. In 1806 he was present at the battle of Trafalgar, in 1814 at that of New Orleans, and in 1819 was appointed to head an overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After suffering many hardships, and being frequently on the verge of death from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in 1822, when, in the following year, he married a Miss Porden, the daughter of an architect, and the author of several poetical effusions. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst a plan "for an expedition overland to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and thence by sea to the N.W. extremity of America, with the combined object also of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers." This proposition was accepted, and, six days afterwards he left Liverpool. In the same year, his wife died. In 1826 Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, where he was married a second time, and in 1829 had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1837 he was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's

Land, which office he held until 1843. In 1845 Sir John set out on a third expedition with two ships called the "Erebus" and "Terror," and spent his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechy Island. After that period many expeditions were despatched, both from England and America, in search of Sir John, of whom there were no tidings, and not until 1854 did the intelligence reach England that the brave navigator and his heroic companions had, in all probability, perished in the winter of 1850–51. This intelligence, however, wanted confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistency of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had. Accordingly a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1857, at length confirmed by the return of Captain M'Clintock, in the yacht "Fox," after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered wherein it was stated that Sir John Franklin had died June 11, 1847. Other traces were found on the west coast of King William's Island, as the various survivors of the expedition had strayed from each other, perhaps in search of food or the means of escaping from their dreary and desolate situation. To Sir John Franklin, however, belongs the merit of having discovered the North-west Passage, the first expedition in quest of which was sent out in 1853, the last being said to have terminated only with the discovery of his remains.

FRANKLIN, Lady Jane, daughter of John Griffin, Esq., born about 1805, became, in 1826, the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1837 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the Governorship of that colony. In May, 1839, she travelled overland from Sydney to Port Phillip, the latter settlement not having been two years established. When, nine years later, he started on his third expedition to the Northern Seas, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the "Erebus" and "Terror," Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two thousand and then three thousand pounds to any person discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. In 1849 she addressed a moving appeal to the people of the United States, through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850 and in subsequent years Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions (chiefly at her own cost) supplementary to those sent by the Government. Lieutenant Bellot, whose untimely end at a later period, then serving in H.M.S. "Phœnix," excited universal commiseration, made his first voyage to the Arctic Sea in one of these expeditions. The result of the efforts of Lady Franklin in sending out the "Fox" under the command of Captain (now Sir) Leopold M'Clintock in 1857 are well known. They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and his party must have perished as far back as June 11, 1847, not, however, before they had obtained the knowledge that they had accomplished that for which they were sent, namely the discovery of the existence of a North-west Passage. The House of Commons voted £8,000 to the officers and crew of the "Fox," and £2,000 for a statue of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John Franklin's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred upon her the honour and exceptional distinction of their founder's gold medal, at their anniversary meeting in 1860. Lady Franklin died in 1877.

FRASER, Malcolm, C.E., appointed Surveyor in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in 1857; in 1859 District Surveyor, Native Land Purchase department; in 1863 District Surveyor in Canterbury and on West Coast gold-fields; in

1867 Chief Surveyor for Westland; in 1869 Commissioner of Crown Lands; in 1870 appointed Surveyor-General of Western Australia, and is a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that colony.

FRAZER, Hon. John, M.L.C., was born at Dromore, in Ireland, in 1826. He came out to New South Wales in 1840. In 1847 he began business on his own account. In 1853 he married a daughter of Mr. James Ewan; in 1868 he retired from business and paid a visit to England; in 1874 appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. He has always been a liberal contributor to the cause of education and other public interests, and has contributed considerably to the beauty of Sydney by the erection of magnificent buildings. He paid two visits to Europe since 1876, and in that year was entertained in the Sydney Exchange by his fellow-citizens at one of the most influentially attended banquets ever held in the colony.

GAWLER, Colonel George, 2nd Governor of S. Australia, born in the year 1796, was educated at the Military College, Great Marlow. He was the only child of Capt. Samuel Gawler, of the 73rd Regt., who led one of the storming parties at the siege of Seringapatam, and who died shortly afterwards at the early age of 25. Colonel Gawler joined the 52nd Light Infantry in November 1811, and served to the end of the Peninsular war in 1814. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz, was struck by a grape shot in the right knee and fell from the parapet into the ditch below, where he lay all night, but was rescued by a private of his regiment, who had his own head shot off whilst he was in the act of serving his officer. Colonel Gawler commanded the right company of the 52nd Regt. at Waterloo when he was under 20 years of age, and received the war medal with seven clasps. He was appointed Governor of South Australia in 1838, and arrived in the Colony on October 12th of that year. He had great difficulties to contend with, but his administration, though it was at the time condemned by many, was wiser and more far-seeing than it was then thought to be. He was recalled in 1841. He died May, 1869, at Southsea, aged 73.

GAWLER, Henry, solicitor to the Lands Titles Office, South Australia, was born at Quorn, near Derby, England, in 1827. His father was Colonel Gawler of the 52nd Regiment Light Infantry, and second Governor of South Australia. Henry Gawler arrived in the colony with his father in the year 1838, but was sent to England for his education, which he received at Rugby, under Dr. Tait, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards at King's College, London, where he received the certificate of honour for engineering and mathematics. He subsequently became a pupil of Peter Bellinger Brodie, the celebrated conveyancing and property lawyer, with whom he studied for three years, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in the year 1852. He married in 1857 Caroline Augusta, daughter of the Rev. B. Philpot, late Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, and returned to South Australia early in 1858. In that year the celebrated scheme, initiated by Mr. R. R. Torrens, for simplifying the legal mode of dealing with conveyances of land, came into force, and Mr. Gawler received the appointment of one of the Solicitors to the Lands Titles Commissioners under "Torrens Act" which appointment he still holds, and for which his previous training admirably fitted him. On three different occasions Mr. Gawler has, for a short time, held the office of Attorney-General, under the Act providing for the appointment under certain circumstances of an Attorney-General not holding a seat in Parliament. In the year 1870, Mr. Gawler was specially sent for by the Government of New Zealand to inaugurate the "Torrens system," for the transfer of real property in that colony, and on the conclusion of his labours he received the most flattering testimonials from the New Zealand Government. Mr. Gawler has written some valuable reports on the theory and practice of the Real Property Act of South Australia, and he is deservedly regarded not only as a trustworthy champion of the system of transfer of land by registration of title, but also as being perfect in his practical knowledge of the operation of the system in South Australia.

GEOGHEGAN, Right Rev. Patrick Bonaventure, D.D., second Bishop of Adelaide, was born at Dublin in the year 1811; was educated at Edgeworthstown; in his 16th year entered the Irish College at Lisbon; afterwards joined the Franciscan Order at Coimbra, where he completed his studies, and was ordained a priest. For a few years he officiated at St. Francis' Church, Dublin. In 1839 he volunteered for the mission of New Holland, and was appointed first resident priest of Port Phillip, at that time dependent on Sydney. When the present Archbishop Goold was appointed to the bishopric of Melbourne, he appointed Dr. Geoghegan his Vicar-General. At the request of the Bishop of New Holland he was selected by Pius IX to succeed Bishop Murphy. He was consecrated September 8, 1859, and took possession of his see on November 1st of that year, and died at Kingston, Dublin, May 5, 1865.

GIBSON, George Herbert, a writer, whose pseudonym is "Ironbark," born at Plymouth, Devon, England, August 28, 1846, educated there, served articles with his father, passed his final examination as a solicitor before the Incorporate Law Society in the summer of 1868, and landed in Auckland, New Zealand, May 9, 1869; visited New South Wales and Queensland, and finally settled in Sydney in October, 1875, and was admitted a solicitor there December 17, 1876; wrote numerous sketches in verse for *Sydney Punch* and the *Town and Country Journal*, 1875–6. Many of these were afterwards collected in a volume under the title "Southerly Busters," and were favourably criticised.

GILES, Ernest, Explorer, born at Bristol, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and after leaving school, joined his father and family in South Australia, to which colony they had preceded him. In 1852 he joined a party to the diggings, and then returned to his family in Victoria, whither they had moved, and became a clerk in the Post Office, Melbourne. Sir Charles Hotham, in 1854, making some retrenchments, he lost his post, but obtained a situation in a County Court. This he soon afterwards resigned and joined an exploring party in Queensland, and after several expeditions in 1872 made his first great exploration, in which he penetrated about 250 miles to the westward of the telegraph line. In 1874 he made his second expedition, in which he reached 700 miles further, and in 1875 succeeded in crossing to Western Australia, and returned by a more northern route to the telegraph line.

GILES, William, Adelaide, South Australia, one of the early settlers, was born at Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, December 27, 1791, and was educated at the Kimbolton Grammar School. He received an appointment under the South Australian Company in 1836–7, and arrived at Kangaroo Island (where the Company first formed a settlement), on October 16, 1837, in the barque "Hartley," a vessel chartered by the S. A. Company. Mr. Giles brought his wife and eleven children to the colony with him. In 1838 he was appointed stipendiary magistrate by Governor Hindmarsh, and subsequently succeeded Mr. John M'Laren as general manager of the S. A. Company, which office he held for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Giles fought resolutely against the attempt to introduce State-aid to religion in South Australia. The colony is greatly indebted to him for its present condition of religious freedom. To carry out his views of perfect equality in matters of religion, Mr. Giles offered himself to represent the district of Yatalla in the year 1851, and was returned in opposition to the State-aid candidate. He had the satisfaction of materially aiding in framing the new Constitution Act, which gave to the colony universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and other political advantages. He was the warm friend and coadjutor of the Rev. T. Q. Stow, and a very useful lay preacher in connection with the Congregational body. He liberally assisted with his talents and purse every scheme for the religious and social well-being of the community. He died in 1861 in his 70th year, universally respected, and leaving behind him upwards of fifty descendants in the colony.

GILLIES, Hon. Duncan, M.L.A., was born in Scotland, came to Melbourne in 1854, and was concerned in several mining

schemes at Ballarat. In 1859 he was elected for Ballarat West. In 1868 he became Commissioner for Lands, and in 1872 again took office as Commissioner for Railways and Roads, and in 1875 as Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey. He still holds a seat in the Victorian Parliament.

GIPPS, Sir George, Knt. This gallant officer, formerly Governor of New South Wales, was a veteran of the Peninsula. His first commission as a Lieutenant bears date January 11, 1809. He rose through the different grades to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 23, 1841. He served in the Peninsular campaigns to the end of the war. He was at the siege of Badajoz, where he was wounded. He was also at the Pass of Biar, at the battle of Castella, and at many other brilliant triumphs of our armies. He received the honour of knighthood in 1835. In 1837 he succeeded Sir Richard Bourke as Governor of New South Wales. His administration lasted from that period until a short time before the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, in 1846. Sir George Gipps's government of New South Wales was, it is to be regretted, an unhappy one. Sir George, though a man of great intellect, information, and integrity, had a somewhat proud and peremptory disposition. Owing partly to his infirmity of temper, and partly to the extremely embarrassing state of affairs in the colony at the time, the Governor came into such unpleasant collision with his elective Legislative Council, that his recall was the consequence. Yet, whatever complaint there might be made against Sir George's prudence, he retired with his honour unsullied and the purity of his motives acknowledged. The brave knight expired at Canterbury, February 28, 1847, in the 57th year of his age.

GLASS, Hugh, was born at Ponteferry, county Down, in 1817. He was brought up to farming, arrived in Port Phillip in 1840, and commenced farming, but soon set up in Melbourne in the squatting agency business. He was most successful, and at one time owned or leased immense tracts of pastoral country in Australia. He died in 1870.

GOLDIE, Andrew, was born in May, 1840, in the parish of Largs, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His father was steward to the Earl of Glasgow, and an elder in the Established Church (Presbyterian). When Andrew was only four years of age, his parents removed to the town of Millport, which is situated in the island of Cumbrac, in the Firth of Clyde, and directly opposite the coast of Ayrshire. Here Andrew was sent to the collegiate institution, which had been some time previously liberally endowed by the Earl of Glasgow, and was conducted by a first-class staff of professors. After two years Andrew was placed at the Brisbane Academy, in the town of Largs. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Edinburgh to learn the nursery business. He was there for five years, and then, actuated by a desire of seeing the world, he set sail for New Zealand, and arrived at Auckland in 1862. The New Zealand war had just commenced, and everything in Auckland was very unsettled, so he went south to Christchurch, returning again to Auckland after an interval of eighteen months. He was engaged there in the nursery business till 1874, when he went home to Scotland on a visit. Whilst in the old country he made arrangements with B. S. Williams, of London, to visit the South Sea Islands, as a collector of plants and botanical specimens. Arriving in Sydney in 1875, he changed his intended destination, and resolved instead to proceed to the little known country of New Guinea. He landed in New Guinea in April, 1876, and has remained there with the exception of two short visits to Sydney ever since. His life since that time is well-known to the public. He sailed along the coast in his small vessel, the "Explorer," from Yule Island right along to the most south-easterly point of New Guinea. He added largerly to our knowledge of the character of the country and of the people; whilst his observations regarding the reefs and other dangers which impede the navigation of that little known coast are invaluable. In the beginning of 1878 he discovered two large and safe harbours, suitable for vessels of the largest size, one of which he named Millport, in honour of the place where he spent his early years,

and the other Glasgow harbour, which he named after the Earl of Glasgow. In this voyage he ran many dangers from the natives, and encountered many hardships from stress of weather and want of provisions. In one of his journeys inland in October, 1877, he discovered a large river, which has been named the Goldie River, and found unmistakable traces of gold. He is the first who penetrated any distance inland, and in the midst of difficulties and dangers scarcely to be realized except by those who have been engaged in work of a similar character. He has added largely to our knowledge of the mountain tribes, the nature of the vegetation, and the plants and animals of that hitherto inaccessible region. His services to science have been acknowledged by Baron Müller, of Melbourne, and other scientific men. He has succeeded by his tact and discrimination in securing in no ordinary degree the good-will of the natives, and is still pursuing his researches and investigations.

GOLDSBROUGH, Richard, senior partner of the firm of R. Goldsbrough and Co., wool merchants, was born at Shipley in Yorkshire in the year 1821. There are few men who have so thoroughly devoted themselves from earliest youth to the occupation which was to become the future employment of their lives as did young Goldsbrough. Whilst employed in his business as a wool stapler in Bradford, where he had been articled in 1835, he had opportunities for observing the superior quality of Australian wools. Gradually the idea of emigrating to this country, to seek larger opportunities for carrying on the wool-trade, commended itself to his mind. In 1847 he came out to Melbourne. Mr. Goldsbrough resolved to look about and judge for himself as to the most favourable position for his future operations, before settling down to business. He visited Adelaide and the surrounding country, but concluded on fixing the headquarters of his business in Melbourne. Having obtained promises of trade from several squatters in the district of Port Phillip, now the colony of Victoria, he started business in the year 1848, on the site of the present Yarra Yarra Hotel, at the corner of Market and Flinders streets, Melbourne. In this business he has been highly successful. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hugh Parker, soon joined him in business, and in 1853, he joined Mr. Edward Row and Mr. George Kirk in starting the stock and station business of E. Row and Co., now Row, Kirk, and Co. In 1876 Mr. J. S. Horsfall was added to the firm; and on July 1st of the same year, Messrs. David and Arthur Parker were also received into partnership, making the number of partners five. Mr. Richard Goldsbrough, the leading spirit of this great enterprise, amidst all his business engagements, has retained the taste for good horses and horse-racing which grew up with him in Yorkshire. He is almost perpetual steward of the Victorian Racing Club. Yet he has never owned a race-horse, and his bettings have always been on the most moderate scale. In the conduct of his business he has displayed other qualities than the sagacity and prudence which have enabled him to build up a great and lucrative business. His honourable and generous treatment of those with whom he has had transactions has won for him a high place in public esteem. And truly a great service has he rendered to the colony, by this consistent exhibition of high principle throughout a long course of transactions upon a large scale. He added greatly to the beauty and business capabilities of Melbourne by the erection of the finest warehouses in the Southern Hemisphere. He has paid several visits to the mother country, in 1858, 1861, 1865, 1867, and 1878.

GOLDSWORTHY, Hon. R. J., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Western Australia, served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny. In 1868 was appointed Inspector-General of Police in Sierra Leone. In 1870 was transferred to Sagus. In 1873 was Inspector of Customs, Gold Coast, where he served as second in command under Sir John Glover, and, for his services, received the order of C.M.G. In May, 1876, made President of Nevis, and in 1877 Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.

GOODCHAP, Charles Augustus, Commissioner for Railways, New South Wales, born in Kent, England, April 2, 1837, was educated at the Grammar School,

Huntingdon. He came out to New South Wales in 1853, and was at once appointed to a clerkship in the Colonial Secretary's Office. In 1856 he was transferred to the newly formed department of Lands and Works, and in 1859, when this was divided into two, he was placed in the new department of Public Works. In 1870 he was appointed Chief Clerk for Railways, and in 1875 was promoted to be Secretary for Railways. In 1878 he received the appointment of Commissioner for Railways.

GOODENOUGH, Commodore James Graham, was born May 9, 1831. He entered the Navy at an early age. In 1857 he went out to China in the "Raleigh," wrecked at the entrance to Macao. In 1859 he took the "Calcutta" home. In 1863 he was posted and appointed to the "Renard." He then commanded the "Revenge" in the Channel fleet and the "Victoria" flagship in the Mediterranean. In 1867 he was appointed to the "Minotaur" flagship of the Channel fleet. In 1873 he was appointed to the "Pearl" as Commodore of the Australian station. During a cruise amongst the Polynesian Islands he was shot by arrows at Santa Cruz, August 12, 1874, and tetanus supervening he died on the 20th, with the fortitude and calmness that might have been expected from his Christian life. He married Victoria, daughter of William Hamilton, Esq., and left two sons. The "Goodenough Royal Naval Home," in Sydney, was founded in his honour.

GOOLD, Most Rev. James Alipius, Archbishop, was born in the city of Cork, Ireland. At an early age he devoted himself to the service of the Church in the priesthood, and entered the Order of St. Augustine, to be trained by the discipline of that illustrious body for the work to which he was dedicated. During his conventual life he spent some time on the continent of Europe, where he became acquainted with several young men of the Order of St. Augustine, who have since served the Church in Victoria under his episcopal administration. Soon after his ordination to the priesthood he came out to New South Wales. In this colony he laboured for years under the direction of Archbishop Polding. His self-denying zeal and great energy and ability commended him to the approval of the authorities; and when it was determined by the Pope to erect the district of Port Phillip (still part of New South Wales) into a separate diocese, Dr. Goold was selected as the most worthy to fill the new bishopric. In compliance with the appointment of Pope Pius IX, he was consecrated at Sydney, Bishop of Melbourne, August 6, 1848, by His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, assisted by the late Bishop Murphy, of Adelaide. Bishop Goold found the new diocese almost destitute of all the outward appliances of the ecclesiastical system. There was a very small band of clergymen; the places of worship in which they fulfilled their ministrations were few in number and of humble character; there was neither convent nor college in the whole diocese. But he met the difficulties of his position with great spirit and perseverance. His zeal kindled that of the clergy and lay members of his Church, and in conjunction with energy and tact, secured to him a vast influence over the minds of his co-religionists. The erection into an independent colony of the territory included in his diocese, the rapid introduction of a numerous population, which followed that event, and the discovery of gold in Victoria, afforded most unusual scope for the efforts of a zealous bishop: and with the help of the clergy whom he has gathered round him, and the liberality of the laity, who possessed great advantages for the acquisition of wealth, Bishop Goold has seen, as the result of the labours which he organized and directed, magnificent churches, large convents, and numerous educational establishments springing up in all parts of his diocese. On the 25th anniversary of his consecration, August 6, 1873, after the celebration, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, of the religious ceremonies of the day, the Feast of the Transfiguration, the Vicar-General and senior clergymen, on behalf of the clergy of the diocese, presented to Dr. Goold, in the episcopal palace, an address, in which they spoke of his successful episcopal career. This address was accompanied by a magnificent gold repeater-watch and guard-chain, and a carriage and pair of horses. The presents offered by the clergy cost about £500. The

Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, the pupils of St. Patrick's College, the Altar Boys' Association of the Cathedral, the young ladies of the Society of the Immaculate Heart and of the Confraternity of the Children of Mary, also presented addresses to the Bishop. To crown these expressions of the reverence and affection with which the members of the Church regarded their chief pastor, when he took his seat in the carriage presented to him by the clergy, an attempt was made to draw His Lordship triumphantly round the grounds of the palace. Since that time he has been much engaged in a sharp controversy with a portion of the Victorian people on the subject of public education. By the present Education Act of Victoria, the aid of the State is given only to the State schools, conducted on principles similar to those of our public schools, with this difference, that they are free of expense to the parents of the scholars, whilst all children are by law required to be sent to some school or other. Dr. Goold, in common with other ecclesiastic rulers in the Church of Rome, holds that for "Catholic children" education under the direction of the clergy of that Church is indispensable, and that education in any schools not under that direction is dangerous to their faith. The Parliament of Victoria, sustained by the opinions of a decided majority of the people, has declared that the support of the public Treasury shall only be given to unsectarian schools. This decision Bishop Goold has denounced as "tyrannical and impious." The strife seems likely to continue for a long time to come, as the Parliament is utterly averse to any concession to denominationalism in public education; and Dr. Goold, backed by the authority of the Vatican and pledged by his own outspoken denunciations, is not the kind of man to yield. His undaunted and persevering opposition to the decision of Parliament will be memorable, whatever the result, in the social history of the Colony; as his grand success in organizing and advancing his own Church will make his episcopate famous in the records of the Church. In 1876 the Pope constituted him the first Archbishop in the province of Melbourne.

GORDON, Sir Arthur Hamilton, is the son of the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, and was born in 1829. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1851. He entered Parliament as Member for Beverley in 1854. In 1856 he accompanied Mr. Gladstone in his mission to Corfu. In 1861 he was made Governor of New Brunswick, in 1866 was transferred to Trinidad, and in 1871 to the Mauritius. In 1875 he was appointed first Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner in Western Polynesia. In 1878 he visited England.

GOSSE, William Christie, Deputy Surveyor-General, South Australia, was born in 1842 at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. He arrived in the colony with his father, Dr. Gosse, in 1850, and was educated at Mr. J. L. Young's school, Adelaide. He entered the Government Survey department in 1859, and was variously employed for several years, until in 1872–3 he was sent out to explore new country lying 800 miles south-west of central Mount Stuart, with a view to push through to Western Australia. In this he did not succeed, on account of the extremely dry and inhospitable character of the country. His explorations were, however, in a geographical point of view, of great value, giving a detailed description of over 60,000 square miles of country, and fixing accurately the position of many of its important physical features. He started on his great expedition, April 23, 1873, from Alice Springs on the Port Darwin telegraph line, the party consisting of five whites, three Afghans with camels, and a native boy. On July 19th he discovered, in lat. 25° 21′ 28″ S., long. 131° 4′ 30″ E., a most extraordinary granite rock rising abruptly from the plain to a height of 1,100 feet, 2 miles in length from east to west, and 1 mile in width. It was honeycombed with numerous caves and holes, many of which even on the top of the rock contained springs of beautiful water. The caves were extensively used by the natives, who had covered the walls of many of them with cleverly drawn figures of snakes and animals, and of *two hearts joined* together. Mr. Gosse says:—"This rock must present a grand sight in

the wet season, waterfalls in every direction." He named it Ayers Rock, after Sir Henry Ayers. He found some good country and good springs of water; and after long and generally dreary journeyings made the telegraph line on December 16, 1873, in lat. 26° 39′ 47″ S. In recognition of his valuable services Mr. Gosse was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1875, which office he still holds.

GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S., was born at Lyme, county Dorset, September 14, 1804. From 1818 to 1824 he was under the care of Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor. In 1831 he published "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." In 1838 he came to Australia, and the result of his visit was published in "The Birds of Australia," and other magnificent standard works. In 1865 he published "Handbook to the Birds of Australia."

GOWLLAND, LIEUT. JOHN THOMAS EWING, R.N., born at Leysdown, Kent, July 10, 1838, was educated at the Royal Naval School, Greenwich. In 1853 he entered the Navy, and, after various services, in 1865 came out to Sydney, as chief assistant of the Australian Survey, under Captain Sidney: on that officer's retirement in 1867, he received the command of the Survey, which he held until 1873, when he paid a visit to England. On his return, the first work he undertook was the survey of Port Jackson, but was drowned in its performance by the upsetting of a boat, August 14, 1874. He married a daughter of the Hon. Francis Lord, and had three children.

GOYDER, GEORGE WOODRUFFE, born 1824, for the past eighteen years Surveyor-General of South Australia; has been since June 10, 1851, connected with that important branch of the public service. He entered the office of the Colonial Engineer, Colonel Freeling, on the date mentioned, and rapidly rose by means of his talents and close attention to business; was Chief Clerk, Lands office, 1853, and in January, 1858, he received the appointment of Deputy Surveyor-General, and three years afterwards (1861), on the retirement of Colonel Freeling, he was appointed Surveyor-General. Mr. Goyder has a wonderful capacity for work, and large administrative ability; his activity and energy are hardly to be surpassed, and he is one of the most hard-working officers in the Government service. He has undertaken several exploring expeditions, and was sent with a staff of surveyors to survey the Northern Territory and lay it out in sections, a work which was accomplished in a wonderfully short space of time, and for which Mr. Goyder was complimented by Parliament. He has a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the lands of South Australia than any other man.

GRAHAM, REV. JOHN, was minister of Craven chapel, London, when he was invited in 1864 to take charge of the Pitt-street Congregational church, Sydney, which position he held until 1877, when he returned to England.

GRANT, HON. JAMES MACPHERSON, was born at Alvie, Inverness, Scotland, in 1822. He was educated at Kingdenie. In 1836 he came out with his parents to Sydney. He was articled to Chambers and Thurlow, solicitors. But having gone to New Zealand in 1844, he volunteered in the war with Heki; and, returning to Sydney he completed his articles, was admitted in 1847 as an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court, and received into partnership by Mr. Thurlow. In 1850 he left, partly on account of his health, for San Francisco, and on his return from there, gold having been discovered in Australia, he and his brothers went to Bendigo, where they were amongst the successful diggers. In 1854 he began practice in Melbourne. In December of that year the miners' insurrection took place at Ballarat, and he was amongst the leading sympathisers with the miners, and of those who condemned the Government. He acted without fee as their attorney when on their trial. In 1856 he was elected for the Sandhurst Boroughs, and entered Parliament as an advocate of land settlement, manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and unsectarian education. In 1859 he was returned for Avoca. In 1861 he was appointed Commissioner for Public Works. In 1864 he was made Minister for Lands, and carried his celebrated Lands Amendment Act in 1865. In 1868 the Ministry

resigned, but in 1871 he again took office as President of the Board of Lands and Works. In 1872 he went into opposition with his friends until 1877, when he became Minister for Justice.

GREENWOOD, JAMES, M.L.A., was born at Nottingham. He was a Baptist minister, and distinguished himself as one of the chief promoters of the education League in New South Wales, for the purpose of making State education national, compulsory, free, and secular. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly for East Sydney in 1877.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., is the posthumous son of Colonel Grey, who was killed at the taking of Badajoz. He was born in Lisbon, Portugal, April 14, 1812, and was educated at Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1829. Having retired from his profession he was from 1837 to 1840 employed in exploring the coast of Western Australia, where he received a severe spear wound from which he still suffers. He subsequently published his "Journals of Discovery" of that part of the country. His accounts of his travels are the most romantic in the annals of Australian exploration, and reveal his character for courage, perseverance, and endurance under privations. The labour of this first expedition consisted chiefly in tracing the sources of the Glenelg River. In 1841 he was appointed Governor of South Australia. There he gave his attention to exploration, colonisation, and the state of the aboriginals. In 1845 he was made Governor of New Zealand, and conducted the war to a successful termination. He was made a Baronet and K.C.B. in 1848, and a D.C.L. (*honoris causâ*) of the Oxford University. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of Cape Colony, and in 1861 re-appointed, by special request of the Colonial Office, on account of his extensive knowledge of the Maori character, language and habits, Governor of New Zealand, in consequence of the breaking out of the Maori war at Taranaki. The second New Zealand War was a more troublesome affair than the first, and though ended successfully, Sir George went to England in 1867 partly to vindicate his Administration. He returned to take up his residence in New Zealand, and, in 1875, on the death of the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, Sir George Grey, yielding to an influential requisition, accepted that office and a seat in the Colonial Legislature, as Member for Auckland. On the Abolition of the Provinces Act—which was carried notwithstanding his strenuous opposition—coming into force in October, 1876, Sir George Grey's tenure as Superintendent ceased. He continued, however, to hold the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, and on the defeat of the Atkinson Government, became Premier, October 14, 1877, forming a Government on the broad liberal principles of a land and property tax and a reduction of Customs' duties. During his Ministry he has carried several Acts of the greatest practical utility. The Grey Ministry is still in office, and Sir George, whose influence with the Maori chiefs and people is unbounded, is now engaged (1879) in exercising his powers with a view to induce the Maori king to consent to a construction of the railway across his country so as to connect Auckland with Wellington. A sum for the purpose has already been authorised by Parliament, and the achievement of this great work would form a fitting crowning-act to the long series of eminent public services which have engraven the name of Sir George Grey indelibly on the scroll of New Zealand history. Sir George Grey is one of the few instances, if not the only one, of a statesman having descended from the vice-regal position into the troubled arena of political warfare in the very colony where he was himself Governor.

GRIFFITH, HON. SAMUEL WALKER, M.L.A., was born at Merthyr Tydvil, June 21, 1845. His father the Rev. E. Griffith, a Congregational minister, came out with his family to Australia in 1854; at first in the Moreton Bay district at Ipswich, then at Maitland, and finally at Brisbane. Mr. S. W. Griffith was educated by Mr. Robert Horniman, Sydney, and subsequently at Maitland by the Rev. W. M'Intyre. In 1860 he entered the University of Sydney. After a successful career here he returned to Queensland as articled

clerk to Mr. A. Macalister, and in 1867 was called to the Queensland Bar. In 1870 he married Julia, daughter of James Thompson, Esq., Commissioner for Crown Lands, East Maitland. In 1872 he entered the Queensland Parliament as Member for East Moreton. In 1873 he was returned for Oxley, and in 1874 was appointed Attorney-General, and after filling various offices during the time that Messrs. Macalister, Thorn, and Douglas were Premiers, he resigned on the defeat of the Ministry in January, 1879. He is an able debater.

GUERARD, JEAN EUGENE VON, painter, is the son of the Court painter to the Emperor of Austria. At an early age he showed a strong predilection for art and went to Italy with his father, under whose supervision he studied the old Italian masters. In 1832 he went to Naples, where he remained six years pursuing his art. He then resided at Düsseldorf, and in 1853 emigrated to Australia to find an unexplored field for illustration. The list of his works comprises Tower Hill, near Warnambool ; Geelong and Station Peak, from the Barrabool Hills ; Mount Abrupt ; Stony Rises, near Colac ; Fern Tree Gully ; Mount William, from Mount Dryden ; Wannon Springs ; View on the American Creek, Wollongong ; North view, from Daylesford ; Hart Creek Fall, near the Goulburn ; the Snow Bluff, Gippsland ; the Weatherboard Fall, New South Wales ; Govett's Leap, Grose River Valley, New South Wales ; View of the Mitre Lake ; View of the Grampians, from Fiery Creek ; Great Lake in Tasmania ; Milford Sound and Lake Wakatipu, New Zealand. In 1866, the Public Library, Melbourne, purchased his picture of Mount Kosciusko. He has also produced a large number of pen and ink sketches. He is still actively pursuing his profession.

GWYNNE, EDWARD CASTRES, Equity Judge of South Australia, was born at Lewes, in Sussex, in 1811, and was there educated, at St. Ann's Grammar School, and at the establishment of the Rev. George Evans, M.A., near Sheffield. He followed the profession of the law, and arrived in the colony about the year 1839 or 1840. He was appointed nominee Member of the Legislative Council under the old system, and held the position for about five years. He was for a time Attorney-General, and in February, 1859, was appointed Second Judge and Primary Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court, an office which he still holds.

HACK, JOHN BARTON, South Australia, one of the pioneers of the colony, born at Chichester, Sussex, July 2, 1805, was educated at Southgate, Middlesex. He arrived in the colony February 10, 1837, with his wife and six children ; and having called at Van Diemen's Land, he purchased sheep, cattle, and horses there, and brought them over in the "Isabella," commanded by Captain John Hart, who afterwards became one of the leading men of the colony. Mr. Hack's sheep unfortunately were nearly all lost the first night on shore, for want of a proper yard for their protection. He undertook the first Government contract in the colony, which was to cut a dry canal through the Sandhills, at the old Port, to deep water in the creek, to afford a convenient landing place for goods from vessels. Mr. Hack suffered with many others in consequence of the heavy depreciation of property in 1842, resulting from the crash that took place after the dishonour of Governor Gawler's drafts on the Home Government. He embarked in a whale fishery with the S. A. Company, and employed Captain Hart, whose vessel was wrecked in Portland Bay. He was the first person to take out special surveys of land, which he did at the Little Para and the Three Brothers survey, near Echunga. He was appointed one of the committee to name the streets of the city, and bought no less than 64 acres at the Government sale of town lands. Had he been able to retain them, he would now be one of the wealthiest men in the colony. In 1869 Mr. Hack was appointed accountant to the Goods department of the South Australian Railways, an office he still holds.

HADDON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, born at Croydon, England, February 8, 1839, was intended for the law, but gave it up on coming into property at the death of an uncle. In 1855 he entered the service

of the Statistical Society, London, and in 1859 became assistant secretary; was a contributor on statistical subjects to several London journals, and assisted in editing the Journal of the Statistical Society. In 1863 he resigned his position in England to join the *Argus* of Melbourne, and in 1864 when the *Australasian* was started, became co-editor and afterwards sole editor. In 1867 he became editor of the *Argus*, and for the past twelve years has retained the responsible position.

HAINES, WILLIAM CLARKE, surgeon, was born in England in 1807. He arrived in Victoria in 1848, and devoted himself to farming near Geelong. In 1851 was nominated Member of the Legislative Council. In 1853 elected Member for South Grant. Appointed Premier, which office he held until the new Constitution in 1854, when he received a retiring pension of £1,000 per annum. Continued to be Premier until defeated, but on Mr. Nicholson's failure to form a government, returned to power. On March 11, 1857, he was defeated and succeeded by Mr. O'Shanassy, but on April 29th again took office, and once more had to give place to Mr. O'Shanassy, March 10, 1858. He then went to Europe, where he remained for three years. On his return he was elected Member for Portland, and took office as Treasurer in the O'Shanassy Ministry November 14, 1861, remaining in office until June 27, 1863. He died in 1864.

HAINING, REV. ROBERT, was born at Manton, Roxburghshire, August 14, 1802. After completing his school education, he studied at Edinburgh University from 1820 to 1830 with a view of entering the Presbyterian Church. In 1841 he came out to Adelaide, and was appointed minister of St. Andrew's, which he held until August, 1871. He died at Glenelg, April 26, 1874.

HALE, RIGHT REV. MATTHEW BLAGDEN, D.D., Church of England Bishop of Brisbane, is descended from the great Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, and was born in 1811. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge; was for some years Vicar of Stroud; and in 1847 was appointed Archdeacon of Adelaide. There he established the mission station of Poonindie, where after struggling through great difficulties, he demonstrated that under proper training the aboriginals might be led to a permanent place in civilized life and become good Christians and useful members of society. In 1856 he was made Bishop of Perth, in Western Australia, and in 1875 was transferred to Brisbane.

HALL, HAYDEN HEZEKIAH, was born at Hallsville, New York, August 17, 1825. He was for a short time at Canandagua College, and then entered his uncle's steam-engine works. From 1848 he was employed in taking steamers in pieces out to China and the east, and putting them together on arrival, till in 1866 he came to Sydney. In 1866 he was appointed United States Commercial Agent in Sydney, and at the end of 1867 opened a monthly line of steamships between Sydney and San Francisco. In March, 1870, he made a contract with the New Zealand Government for a monthly steam mail service between Auckland and San Francisco, and in 1874 entered into contracts with the Sydney Government, which initiated the present San Francisco mail service.

HALLORAN, HENRY, C.M.G., born at Cape Town April 6, 1811, where his father was then Chaplain to the Forces and Rector of the Grammar School. After passing some years in England, he came out to New South Wales, and in 1827 entered the Survey department, continuing in the Civil Service of New South Wales until 1876, by which time he had risen to be Principal Under-Secretary. He retired in 1878, on a pension, after 51 years' service. In 1841 he married the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Underwood, Esq., of Ashfield Park, and has brought up a numerous family at his residence, Mowbray, Ashfield, where he now resides. He has written many pieces of poetry, which have from time to time appeared in the Colonial Press. As Principal Under-Secretary he exhibited remarkable powers as official head of the Colonial Secretary's department.

HANSON, SIR RICHARD DAVIES, KNT., was born in London December 5, 1805. In 1822 he was articled to Mr. John Willis, and in 1828 was admitted as an attorney, practising for some time in London. He also wrote for the *Globe* and

Morning Chronicle newspapers. He actively promoted Mr. Gibbon Wakefield's scheme of colonisation. The Earl of Durham appointed him Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration in Canada. On that nobleman's death he went to New Zealand, where he held the office of Advocate-General. In 1846 he went over to Adelaide and soon took a leading position there at the Bar. In 1851 he was appointed Advocate-General and became an *ex officio* Member of the Legislature. In 1856 he was made Attorney-General in the first responsible Ministry, which only lasted three months, but from 1856 to 1859 Mr. Hanson was Attorney-General and leader of the Government. In 1861 he was made Chief Justice. In 1869 he was knighted. When the University of Adelaide was established, he was chosen Chancellor. He died March 10, 1876.

HARGRAVE, JOHN FLETCHER, born at Greenwich, Kent, December 28, 1815. The names of "John Fletcher" were given him by his parents out of regard to the Rev. John Fletcher, the distinguished friend of the Wesleys. His father was an ironmonger in Greenwich, and had always taken an active part in all Reform movements in Greenwich and West Kent. From the early age of seven years Mr. Hargrave was educated by the Rev. Dr. Hulett, of Greenwich, a highly esteemed Wesleyan minister. On leaving Dr. Hulett's, in 1830, he entered, at fourteen years of age, as a student at the London University, and was for two years a private pupil of Mr. Hughes, son of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, one of the founders of the Bible Society. Whilst at the London University, he was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Woolley. In 1831 he obtained a first-class Certificate of Honour for Rhetoric. In autumn, 1831, he left the London University, and was amongst the earliest students at King's College, under the late Dr. Otter, afterwards Bishop of Chichester. In 1833 he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained until he took his B.A. degree in honours (Senior Optime), in 1837. On leaving Cambridge he studied at Lincoln's Inn, under Mr. Hodgson, the eminent conveyancer, and Mr. James Russell, the Equity Barrister, from 1837 till called to the Bar in 1841. In 1840 he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. In 1841 he published his "Treatise on the Thellusson Act and on Trusts for Accumulations"; and in 1843 he edited the first volume of the 21st English edition of Blackstone's Commentaries. As a politician he has been all through his career strongly attached to constitutional liberty and progress. From 1841 Mr. Hargrave practised in London at the Equity Bar, until shortly before he came to this colony. He married in 1843, his cousin Ann, daughter of William Hargrave, Esq., of Woodhouse, Leeds, and by her he has three sons and one daughter. After the death of his father, at a very advanced age, in 1851, Mr. Hargrave resided at Otford, West Kent, where he took a great interest in railway and other public matters affecting Greenwich and West Kent, till the year 1856, when, his health failing him, he was compelled to leave England, and arrived in Sydney in February, 1857. On his health being re-established, he determined to stay in the colony, and was appointed by Mr. Cowper, one of the first District Court Judges and Chairman of Quarter Sessions, but after holding one Sessions at Maitland and assisting in preparing the present rules of District Court practice, he resigned his Judgeship, to which the Hon. Robert Owen was appointed. In February, 1859, Mr. Hargrave entered political life as Solicitor-General in the Cowper Ministry and at once presented himself to the electors of East Camden, who returned him at the head of the poll after a sharp contest with his opponent Mr. John Tighe. A few months afterwards the general election took place, and Mr. Hargrave was returned for Wollongong by a very large majority. He sat in the Legislative Assembly till October, 1859, when he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, and also appointed a Member of the Executive Council, so as to represent the Cowper Government in that Chamber, Mr. Cowper suddenly retiring from public life in October, 1859. In November Mr. Hargrave accepted office as Solicitor-General,

under the short Government of Mr. Forster but without a seat in the Cabinet. In March, 1860, on the formation of the Robertson Government, Mr. Hargrave was appointed Attorney-General, and after the retirement of Mr. Cowper from the Legislative Council in January, 1861, Mr. Hargrave was again appointed a member of the Executive Council, and as such assisted his colleague Mr. Robertson, in carrying the present Lands Act through the Legislative Council. After this Act had become law, Mr. Robertson resigned his seat in January 1862, leaving Mr. Hargrave sole representative of the Government in that Chamber, and Attorney-General until August, 1863. In that month Mr. Hargrave resigned the Attorney-Generalship in favour of Mr. Darvall, who had long previously held office as Attorney-General of the colony and was, at the Bar, by many years the senior of Mr. Hargrave; but Mr. Hargrave continued in the Cowper Government as Solicitor-General and its sole representative in the Legislative Council until the Martin Government came into power in October, 1863. In February Mr. Hargrave again accepted office as Solicitor-General in the Cowper Government on its being reinstated, and represented it in the Legislative Council till June, 1865, when he was appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, on the death of Mr. Justice Milford. During his legislative career, Mr. Hargrave carried through the Legislative Council the Trustees and Mortgagees Act, the State-aid to Religion Abolition Act, and the Real Property Act. He also carried through that Chamber the Electoral Upper House Bill of 1862, and introduced the Insolvency Law Consolidation Bill of 1862, the Criminal Laws Consolidation Bills of 1864-65, and also the Master's Office Abolition Bill of April, 1865. Shortly after Mr. Hargrave's appointment as Puisne Judge he accepted the office of Primary Judge in Equity. In July, 1873, he was appointed first Judge of the Divorce Court. From the year 1858 till 1865, Mr. Hargrave held the appointment of Reader in General Jurisprudence at the Sydney University, and in that capacity delivered and published several introductory lectures, and also prepared and published an elaborate syllabus of two courses of twenty lectures on General Jurisprudence, which he had delivered orally every year at the University, to the students of his class. He has also on several occasions delivered lectures at the Law Institute, and School of Arts, Sydney, and also at West Maitland, on various topics connected with legal education. Beside exclusively performing the Equity, Divorce, and Chamber business he has taken his fourth share of all Circuit work, criminal sittings and Banco business. He is now (1879) absent on leave.

HARGREAVES, Edward Hammond, was born at Gosport, October 7, 1816. He was educated at Brighton Grammar School, and afterwards at Lewes. He came out to New South Wales in 1832, and in 1833 went in the "Clementine" to Torres Straits, in search of bêche-de-mer and tortoise-shell. In Batavia twenty out of the twenty-seven in the vessel died of yellow fever, and the survivors had some difficulty in getting back to Europe. Thence Mr. Hargreaves returned to Sydney in 1834. He was engaged in pastoral pursuits until 1849, when he went to California. Struck with the similarity of its geological formation to that of Bathurst, he returned to New South Wales in 1851, and on February 12th discovered gold at Lewis Ponds creek, near Bathurst, and made its existence known to the world, thus gaining for himself the fame of being the first practical discoverer of the metal in the colony. (*See* Strzlecki; *also* Clarke, Rev. W. B.) In 1853 he visited England and was presented to the Queen as the discoverer of gold in Australia. In 1877 Parliament voted Mr. Hargreaves a pension of £250 per annum for his services. Mr. Hargreaves resides near Brisbane Water. He has two sons and three daughters.

HARPER, Right Rev. Henry John Chitty, D.D., Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807. He was educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1840. After having been private tutor

to Sir Charles Coote he officiated for many years as Chaplain to Eton College. In 1840 he was presented to the living of Stratfield, Mortimer, near Reading, Berkshire, whence he was appointed in 1856 the first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstructed in 1869, and made Metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, and Nelson.

HARPUR, CHARLES, poet, was born at Windsor, on the Hawkesbury, in the year 1812. Under his father's tuition he became a fair English scholar. About seven years (from 1836) of his early manhood were passed in Sydney. He published a small volume of sonnets, which drew forth the commendations of Mr. Robert Lowe, and some years afterwards a small volume of poems. In 1843 he went to the Hunter River, and resided with his brother Joseph for six years. In 1850 he married Mary, eldest daughter of E. Doyle, Esq., of Jerry's Plains, and by her he had five children. In 1858 he was appointed Gold Commissioner at Araluen. There he free-selected, but from mismanagement only frittered away his income in fruitless endeavours to improve his selection. In 1866 his office was abolished and he was thrown out of employment. His son was accidentally shot, March 2, 1867: Mr. Harpur never recovered the shock, but died June 10, 1868.

HART, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., South Australia, was born in the year 1809. He adopted a seafaring life in his younger days, and was for some years engaged in whaling. He had a whaling station at Encounter Bay, long before the colony was founded. He made several short trading voyages between Van Diemen's Land and the new Colony of South Australia in 1837-8, and two or three from England. About the year 1846 he finally gave up the sea and settled at Port Adelaide, engaging in commercial pursuits, in which he was very successful. His flour-mill at the Port was one of the best and most complete in the colonies, and "Hart's Flour" has long commanded the highest price in the market. In the year 1857 he was elected a Member of Parliament under the Constitution, and was in several Ministries, taking a leading part in politics. He was connected with several public companies, and whilst presiding at a meeting of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company in Adelaide, January 28, 1873, he essayed to speak and fell down dead. He was a keen and clever politician, and for many years one of the foremost men of South Australia.

HARVEST, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD DOUGLAS, entered the Army in 1842; in 1860 appointed Resident at Cerigo, but relinquished the appointment at the end of the following year to join his regiment in India. In January, 1872, he was appointed Commandant of Western Australia; administered the Government from January 12th to April 1st, and again in 1877.

HARWOOD, HENRY RICHARD, born in London October 19, 1830, was brought up to his father's business of builder and contractor. He arrived in Melbourne in 1852, and followed his calling; but having a passion for the stage in 1855 made his first appearance in Sydney, and was afterwards a successful actor in comedy. In 1867 he became manager of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. He retired from this post in 1877 for a more lucrative business in Sydney, as host of the Oxford Hotel.

HAWDON, JOHN, was born at Walkenfield, county Durham, June 29, 1801. He arrived in Sydney September 12, 1828, with his wife and two sons. He first rented Elderslie at Cowpastures. In 1833 he removed to Kiora on the Moruya, and also formed a cattle station at Howlong on the Murray. The first cattle were sent from the Howlong station overland to Adelaide, going down the Murray to Lake Alexandrina. He was the first contractor who conveyed Her Majesty's mails overland from New South Wales to Victoria.

HAWKER, JAMES COLLINS, South Australia, son of Rear-Admiral Hawker, born April 10, 1821, at Titchfield, Hants, and after his school education studied surveying, which he adopted as a profession. He arrived in the colony in the suite of Colonel Gawler, the second Governor, October 12, 1838, and acted as assistant Private Secretary. He was afterwards employed on the staff of Colonel Light, the Surveyor-General. With the exception of a few months' absence in Eng-

land in 1840, he continued in the Survey department until 1842, when he was one of the many officers "*retrenched*" by Governor Grey, and he then engaged in pastoral pursuits. He served as a volunteer under Captain Field and Major O'Halloran, in expeditions to punish the natives, who had been guilty of several murderous outrages. In 1844 Mr. Hawker was one of Captain Sturt's exploring party to the North, where he did some important surveying. In 1847 he joined the Customs department, and was appointed Measuring Surveyor for the Board of Trade in 1853. In 1862 he was raised to the position of Comptroller and Landing Surveyor, and in 1872 he left the service in consequence of a severe affection of his sight, from which after some months of suffering, he recovered, and is now following the business of a private surveyor and land agent.

HAY, Sir John, K.C.M.G., was born at Little Ythsie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1816. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he carried off, year after year, the highest honours of the place, and took his degree in 1834. The same year he went to Edinburgh, and commenced the study of law, with a view to the Scottish Bar. After spending some years in legal studies, he determined to alter his plan of life, and to seek his fortune in Australia. He came to Sydney in 1838, and before the end of that year he had settled on the Upper Murray, about 70 miles above Albury, at a station known as Welaregang. There he resided for nearly eighteen years, during which time he was actively engaged in squatting pursuits. Success attended his efforts; and he found himself in a position to take part in movements for the advancement of the common weal. He thus became known in the southern districts as a man of ability and of public spirit. Before his entrance into Parliament, the Border Duties had become a matter of controversy, and Mr. Hay advocated the policy of Free-Trade across the Border. He first came forward as a candidate for political honours in the early part of 1856, when the first general election took place under the present Constitution with Responsible Government. He appealed to the electors of Murrumbidgee; and was returned, April 2, 1856, without contest, together with Mr. George Macleay, their former representative, to represent that constituency in the first Legislative Assembly. On September 17, 1856, Mr. Hay was chosen to move an attack on the Cowper government, and made a memorable speech on the occasion against the appointment of Mr. James Martin. The motion of want of confidence was carried, September 24th, by 26 against 23. Mr. Cowper advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, on the ground that no party in the House could form a permanent government; and upon the refusal of Sir William Denison to accept that advice, tendered his resignation. On September 30th, Sir William Denison sent for Mr. Hay, as the mover of the adverse motion by which the Government was defeated, and requested him to form an administration. That commission he declined, but recommended that it should be entrusted to Mr. Watson Parker, and at the Governor-General's request was accordingly the bearer of a communication to that gentleman. The House had been adjourned to the following day, October 2nd; on its re-assembling Mr. Cowper announced the resignation of his administration, and Mr. Watson Parker informed them that he had succeeded in forming a ministry, in which he himself was Colonial Secretary, Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Treasurer, and Mr. John Hay, Minister for Lands and Works, with the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of Mr. Donaldson's former government. The Hon. E. Deas Thomson was associated with this ministry, as Vice-President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. These gentlemen were sworn in the next day. On September 3, 1857, an amendment moved by Mr. Cowper on the motion for the second reading of the Government Electoral Bill,—"That the Bill be read a second time this day six months,"—was carried by 26 to 23. In consequence of this vote the Parker ministry retired from office September 7th, having held the reins of power a few days over eleven months, and Mr. Cowper returned to office. Mr. Hay continued without intermission to

fulfil the duties of a representative of the people, from his first election in 1856 until his appointment to the Upper House in 1867. In the first and second Parliaments he was one of the representatives of the pastoral district of the Murrumbidgee; in the third and fourth he represented the Murray, one of the new electorates into which his former constituency was divided by the Electoral Act of 1858. After the dissolution of 1864, Mr. Hay accepted an invitation to come forward for Central Cumberland, which he represented during the remainder of his connection with the Assembly. He opposed decidedly some of the principal measures of the administrations formed by Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson, but he has not been persistent in party opposition to any Ministry. He has all through his Parliamentary career evidently acted on the principle of doing what he thought best for the country, without regard to the consideration of the persons by whom measures were introduced. He took a conspicuous part, in 1860, in opposing the famous 13th clause of Mr. Robertson's Land Bill, the clause embodying the principle of "Conditional Purchase," or, as it has been generally expressed, "Free Selection before Survey." Mr. Hay thought survey ought to precede selection. He, therefore, October 25, 1860, when the 13th clause was under discussion in Committee of the Whole House, moved as an amendment the insertion of the words "after Survey." After two nights' animated debate, Mr. Hay's amendment was carried by 33 to 28. The result was a dissolution of the Assembly, and a general election, in which the people were appealed to with the cry of "Free Selection before Survey." A large majority was returned pledged to support the rejected 13th clause. Mr. Hay was returned for the Murray, amongst the few opponents of the principle of "Free Selection before Survey" who were sent back to Parliament with a renewed expression of the confidence of their constituents. Though defeated in his attempt to modify the Robertson Land policy in this important point, Mr. Hay has long since accepted the decision of Parliament, and endeavoured to make the best of a system which differs widely from what he would have established. When a Fencing Bill was introduced, he supported it, making the remark (which has often been quoted as illustrative of his opinions), that this Bill would "take the sting out of Free Selection." After the defeat of the Parkes ministry, Mr. Hay did not hold any ministerial office, though frequently invited to do so; but on October 14, 1862, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly. He was re-elected to the same position in the next Parliament, and held it for three years. At the end of that period, October 21, 1865, having found the wearisome duties of the Chair too much for his health, he resigned. He continued to sit as a Member of the Assembly for more than a year afterwards. On June 26, 1867, he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, and in July, 1873, after the demise of Sir T. A. Murray, was appointed its President, which office he continues to hold. He received the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1877.

HEALES, RICHARD, was born in London. He was the son of an ironmonger, and apprenticed to a coachmaker. After serving his term he married, and with his wife and father came out to Victoria in 1842. First engaged as a day labourer, he became proprietor of the establishment in which he had been employed. In 1849 elected City Councillor for Gipps Ward, Melbourne. Paid a visit to Europe in 1852, where he took an active part in the Temperance movement. Returned in 1855. He was elected Member for East Bourke in 1857, and became Chief Secretary November 26, 1860; resigned November 14, 1861; took office again under Sir James M'Culloch as President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, June 27, 1863, which posts he retained until his death, June 19, 1864. He took an active part in the Early-Closing Association, Vote by Ballot, Amendment of Land Laws, and assisted in various measures of a liberal character.

HENDERSON, REV. ANKETELL M., was born in Ireland. He was educated for the Church of England ministry, but

adopted Congregationalist opinions and became a minister of that Church in London. In 1865 he came out to Melbourne to occupy the post of President of the Congregational College, and in 1866 became pastor of the Collins-street church. He built there a new church which cost £23,000, and it was opened, out of debt, in 1868. In 1870 and again in 1873 he visited Sydney and supplied Mr. Graham's place in the Pitt-street church. He died in 1877. He was an able and fluent preacher, and had a remarkable memory.

HENTY, EDWARD, pioneer of Victoria, was born in Sussex, March 10, 1809. In 1829 his three brothers came out to Western Australia, their father having resolved to emigrate with his family. Not finding Western Australia then suitable for settlement, they removed to Launceston, where the rest of the family joined them. In 1834 Mr. Edward Henty commenced the first settlement at Portland, a portion of the present Colony of Victoria. In 1856 he was elected to represent Normanby in the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated at the election of 1861. During his last years he resided in the suburbs of Melbourne. He died August 14, 1878.

HERBERT, ROBERT GEORGE WYNHAM, D.C.L., was educated at Eton and at Baliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar in 1858; in 1859 appointed Colonial Secretary of Queensland; was Premier of Queensland and Member of Legislative Assembly from 1860 to 1865. From 1868 to February 1870 was Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Under-Secretary May 21, 1871. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

HIGGINSON, JOHN, was born at Hitchin, near Cambridge, in 1840, and came out to Noumea in 1848. With difficulty he managed to establish himself as a commission agent, but was very successful, and at length formed a partnership with Mr. Morgan, of Adelaide, and Mr. Charles Watson, of London, the latter having since retired. In 1873 the Bank supported its clients in competing with him in contracts, and the "Crédit Foncier" aided rival mining schemes. He almost retired before them, but in 1877, when they both failed, he resumed his position more powerfully than ever. He has had "exceptional naturalisation" conferred upon him, and has been appointed a member of the Privy Council of New Caledonia. He was made one of the Executive Commissioners of New Caledonia at the Paris Exhibition, and left Sydney for Europe by the San Francisco mail March 29, 1878. He is now (1879) carrying out a remarkable engagement with the French Government by giving employment to 300 French prisoners working his Balade mines in New Caledonia.

HIGINBOTHAM, HON. GEORGE, barrister-at-law, born in Dublin in 1827, was educated first at the Royal School, Dungannon, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin. He then went to London, where he was a student at Lincoln's Inn, and became a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, having as one of his colleagues at the time (1849) the late Mr. Butler Cole Aspinall—a gentleman whom he was destined, at a later date, to meet at the Antipodes. In 1853 Mr. Higinbotham was called to the Bar, and in the following year arrived in Melbourne, where he contributed to the *Herald*, and practised his profession. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Edward Wilson as editor of the *Argus*, and conducted that journal very successfully during three years; he then severed his connection with it, and returned to his practice at the Bar, which soon began steadily to improve. In 1861 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly, for Brighton, and voted as an independent Member. At the next general election he was again nominated for the same place; but as he refused to give any pledges, and declined to say whether he would or would not support Mr. Heales, he found himself between the fire of two enemies. The Government supported the candidature of Mr. Burt, and Mr. Brodribb was selected to do battle for the Opposition, which was led by Mr. (now Sir) John O'Shanassy. Mr. Brodribb was returned, but he resigned his seat about nine months afterwards, being obliged to visit England.

Mr. Higinbotham again came forward for the vacant seat, and was elected. Returning to the Assembly he opposed the third reading of the Land Act of 1862 and the Electoral Bill. On the defeat of the O'Shanassy administration, in June, 1863, Mr. Higinbotham accepted the Attorney-Generalship under Mr. (now Sir) James M'Culloch, his colleagues being Messrs. Heales, Grant, Michie, Sullivan, Francis, and (now Sir) George Verdon, with Messrs. Hervey and Fellows (now Judge) in the Upper House. Mr. Higinbotham soon became one of the most popular men in Victoria, and was the idol of the great bulk of the people during the well-remembered struggle between the Assembly and the Council, in connection with the new tariff of 1865, the "tack," the Darling grant, and the dead-lock. Mr. Higinbotham strenuously and persistently opposed the action of the Upper House all through that exciting time, and when the second M'Culloch administration was formed (after the retirement of the Sladen government), he refused to go back to the Law Offices so long as Victoria was to be governed by instructions sent from Downing-street. However, he consented to act as Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works, without salary. At the general election in 1871 he was, to the astonishment of the whole colony, defeated at Brighton by Mr. Bent, who, though now rather a prominent Member of the Assembly, was then almost unknown. It was supposed that Mr. Higinbotham was less alive to local interests than his constituents desired, and hence the change. Mr. Higinbotham then took no part in politics until the next general election, when he was returned for Brunswick; but he soon afterwards resigned his seat, being unable to agree with the then Government, and being unwilling to vote against it. His legal attainments are of a high order, and he is one of the very best speakers in Australia.

HILL, Rev. W. K., born July 26, 1826, at Wolverhampton, England; admitted to the Ministry 1847; in 1850 sent as a missionary to Ceylon; returned to England in 1853; in the same year went to Melbourne, where he arrived in February, 1854; laboured in Geelong, Richmond, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Melbourne. Was appointed Chaplain of the Pentridge Prison in 1869, and was barbarously murdered in a cell by a prisoner named Ritson, May 14, 1869.

HINDMARSH, Rear-Admiral Sir John, K.H., first Governor of South Australia, born in 1786, entered the Navy at seven years of age in 1793, as first-class volunteer on board the "Bellerophon" 74 guns, in which ship he was employed for the long period of seven years, and was there indebted for his education to a learned paymaster (Mr. Neale) to whom through life he was much attached. Young Hindmarsh was present in Lord Howe's action of the glorious June 1, 1794, and at the battle of the Nile, besides sharing as midshipman in most of Nelson's boat operations off Cadiz in 1797, and contributing in 1799 to the capture of the ports at Naples and Gaeta. During the battle of the Nile he was for some time the only officer (though but a midshipman) left on the "Bellerophon's" quarter-deck; and being so at the time her formidable opponent "L'Orient," 120, caught fire, he ordered the cable to be cut and the sprit-sail to be set (the masts being disabled) by which means his ship was wafted away from close contact with her burning antagonist, when the latter blew up and sank. Captain Darby and the surviving officers felt that the brave youth had saved the ship from inevitable destruction, and they presented him with a sword in testimony of their admiration. In his conduct on that glorious day Hindmarsh had the honour of eliciting the public thanks of Lord Nelson. Although during that battle he received so severe a contusion as ultimately to lose the sight of an eye, yet to his honour it is recorded that nothing could induce him to leave his station. Accompanying Captain Darby in the "Spencer," 74, he shared in 1801 both in the action off Algeciras and in the victory gained by Sir J. Saumarez in the Gut of Gibraltar. The "Spencer" being paid off, Hindmarsh in 1803 joined the "Victory" 100, bearing Lord Nelson's flag,—the hero on taking command, having written to young Hindmarsh to join

him, and in a few months he obtained his promotion as Lieutenant of the "Phœbe," 36. During more than two years that he was Lieutenant of the "Phœbe," Hindmarsh commanded the boats of that frigate at the capture of many of the enemy's vessels, and in one instance having stormed successfully some batteries near Toulon, he brought out a ship which had been lying under their protection. After participating in the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, he contributed at its close to the preservation of two of the prizes, the "Swiftsure" and the "Bahama." Afterwards as First Lieutenant of the "Beagle," 18, he was for a long time on the coast of France, and proved instrumental to the capture of many very heavy privateers. During the destruction of the French squadron in Aix roads in 1809 the "Beagle," with a degree of gallantry that procured her general admiration, took up a position between Her Majesty's ships and the enemy, and remained on the quarters of the "Aquilon," 74, and the "Ville de Varsovie," 80, until they successively struck their colours. She then followed the "Ocean," 120, up the river Charente, and having moored across her stern, continued in hot action with her for a period of five hours, when the turning of the tide compelled her to desist. After assisting at the reduction of Flushing, Hindmarsh was nominated first lieutenant of the "Nisus," 38, Captain Philip Beaver, and ordered to the Isle of France, where he took command of a large detachment of boats belonging to the several ships engaged, and stormed the coast batteries, and thereby subjugated that island. It appeared by a letter to the London *Times*, written many years afterwards by the surgeon of the "Nisus," that owing to the severe illness of the captain at the time, the entire enterprise was planned and carried out by Lieutenant Hindmarsh. In 1811 he was at the fall of Java, to which he was signally instrumental; and in 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Commander. His slow promotion after such distinguished services is accounted for by the fact, that in those days the accounts of daring feats of bravery were scarcely recorded in the case of officers below the rank of captain, and it was not till after the British Government bestowed the long coveted war-medals, that it was discovered that Sir John Hindmarsh was entitled to the war-medal with seven clasps for his distinguished services, being the greatest number, save in one instance, received by any officer in the Navy. In 1830 he was placed in command of the "Scylla," 18, and was advanced to post-rank the following year and returned home. In 1836 Captain Hindmarsh was appointed to the "Buffalo," 6, and founded the Province of South Australia, of which he became the first Governor. In 1840 he was nominated to the Government of Heligoland, which, after holding for nearly seventeen years, he relinquished in 1857. During his service in that island he received many long-delayed honours. Having been invested with the insignia of a Knight of Hanover from King William IV, in 1836, he received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in 1851, with the "Good-service Pension," together with the war medal and seven clasps, already mentioned, having been engaged in seven great actions, besides in nearly one hundred fights with the enemy. In 1856 he obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was also presented with a gold goblet by King Frederick VI of Denmark, for his noble impartiality during the Sleswic-Holstein and Danish War. He died in 1859. Sir John married Susanna Wilson, daughter of H. D. Edmeades, Esq. They had an only son John, a barrister of the Middle Temple and J.P. of Port Elliot, South Australia, and three daughters,—one married to the late John Ellis, Esq., of Kelverton Hall, Essex, another (deceased) to the late Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire, and cousin of the Duke of Newcastle, and a third daughter married to George Milner Stephen, Esq., barrister of the Middle Temple, formerly Acting-Governor and Colonial Secretary of South Australia.

HIXSON, CAPTAIN FRANCIS, was born at Dorsetshire, England. He came to Sydney in H.M.S. "Havannah," in 1848. When the "Havannah" was paid off he was appointed in 1852 to the "Herald,"

under the command of Captain Sir H. M. Denham. In 1857, the Humane Society awarded him their silver medal for saving the life of Thomas Ross. In 1861 the "Herald" returned to England, and he was appointed chief assistant to Commander Sidney, in the survey of the coasts of New South Wales. In 1863 he left the Navy and was appointed Superintendent of Pilots, Light-houses, and Harbours. He is President of the Marine Board, and a member of the Defence Commission. In 1861 he married Sarah, second daughter of the Hon. Francis Lord, and has a numerous family.

HOCKING, Henry Hicks, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864, and B.C.L. in 1867. He was called to the Bar in 1867, and joined the Home Circuit. In 1872 he was appointed to his present office of Attorney-General of Western Australia.

HODGKINSON, William Oswald, born in England, came out to Australia very young. He is a smart enterprising journalist, employed on most of the colonial papers, known as a sarcastic and withering writer, but being of a nomadic nature with great love of adventure, joined the celebrated McKinlay expedition across the continent, and his name is well remembered in the chronicles of the expedition as one of the soul-stirrers of the party. At the return of the expedition, again joined the circle of the fourth estate, and for several years edited with great ability the *Rockhampton Bulletin*. He next founded the *Globe*, a bi-weekly journal in the same town, but this not proving a financial success, left for the newly opened sugar districts, Port Mackay, where he started the *Mackay Mercury*, and after a short time disposed of it to the present proprietor, Mr. Wright, who has carried on the journal most successfully, and it is now the leading newspaper of the sugar district of Mackay. After disposal of the *Mercury*, Mr. Hodgkinson returned to Rockhampton and entered into mining agency, successfully floating the first three mining companies in the central districts, the Alliance, Bonnie Doon, and Britannia. Shortly after this the northern gold-field of Ravenswood was opened, and he proceeded thither, where he started several mining companies with success, and eventually owned the Mabel machine, which was popular with the diggers, this enabling him to do a very fair crushing-trade. Mr. Hodgkinson afterwards sought the arena of politics, and was returned for the Bourke district. During the time he occupied his seat in Parliament, he was noted for his able and piquant speeches, especially with regard to northern interests and the interests of his vast Electorate, which is now represented by R. H. Sheaffe, one of the chief proprietors of the Great Australian Copper mine. During the Macalister *régime* of 1875-6, Mr. Hodgkinson was chosen as the leader of the Great North-western Expedition, and thereupon resigned his seat. The results of the expedition are well known; they added no inconsiderable amount of knowledge of the territory to the north-west of Queensland hitherto unexplored, and have been in a great measure the means of opening up one of the finest pastoral countries in the world, now known as the Diamantina country. On his return, the Government, in recognition of his services, appointed him Warden of the Etheridge gold-field.

HODGSON, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., arrived in Sydney in 1840, and was not long here before he and others were attracted to the district of Moreton Bay; they were the first to settle on Darling Downs. On his camping ground he found a knife, and the maker happening to have been known to him when at Eton, he called the homestead Eton Vale. Before the separation of the Colony of Queensland, he represented Darling Downs in the New South Wales Parliament. In 1856 he was appointed General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company. In 1862 he represented Queensland at the London Exhibition. After the separation of the Colony of Queensland, he represented the Warrego, and was Premier of Queensland at the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. In 1874 he returned to England, where he received a public welcome to his estate. He married a daughter of Judge Dowling. He was knighted in 1878.

HOLDEN, GEORGE KENYON, was born at Worcester in 1806. He became an attorney and solicitor, and in 1831 came out to Sydney, and was appointed Private Secretary to Sir Richard Bourke. In 1837 he was appointed Crown Prosecutor, but this being considered an office for a barrister, he shortly afterwards retired and practised in his own branch of the profession. In 1861 he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council, and distinguished himself as an advocate for law reform. In 1862 he took the office of Examiner of Titles. He wrote several papers on legal and social subjects He died at his residence, Rockton, Sydney, April 16, 1874, leaving five sons and three daughters.

HOLROYD, ARTHUR TODD, M.D., F.Z.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Master-in-Equity, was born in London, December 1, 1806. He was educated first at private schools and then for two years at the Ripon Grammar School. In 1824 he commenced a medical career with Mr. W. Wickham, of Winchester. In 1826 he became a pupil of the Webb-street School of Anatomy, in Southwark. In 1827 he entered himself at Christ College, Cambridge, to take a degree in Medicine, and became a student at the University of Edinburgh. In 1830 he took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and resided at Cambridge until 1831, when he commenced practice as a physician in London. In 1832 he graduated M.B. at Cambridge, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London. He afterwards joined an association of Physicians to obtain the same privileges for Scotch graduates as the English ones enjoyed, a select committee of the House of Commons having been appointed to inquire into the subject. In 1834, whilst he was engaged in analysing the returns of the medical profession, the Houses of Parliament were burnt, and these returns were destroyed. Finding from these enquiries that the medical profession did not present the alluring prospects he expected, he determined to relinquish it, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, to be called to the Bar. He resolved first to travel, and in June, 1835, left England and wintered in Rome, in order to master the Italian language; in September, 1836, he arrived in Alexandria. He ascended the Nile to the second cataract, and then proceeded to Dongolah, Ambukol, and across the Desert of Bayudah to Khartoom. He proceeded up the Blue Nile to Sennaar, returned to Wad-Medinah, and crossed the Desert to the White Nile, whence he went in a south-westerly direction to Kordofan, and then returned to Cairo. From information obtained in these travels regarding slave hunting, he was able to assist in suppressing the practice, and was highly successful in the first remonstrance made to the Egyptian Government on the subject. In July, 1838, he, with Mr. Andrews, travelled through Suez, Mount Sinai, Palestine, and Syria, and returned to London in November. Up to a recent date "Holroyd's tracks" were marked on African maps. He intended to publish his travels, but could not agree with the booksellers. In 1841 he was called to the Bar, and, after a time, determined to emigrate, and arrived in New Zealand in 1843, where he remained for two years, but on the outbreak at Kororarika, he left and came to Sydney, in November, 1845, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1851 he was elected to Parliament, for the western boroughs (Bathurst and Carcoar) but in 1858 was defeated by Mr. Rotton. In 1860 he was elected for Parramatta, and was for some time Chairman of Committees. He was one of the Commissioners for laying out Hyde Park, and took an active part in the working of the first building societies in Sydney. He was Minister for Works in Sir James Martin's ministry in 1863-4. In 1866 he was appointed Master-in-Equity; and in March, 1879, Acting Supreme Court Judge. He has been a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London since its commencement, 1827, of the Linnean Society since 1829, and of the Royal Geographical Society since 1839. He has been twice married and has one daughter. He is fond of farming, and for the last ten years has added to his farming appliances the Sherwood Drain Tile Works for the manufacture of agricultural drain pipes, and tiles; these have proved a great boon to the colony.

HOLT, CAPTAIN, brother of Hon. Thomas Holt of the Warren, Cook's River, Sydney, arrived in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1853; was for a short time in the Colonial Secretary's Office; was then for a twelvemonth on the staff of Acting Governor Colonel Wynyard, C.B., and subsequently for five years on the staff of Sir Thomas Gore Browne. Mr. Holt then became Clerk of the Executive Council. During the war of 1862, Mr. Holt received a Captain's commission in the 2nd Native Regiment, and was appointed A.D.C. to Governor Sir George Grey. He then became appointed Under-Secretary for Colonial Defences. In 1872-3, Captain Holt established an agency called the Press Telegram Agency for distributing to the various newspapers throughout New Zealand interprovincial, intercolonial, and European news by telegraph. Of this very extensive Press Agency, Captain Holt and his partner, Mr. McCarthy are still proprietors and managers. Captain Holt is married to a sister of Judge Fenton, of Auckland.

HOLT, JOSEPH, was born at Ballydaniel, County Wicklow, in 1756. In 1782 he married Hester Long, of Roundwood, in that county, and for sixteen years afterwards he lived a country life as a small farmer, Overseer of Public Works in the parish of Dinclossory and the Barony of Ballynewr, and Deputy Billet-Master. In 1794, he distinguished himself by the capture of a notorious robber named Rogers. In 1798, being unable to obtain payment of a sum of money that was due to him, and having threatened legal proceedings to recover it, his debtor obtained a party of the Fermanagh militia, a thing easily done in those troubled times. He escaped, but his house was burnt, and his family turned out of doors. This drove him into the ranks of the rebels, where he was honourably distinguished not only by his ability as a leader, but by his repression of plunder and maintenance of discipline. General Moore offered to accept his surrender towards the end of the year, but he would not desert his men, and the overture came to nothing. A man named Quin betrayed him, and he and eight others were surrounded in Quin's house, but he and five others escaped. On November 10th, he surrendered. His life was spared, but he was sent to New South Wales. Here he was manager for Mr. W. Cox. In 1804 occurred a dangerous outbreak amongst the convicts, and they being partly composed of the Irish rebels, and knowing he had been "out" in '98, wished him to join them, but he utterly refused to do so, and made judicious arrangements for the defence of Mr. Cox's house. But his influence with the prisoners was known to be great, and they declared that he was to have been their leader; this causing him to be suspected, he was sent to Norfolk Island. He afterwards, about 1814, received a free pardon and, returning to Ireland, passed his latter years in comfort and respectability at Kingston, near Dublin, where he died May 16, 1826.

HOLT, HUGH WILLIAM LEA, was born at Newcastle, New South Wales, February 2, 1846. He is employed at the Newcastle station of the Great Northern Railway. He has by his personal exertions saved more than twenty persons from drowning, besides contributing in the lifeboat to assist others in doing so. The Royal Humane Society awarded him their medal in 1867, and in September, 1871, the Governor publicly presented him with a gold medal in recognition of his gallant conduct.

HOLT, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., is a son of a wool merchant, in Leeds. He was born at Horbury, Yorkshire, in 1811. He received his education at several schools, amongst which was that of the Rev. Richard Cope, LL.D., at Wakefield. Mr. Holt left school at the early age of 14 years, and immediately joined his father, remaining for three years in Leeds acquiring a knowledge of business. He went to London, and was engaged in buying wool very entensively for three years. He was next sent to Germany, and attended all the wool fairs. From Germany he proceeded to Spain, where he remained for nearly three years. After a short stay at home he returned to Germany, because the German wool was superseding the Spanish. Whilst residing in that country he made occasional trips to Austria and Hungary. In 1832 he was admitted a partner in his father's business.

In 1842 he came to Australia. He was engaged in wool-buying in this country till 1855, when he retired. During his business in Australia he has engaged in various business speculations, purchased large station properties in Queensland, and landed estates in New South Wales, which he now holds, notably, Arthursleigh, Wingello, and Kiama; and the magnificent estate and private residence, "The Warren," at Cook's River. Mr. Holt's political career commenced in 1856, the first year under Responsible Government, when he was elected for the Stanley Borough (Brisbane and Ipswich). On the formation of the Donaldson ministry he accepted the office of Colonial Treasurer, and was re-elected without opposition. He was afterwards elected to represent Newtown, and remained a Member of the Assembly until after the dissolution of 1866, when he visited Europe. He was absent from the colony for two years, and returned in 1868. Shortly afterwards he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1873 he was made a member of the Council of Education. Mr. Holt's benevolence and liberality has frequently been manifested in his support of public undertakings and in private charities.

HOLTERMANN, Bernard O., the finder of the largest mass of gold in Australia, which was discovered on June 21, 1871, and which weighed before it was broken up 630lb., and was worth £12,000. He has been a very persevering digger. In 1856 he began to work at Hawkin's Hill, but about two years afterwards the workings there were given up, gold becoming scarce and the quartz very hard. After various unsuccessful resumptions, in the beginning of 1871 he opened out a vein yielding 50 ozs. per ton when crushed. His partner, Mr. Beyers, sold out his share for £70,000, but Mr. Holtermann held on to his interest. He devoted a portion of his fortunes to the improvement of photography, and succeeded in producing some of the largest views of the city of Sydney ever taken.

HORNE, Richard Henry, poet and critic, born in 1803, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the Mexican Navy as a midshipman. At the close of the war with Spain, he returned to England and devoted himself to literature. For some time he was editor of the *Monthly Repository*. He published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII," "Orion," the latter his principal work (and published at a farthing, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen), and a volume of ballad romances. He has also contributed to periodical literature. In 1852 he came out to Victoria, and was appointed to command the Gold Escort between Ballarat and Melbourne. In 1868 he returned to England, and obtained a Civil List pension in 1874.

HOSKINS, Hon. James, M.L.A., born in London in 1823. He was sent at an early age to a boarding-school, and passing as he attained different degrees of proficiency to higher schools, completed his education in 1840. In 1853, attracted by the brilliant accounts of the Australian El Dorado, he came out to this country, visited several gold-fields, and carried on the work of a digger amidst no little hardships and with some success, especially on the northern gold-fields. His intelligence and integrity commended him to those who were engaged in the same pursuit, and in 1859 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the electors of the Northern Goldfields. In the House Mr. Hoskins has been remarkable for long speeches and elaborate criticisms on the policy and administration of successive Governments, especially of their management of the departments of Lands and of Works. In Parliament he has always claimed the right and asserted the duty of every Member of Parliament to support a ministry as long as its course of action approved itself to his judgment, and of voting against it as soon as its errors or remissness in the fulfilment of its duty convinced him that it was no longer worthy of his support. Mr. Hoskins himself has frequently acted on that principle. Indeed, scarcely a Government has been in office whilst he has been a Member of the House, which has not experienced in succession his sup-

port and his opposition. Accustomed to weigh impartially the merits and defects of those in power, and to mark every change in their policy and action, he has not shrunk from giving expression to his own changes of opinion. He accepted the charge of the department of Works in the Parkes ministry from March to August, 1877, and, in December, 1878 again accepted office as Minister for Lands in the Parkes-Robertson ministry. In 1872 he represented Patrick's Plains, and in 1874 the Tumut Electorate, which latter seat he continues to hold.

HOTHAM, Sir Charles, K.C.B., born 1800, Dennington, Suffolk, England, son of Rev. Frederick Hotham, Prebendary of Rochester and grandson of Lord Hotham, one of the Barons of Court of Exchequer. Young Hotham entered the British Navy November 6, 1818; was present at the engagement between the boats of the "Naiad" and a brig of war alongside the walls at the fortress of Bona; in September, 1825, was made a lieutenant in the "Revenge," 76, flagship of Sir H. Burrard Neale, of the Mediterranean station; on May 15, 1826, appointed to the "Medina," 20 guns; on December 8, 1827, first lieutenant of the "Terror"; in consequence of distinguishing himself on the occasion of the wreck of the "Terror," was promoted to the rank of Commander on August 13, 1828; after an interval on half-pay was appointed to the "Cordelia," 10 guns, and returned to the Mediterranean; on October 2nd, raised to the rank of post captain; on November 25, 1842, was appointed to the "Gorgon" on the South American coast; in November, 1845, in conjunction with several British ships and a small French force, Captain Hotham ascended the Parana, and in an engagement on the 20th, with a force of 180 seamen and 150 marines, against General Rosas and four heavy batteries, altogether consisting of a force of 3,000 men, defeated the latter; for this service he was in March, 1846, nominated a K.C.B.; appointed Governor of Victoria, June 21, 1854; died in Melbourne, December 31, 1855. Sir Charles married in 1853 Hon. Jane Sarah Wood, daughter of Lord Bridport.

HOVELL, Captain William Hilton, explorer, was born at Yarmouth, April 26, 1786. He adopted maritime pursuits, and in 1813 arrived in Sydney with his wife and two children. For six years he employed himself in trading along the coast and to New Zealand, and in 1819 settled down on a farm at Narellan. Thence he made several excursions, and on one occasion travelled from Ulladulla to Shoalhaven. In 1824 he accompanied Mr. Hamilton Hume in the great journey overland to Port Phillip; in 1826 was one of the party who formed a settlement at Western Port; and in 1829 took up his residence at Goulburn. He died in Sydney in 1876.

HOWE, George, first newspaper printer in New South Wales, born in the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, afterwards employed on the London *Times*, arrived in Sydney in 1800; published the first number of the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, May 5, 1803, receiving for it a salary of £60 per annum from the Government. The first paper was issued weekly, published on Saturdays, by Mr. Howe, but after April 2, 1803, it was published every Sunday. Mr. Howe died May 11, 1821.

HOWITT, William, historian and descriptive writer, born at Heanor, county of Derby, in 1795. He devoted himself to the study of chemistry, natural history, and other sciences. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, who assisted him in his studies and literary pursuits, so that the names of William and Mary Howitt are always associated. Their first work was "The Forest Minstrel." Then followed "Eyam," a poem; "Book of Seasons," in 1831; "History of Priestcraft," in 1833; "Rural Life in England," "Colonisation and Christianity," "Visits to Remarkable Places," "Old Halls and Battle Fields," "The Boy's Country Book"; and in 1840, whilst on a visit to Germany, "Student Life in Germany," and "Life in Germany"; and having studied the Scandinavian language, they in 1842 produced "History of Scandinavian Literature." After their return to England they published "The Aristocracy of England," "Haunts and Homes of British Poets,"

"The Hall and Hamlet," and "Madame Dorrington of Deane." In 1852 they sailed for Australia, and during their stay their sons performed valuable service as explorers. The eldest, Alfred William, was leader of the Burke and Wills Search Expedition, and made two successful journeys to Cooper's Creek, discovered King, the sole survivor, and on the second occasion brought home the bodies of the explorers. Their second son was unfortunately drowned whilst cutting a track over the mountains, between Christchurch and Canterbury, New Zealand. On his return to England, in 1854, W. Howitt published "Land, Labour, and Gold." He afterwards wrote an "Illustrated History of England," "Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," "The History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," "Letters on Transportation," and "The History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand." He died at Rome, aged 84, March 3, 1879. Mary Howitt is also especially noted for her delightful translations of the works of Frederika Bremer, the popular Swedish novelist.

HULL, HUGH MUNRO, was in 1842 Secretary to the Governor of Van Diemen's Land; senior clerk in the Secretary's Office, 1843; in 1844, Statistician and Secretary to Committee of Officers; in 1856, Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions; in 1864, Clerk to the House of Assembly; in 1876, Secretary to the Philadelphia Exhibition Commission. Author of "Forty Years in Tasmania," "Tasmania in 1871," "Hints to Emigrants," and "Tasmania a Field for British Emigration."

HUME, ANDREW, born in Scotland, in 1835, was brought out by his parents whilst yet an infant. In 1851 he went to the Turon diggings, and, not having much success, struck across the country for the Warrego, working on the way for different people. He returned to the settled districts in 1861, and found his father keeping a store in Maitland. He set out again exploring, starting from the Comet, in Queensland, and his statement was that he went west and north-west till he saw the sea, and that he found a white man amongst the blacks who told him that he was the only survivor of Leichhardt's Expedition. He got back to the colony in 1865. He was apprehended on a charge of stealing the horse he was riding, tried before Judge Carey, at Wellington, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He said nothing of his travels for five years, when he made the above statement, and he was sent with O'Hea and Thompson to the place where he said he had seen the white man, and to recover certain buried papers. They started from Dynover Downs, and left the Wilson for Cooper's Creek in the latter part of November, 1874, but failing to discover water on the fourth day Hume and O'Hea broke down, and Thompson, after much suffering, made his way back to Drynan's station. A party went out to search for the missing men, and found Hume dead, but did not see O'Hea, whose body, however, was found shortly afterwards by some blacks not very far away.

HUME, HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., Explorer, born at Parramatta, June 18, 1797, son of Andrew Hamilton Hume, of the Commissariat department, whose wife was Elizabeth Moore, second daughter of the Rev. John Kennedy, Vicar of Teston and Nettlestead, Kent, England. At the age of 17, Hamilton Hume, accompanied by his brother, John Kennedy Hume, and a black boy, a native of Appin, started on an exploring journey, and discovered, in the month of August, 1814, the country around what is now known as Berrima and Bong Bong, or Toom-boong. In July of 1816 Hamilton Hume led the late Dr. Charles Throsby, of Glenfield, to the beautiful Toom-boong country, which this gentleman afterwards occupied. In March, 1817, at the request of Governor Macquarie, Hume accompanied Surveyor Meehan to the "new country" for further explorations, and they discovered the upper portion of the Shoalhaven River, Lake Bathurst, Goulburn Plains, &c. For these services Hume was granted 300 acres of land near Appin, where he resided for some years. In 1819, Hume accompanied Messrs. Oxley and Meehan to Jervis Bay. Mr. Oxley returned by sea to Sydney, and Messrs. Meehan and Hume travelled to Sydney overland by way of Toom-boong. In 1820 Hume, at the request of Dr.

Throsby, accompanied the latter, and pointed out to him the country he had discovered, in conjunction with Surveyor Meehan, in 1817. In 1821 Hume, in company with Mr. G. Barber, Mr. W. H. Broughton, and his brother Mr. J. K. Hume, discovered the Yass Plains. In 1822, Hume accompanied Lieut. R. Johnson, R.N., and Alexander Berry, Esq., in the cutter "Schnapper," down the east coast in search of rivers. From the upper part of the Clyde River, Berry and Hume penetrated inland nearly as far as the present site of Braidwood. The great service performed by Hamilton Hume, accompanied by W. H. Hovell, was the first overland journey from Sydney to Port Phillip. The party, besides the leaders, consisted of assigned convicts named Claude Bossawa, Henry Angell, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Boyd, William Bollard, and Thomas Smith. They left Appin, 42 miles from Sydney, October 2, 1824; reached Yass Plains, October 18th; the Murrumbidgee, October 19th; discovered the Tumut, October 22nd; discovered and named the Hume River, in compliment to his father, November 16th; discovered the Mitta Mitta, November 20th; discovered and named the Ovens River, in compliment to Major Ovens, who was Private Secretary to the Governor of New South Wales, November 24th; discovered and named the Hovell, December 3rd (afterwards called the Goulburn, by Major Mitchell, in honour of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales); reached Port Phillip, about 10 miles west of Geelong, December 16th; and December 17th reached the present site of Geelong; the party then returned homewards, and reached Hume's Station, Lake George, on January 18, 1825, and arrived in Sydney a few days afterwards. Hume was subsequently associated with Captain Sturt (as second in command), in his great expedition to trace the Macquarie River. Hamilton Hume was married to Miss Dight, but left no family. He died at his residence, Yass, April 19, 1873, aged 76 years.

HUNTER, Captain John, second Governor of New South Wales, was born in Scotland and entered the Navy when a boy; was in 1787 appointed second captain of the "Sirius" with post rank. He came out with the "First Fleet" in 1788, and was employed in surveying Sydney harbour. In 1791 he returned to England with despatches, and came out again to succeed Governor Phillip, arriving September 7, 1795. He left September 28, 1800; published an account of New South Wales; was appointed to the command of the "Venerable" 74, and whilst cruising in the Channel a man fell overboard. Hunter put his ship about though she was in a dangerous position. Unfortunately she missed stays, went aground, and was lost. On being asked at the court-martial why he had ordered the ship to be put about, he replied that he considered that "the life of a British seaman was of more value than any ship in His Majesty's Navy." He was honourably acquitted. He died about 1816.

ICELY, Hon. Thomas, M.L.C., was born at Plymouth November, 1797. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and came to New South Wales in 1819; made several visits to England in the course of his mercantile and shipping business. In 1828 he was made a Magistrate. In 1830 he married Miss Rothery, and took up his residence at Bungaribee, near Parramatta; in 1842 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1843 his wife died, leaving him two sons and three daughters. His second wife was Miss Bartlett, by whom he had a son and a daughter. From 1856 he was for eight years out of Parliament; but in 1864 was nominated to the Upper House, and held his seat until his death. After leaving Bungaribee, he resided at Combing Park, near Carcoar. From there he removed to Greystanes, and in 1867 returned to Parramatta to Elizabeth Farm, where he died February 13, 1874.

IMLAY, George, Alexander, and Peter, three brothers who explored and took up country in the Twofold Bay district, New South Wales, about the year 1825. They explored the country, and gradually erected stations for their cattle at Pambula, Candelo, and Bega. On December 26, 1846, one of the brothers

Dr. George Imlay, R.N., accidently shot himself dead when hunting in the neighbourhood of the station. He was at the time of the sad occurrence in his 52nd year. The second brother, Dr. Alexander Imlay, of the Army Medical Staff in Sydney, died March 31, 1847, in his 47th year. Mr. Peter Imlay is the sole surviving brother.

INNES, Hon. Frederick Maitland, M.L.C., a native of Scotland, was born in 1816. He came to Australia when he was seventeen years of age, and first entered the Tasmanian Parliament at the inauguration of free institutions in the end of 1856. The year after his entering Parliament the first ministry was displaced, and Mr. Innes took office as Colonial Treasurer, and for a short period filled the position of Colonial Secretary in the administration of Sir Francis Smith (now Chief Justice of Tasmania), and others, until 1862. On becoming Colonial Secretary, Mr. Innes entered the Legislative Council, where he sat until November, 1871, when he was called upon to form an administration. Upon taking the office of Treasurer he returned to the Assembly. Whilst a member of the Council, he was for some years Chairman of Committees, and for the last five years President of that branch of the Legislature. Mr. Innes was for some time Colonial Treasurer and Premier. He has generally identified himself with those holding moderate opinions in politics, and was instrumental in passing several measures of importance. The chief of these was the giving to municipal and local bodies an extended franchise, control of police, &c. It may be remarked that Mr. Innes's official labours have been of by no means a light character, he having had to contend with the depression of commercial, agricultural, and other interests in Tasmania. He took office and held it during a period of very serious difficulty.

INNES, Sir Joseph George Long, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., son of Captain Innes of the 39th Regiment, was born in Sydney, October 16, 1834. He was educated at the King's School, Parramatta, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859. Admitted to the Bar of New South Wales in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed District Judge in Queensland, but resigned in 1869 to return to practice in Sydney. He was elected to the Assembly in 1872; made Solicitor-General the same year, and in 1873 Attorney-General, which office he held until 1875. He was called to the Upper House in 1872. In 1874 he accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission to Fiji, and was knighted for his services on that occasion. Since 1875 he has been Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council.

IRELAND, Richard Davies, was born in Galway, Ireland. He was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1838; came to Victoria in 1852, was admitted to that Bar in 1853, and gained distinction by his defence of the Ballarat rioters. In 1857 elected for Castlemaine, and in 1858 became Attorney-General in the O'Shanassy ministry. In 1859 was returned for Maryborough, but on joining the Heales ministry as Attorney-General he obtained a seat in the Council. In 1861 he was Attorney-General in the O'Shanassy ministry. He died in Melbourne in 1875.

IRONSIDE, Adelaide Eliza, painter, only daughter of James Ironside, Esq., accountant, of Sydney. She was born in Sydney, November 17, 1831, and baptised in the Scots' church by Dr. Lang, January 15, 1832. Miss Ironside was a remarkable child, and early exhibited talents of a high order in various departments of intellectual pursuits, whilst residing for many years in seclusion with her mother at the North Shore of Port Jackson. She evinced an extraordinary facility for acquiring foreign languages, and wrote poetry of a tolerably high order, which from time to time was published in the Colonial Press, and was signed with her initials. But it was the marvellous talents which, during her earlier youth, she exhibited in drawing and painting (and of these there are numerous proofs remaining in her juvenile sketches of various kinds) that attracted the attention and excited the admiration of her friends. They advised her to proceed to Rome, in order that she might remain there ten years to perfect herself in the study of the art. She embarked

with her mother for England in 1855, and arrived in Rome, January 10, 1856. She obtained the assistance of the best masters, and after considerable perseverance succeeded in painting two magnificent pictures, "The Marriage in Cana of Galilee" and, "The Pilgrim of Art," which were shown at the Great Exhibition in London in 1862, and were highly spoken of by the ablest connoisseurs and art critics of Europe. She afterwards painted an equally fine picture, "The Presentation of the Magi to the Infant Jesus," which with the two others were brought to Australia. Miss Ironside was about returning to Australia, when her illness took a serious form, and she died in Rome, April 15, 1867, in the 36th year of her age.

JEFFERIS, Rev. James, LL.B., born in 1833. He was offered a University education if he intended to enter the Church of England, but not agreeing with her doctrines he entered New College, London, and matriculated at the London University, where he took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He was located at the new Congregational church at Saltaire; but his health compelling him to seek a warmer climate, he left England for Australia in 1859, and was first posted at Adelaide, where he remained for eighteen years, and was distinguished as an able preacher. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, in Union College, Adelaide. In 1877 he accepted the pastorship of Pitt Street Congregational church, Sydney.

JENNINGS, Patrick Alfred, was born in 1831, in the town of Newry, North of Ireland. His father, Francis Jennings, was a well-known merchant of that town, and was the direct descendant of the family of that name, who, originally of Flemish descent, came to England in the fifteenth century, and, passing over to Ireland, afterwards settled in the Barony of Ards, county Down. It is stated in the "Inquisition of Ulster," in the year 1633, which forms a Parliamentary record to this day, that "John Jennings was dispossessed of his estates in Grey Abbey for refusing to conform to the religion of the Church of England." Mr. Jennings received the early part of his education principally at the Newry School, which had a special reputation for turning out classical scholars: he was intended for the Bar. He also learnt civil engineering and surveying; but being sent to Exeter, in the south of England, he there, while completing his education, found it necessary to embrace a mercantile career. Mr. Jennings arrived in Australia in 1852, and instead of proceeding direct to Sydney, for which destination the ship was bound, remained in Victoria, and proceeded to the gold-fields where he achieved fair success, and in 1855 settled at St. Arnaud, the most remote of the Victorian gold-fields, and was amongst the first to introduce into that district quartz-crushing machinery on a large scale. In 1856 Mr. Jennings was invited to contest the Wimmera Electorate, but declined. In the following year (1857) he was created a Magistrate of Victoria, and was also during his stay in that district Chairman of the first Road Board and first Municipal Council of St. Arnaud. Having acquired pastoral property in the Murrumbidgee district, he went to reside at Warbreccan, near Deniliquin, in 1862, and became an active member of the Riverine Association, established for the redress of the grievances under which Riverina was labouring. In 1865, Mr. Jennings was asked to proceed to England as a delegate to lay the Riverine question before the Home authorities, but declined, as a disposition became apparent on the part of the Sydney Government to settle the grievances complained of in a friendly spirit. When Mr. James Martin, then Premier, visited Riverina in 1866, Mr. Jennings accepted a nomination to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in order, by his personal knowledge and influence, to reconcile the differences between Riverina and the Sydney Government. In 1870 he resigned his seat in the Upper House, on the invitation of the electors of the Murray district, and took his seat as their representative in the Assembly for two Parliaments. Whilst in the House, Mr. Jennings had frequent offers of office as Minister of the Crown, and took a leading part in the Border Duties question; in 1872 resigned his seat for the Murray. In 1874, Mr. Jennings

received the Order of St. Gregory the Great from the late Roman Pontiff, and in the following year acted as Commissioner from this colony to the Victorian Exhibition. He also went as a representative Commissioner from the three Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, to the great Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia, 1876, and afterwards visited Europe; and on being presented to the late Pope received the unusual distinction of Knight Commander of Pius the Ninth, and was also created a Commander of St. Gregory the Great. Mr. Jennings has been for some years Vice-President of the Agricultural Society, and prominent as a leader in benevolent and social movements, and is also active in the artistic world. As a landowner he is, on a large scale, connected with the other colonies, and is a Magistrate of Queensland as well as of New South Wales and Victoria. In December, 1878, he accepted office in the Robertson ministry as Vice-President of the Executive Council and leader in the Legislative Council, but the ministry not having come into power the appointment was not carried out. In January, 1879, Mr. Jennings was unanimously selected as Executive Commissioner to carry out the first Great International Exhibition of Australia, to be held in Sydney in September of the same year.

JERVOIS, SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, C.B., G.C.M.G. (1878), born in 1821, is the eldest son of the late General Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, Commander of the Forces in Hongkong, and for some time Governor of that island. At the age of eighteen, having passed at Woolwich, he entered the Royal Engineers, and after completing the usual course at Chatham, he was sent, in 1841, to the Cape of Good Hope. In 1842 he was Brigade-Major in an expedition against the Boers. During the next three years he was employed at various frontier stations, superintending the formation of roads, the erection of bridges, and the establishment of military posts. In 1845 he was appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, and accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of Cape Colony and Natal. In 1846 he was appointed Major of Brigade to the garrison at Cape Town until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as Governor. He then accompanied Sir G. Berkeley, the new Commander-in-Chief, on an expedition against the Kaffirs, and served under him throughout the Kaffir war in 1846-7. During that war he surveyed 1,000 miles of Kaffir Land, and executed with great ability a map of 2,000 miles of that country. For this service he received a medal. Returning to England after the conclusion of that war, he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham, from 1848 to 1852. In 1852 he was ordered to the island of Alderney for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and for superintending their execution. In 1854 he was made a Major. In 1855 he was transferred to the London District as Commander of the Royal Engineers. He was nominated by Lord Panmure to the Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the sanitary improvement and comfort of the barrack life of the troops. In 1856 he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne. He was shortly afterwards appointed by the Government as Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Defences of the country. He was also a member of the special Committee on the application of iron to ships of war and fortifications. In 1861 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. The next year he was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne. In 1863 he was made a Companion of the Bath. During that year he was sent to British North America to examine and report upon the fortifications of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. Whilst on that side of the Atlantic he visited all the principal ports of the United States, and surveyed their fortifications. In 1864 he was again sent to Canada to report on the defences. His report was laid before Parliament, and his recommendations were carried out by the Imperial Government. New defence works at the naval arsenals of England have also been carried out under his directions; and he has been appointed

Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. Since his return from Canada he has been sent to report on the defences of Bermuda, Malta, and Gibraltar. In 1871 he was entrusted by the Government of India with the work of examining the defences of the harbours of that part of the British dominions. In 1874 he was gazetted a Companion of the Bath. In 1875 he was appointed Governor of the Straits Settlement. In 1877 he was, in compliance with the request of the Governments of some of the Australian colonies, sent out by the Imperial Government to give advice on the best means of defence of the Australian coast; whilst performing these duties, he was in the same year appointed Governor of South Australia.

JOHNSON, Rev. Richard, first colonial chaplain, came out in the "First Fleet," in 1788. He was born about 1760, and educated at St. Mary Magdalene College, Cambridge, where in 1784 he took the degree of B.A., and was Senior Optime of that year. In July, 1793, the erection of the first place of worship ever built in the colony was commenced. The undertaking was carried out entirely by voluntary effort. The Rev. Mr. Johnson had been zealous in his endeavours to induce the Government to build a church, but the urgent need for public stores and for dwelling-places had prevented his request being acceded to. Seeing no near prospect of the erection of a church by the Government, he at length resolved to make a commencement himself. The site selected was on the east side of the Cove; the design was cruciform, the dimensions of the central portion or nave were seventy-three feet by fifteen, with a transept of forty feet by fifteen. The materials used were posts, with wattles and plaster, the roof being of thatch. The cost of the building when completed was £40. Divine service was performed in it for the first time on Sunday, August 25, 1793. "On the first Sunday after Governor Hunter's arrival," says Mr. Palmer, "the Rev. Mr. Johnson, in his sermon exposed the last Government, their extortion, their despotism, their debauchery, and ruin of the colony, driving it almost to famine by the sale of goods at 1,200 per cent. profit. He congratulated the colony at the abolition of the military Government and the restoration of a civil one, and of the laws; and orders are this day given out that no officer shall sell any more liquor." The promulgation of such an address at such a time, is a proof of his faithfulness and courage. He had embraced the peculiar views of the Moravian Methodists; he was an excellent and zealous pastor, but of too retiring, quiet, and meek a character to exercise much personal influence on the men who had control of affairs at the period in question. He devoted considerable attention to horticulture, and was the first to introduce the orange into the colony. His orchard was at Kissing Point, and his trees were grown from seeds, which he had procured at Rio Janeiro on the voyage; it is said they produced abundance of fruit, and that the oranges frequently brought as much as a shilling each. His horticultural operations were, after a time, carried out on a somewhat extensive scale, and were so remarkably successful in a money-making point of view, that when he left the colony, in 1802, after a residence of fourteen years, he took with him a considerable fortune. From his quiet and inoffensive character, very little is said respecting him in the early accounts of the colony. He died in 1814.

JOHNSTON, Colonel George, when the first settlement of New South Wales was resolved on, in 1786, volunteered for the New South Wales Corps, and arrived with Governor Phillip in the "First Fleet" in 1788. In 1804 a serious outbreak took place amongst the convicts, but was quickly suppressed by the energy and decision of Governor King and Major Johnston. In 1808 occurred the celebrated deposition of Governor Bligh, in which Major Johnston was nominally the chief leader. He administered the Government from January to July, when by the arrival of Colonel Foveaux his authority was superseded. In 1809 he proceeded, by order, to England to undergo an inquiry into the Bligh affair. The inquiry was held in 1811, and Colonel Johnston was cashiered. He returned to the colony, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place at Annandale, his estate, near Sydney, January 5, 1826.

JONES, DAVID, born at Llandilo-Faur, March 8, 1793, having been brought up to business in his native place, afterwards removed to London. His first wife died early, leaving no children, and in London he married Miss Mander, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. In 1834 he left England, and after a short stay in Hobart Town, came to Sydney. For some years he was successful in the soft-goods business, though he suffered severely in the pressure of 1842; he in 1845 sold his business; he afterwards resumed it, and in a few years retired in opulence. He was a strong supporter of the Congregational Church. He was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in 1856, but resigned in 1860. He died March 29, 1873.

JONES, RICHARD, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1816, and became a printer by trade. Towards the end of 1838 he arrived in Sydney, and after working four years on the *Monitor* and on the *Australasian Chronicle*, he, with Mr. Tucker, the present senior proprietor of the *Maitland Mercury*, established that journal in 1842. Both gentlemen carried on the business in connection with the newspaper until 1846, when Mr. Jones bought the interest of his partner, and conducted the *Mercury* solely until 1854, when he sold it again to Mr. Tucker, Mr. Cracknell, and Mr. Falls. Mr. Jones returned to Sydney in March, 1855, and during that year he offered himself for the representation of the New England district in Parliament, and was defeated by Mr. R. G. Massie. In 1856, when the first Parliament under Responsible Government was being formed, he was returned for Durham, with the late Mr. W. M. Arnold, and Mr. (now the Hon.) S. D. Gordon. (M.L.C.) Mr. Jones continued to represent that electorate until the new Electoral Act came into force in 1859. In 1857, on the retirement of Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jones joined the administration of Mr. Cowper, as Colonial Treasurer, and in January following, on personal grounds retired from the government, but still supported them. In 1859 he was returned under the new Electoral Act for the Hunter district. He was entrusted by Governor Sir William Denison, to form a government to replace the Forster administration. He however declined, and advised His Excellency to send for Mr. Robertson, who formed a ministry. In April, 1860, Mr. Jones retired from Parliamentary life, and since then his attention has been confined to commercial affairs in the city. He is deservedly respected, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the citizens, as shown by his being continually placed on the direction of our leading institutions, notably the Commercial Banking Company, of which he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is also Director of the Sydney Marine Insurance and Gas Companies. Mr. Jones has a large family, 16 children, and many of them hold responsible positions in the colony.

JOUBERT, JULES, was born at Charente, in France, in the year 1824. He arrived in Sydney in the French corvette "Heroine" in 1841. In 1844 he was appointed Chancelier to the French Consul in Sydney, which office he held until 1848, when he resigned and went to South Australia. In 1851 he went to Victoria, and for two years had charge of the Government works at Mount Alexander. In 1854, when the French took possession of New Caledonia, he went there, and endeavoured to secure attention in Europe to the products of the new colony, and to the sugar culture of New South Wales and Queensland. He became a member of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, and as Secretary has been most energetic in enlarging its usefulness; was appointed Secretary for New South Wales at the International Exhibition of Paris in 1878, and for his services received the ribbon of the Legion of Honour.

KEENE, WILLIAM, geologist, was born at Bath, in 1795. He was employed by the French Government to superintend the working of the Salt mines in the Pyrenees, and for his researches there received an Order of Merit. He arrived in New South Wales in 1852, and in 1856 was appointed Government Geologist and Examiner of Coal mines. He paid great attention to the cultivation of the vine; was an active member of the Church of England; died at Raymond Terrace, February 2, 1872.

KELLY, Rev. William S. J., was born in Dublin, October 3, 1823; studied at Maynooth and in France; was ordained into the Roman Catholic priesthood in 1854, and arrived in Victoria in 1865; in 1878 left Melbourne at the invitation of Archbishop Vaughan to promote education and religion in N. S. Wales; is at present stationed at St. Leonards, North Shore. He is considered one of the most eloquent preachers in the Roman Catholic Church of Australia.

KELYNACK, Rev. William, in 1854 arrived in Sydney, and was stationed at Bathurst till 1857, then till 1860 was at Braidwood, was then one year in Yass, when he came to Sydney to assist the President of the Australasian Conference, and act as one of the editors of the *Christian Advocate*. Afterwards he was placed at Goulburn, and then at Bathurst. In 1877 he went to England and America, and raised £3,000 for the new College at Stanmore, and is now stationed in Sydney. He is an eloquent preacher of the Wesleyan Church. He married a daughter of J. R. Houlding, Esq., of Sydney.

KENDALL, Henry, poet, was born at Ulladulla, New South Wales, in 1842. He was educated privately. Commenced as a writer in 1860, in the columns of the *Empire*, and continued to contribute for that journal and the *Herald* until 1869. In 1862 published "Poems and Songs," which he suppressed in 1865, considering it too crude a production. He wrote also prose and verse for the *Town and Country Journal*, *Freeman's Journal*, and *Sydney Punch*. In 1863 he obtained a situation in the Lands department; afterwards in the Colonial Secretary's Office, which latter post he held until 1869, when he resigned and went to Melbourne, and wrote for the *Australasian*, *Argus*, and *Daily Telegraph*, the *Melbourne Punch*, and the *Colonial Monthly*; also for two satirical papers—*Humbug* and *Touchstone*. He competed for a prize for "the best poem on an Australian subject" and gained it. He, in conjunction with Charles Edward Horsley, composed the Cantata for the opening of the Melbourne Town Hall. Here, overwork unfortunately led him into intemperate habits, but in 1874 he entirely recovered his former excellent reputation, and obtained a situation near Brisbane Water, where he now resides.

KENNEDY, Sir Arthur Edward, is descended from the ancient Scottish family of Kennedys, at the head of whom is the Earl of Cassilis. Sir Arthur Kennedy, born 1809, is the third son of Hugh Kennedy, Esq., of Culha, county Down, Ireland, who married Grace Dora, daughter of John Hughes. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1827 entered the Army as ensign in the 11th Regiment; Lieutenant in 1832, Captain in the 68th Light Infantry in 1840; retired from the Army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (whilst serving in the Army) in 1846 to fill the office of County Inspector under the Board of Works, and served uninterruptedly as Inspector under Sir John Burgoyne; was Relief Commissioner and subsequently Inspector of Poor Laws until the office was abolished in 1851. In 1839 he married Miss Georgina Macartney. They have one son and two daughters. Captain Kennedy left the Army and entered the Colonial department of the Civil Service. His reputation and influence secured him the important position of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver's Island and its dependencies in British North America. He was Governor of Western Australia from 1854 to 1862. His administration was commended by the Imperial Government, and as a mark of the approval of his Sovereign, he received the honour of knighthood, August 23, 1867. On January 15, 1868, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African possessions. After having held the position of Governor in Western Africa for some time, he was appointed Judge at Sierra Leone, in the Courts of Mixed Commission, with Foreign Powers, for the suppression of the Slave Trade. He was afterwards made Governor of Hongkong, from 1872 to 1877, when he was transferred to the Government of Queensland.

KENNEDY, Edmund B., explorer, appointed Surveyor, N.S.W., August, 1840;

was second in command under Sir Thomas Mitchell in his last exploring expedition, which started January 4, 1846. On February 12th the party encamped on the Macquarie. On April 23rd he was left in charge of the camp whilst Sir Thomas pushed onwards, with instructions to follow in three weeks, which he did, rejoining Sir Thomas June 1st. On September 9th the same course was pursued, and on Sir Thomas's return to the camp on the Nive, the expedition came back, reaching the Gwydir December 11th. In 1848 he traced the Victoria to latitude 27° 56′, longitude 142°, and on June 1st the same year, he started from Rockingham Bay to explore York Peninsula; compelled to leave nine of the party at Weymouth Bay, he pushed on with three white men and one native, to communicate with the schooner that was to be waiting for him at Albany. One of the white men accidentally shot himself. Leaving the other two to care for him, Kennedy pushed on with the native, Jackey Jackey, but when nearing Port Albany he was speared by the natives, and died, December 13th, supported by the faithful Jackey, who, thirteen days afterwards, made his way to the schooner. Six of the men left at Weymouth Bay had died, but the two survivors were taken off. Three men were not recovered. A tablet to the memory of Kennedy is placed in St. James's church, Sydney.

KERFERD, Hon. George Briscoe, M.L.A., was born in Liverpool, in the year 1831, and arrived in Victoria in 1852. Four years later he was appointed a territorial Magistrate. Having settled in Beechworth, he was soon elected a Councillor for that borough, and occupied the position of Mayor no less than four times. He carried on a very extensive business there, and took an active part in the foundation of nearly every useful institution in his district. He entered the Legislative Assembly in 1864; and, combining law with politics, was called to the Bar in 1867. In 1869 he was returned as Member of Parliament for the Ovens district, and has found very little difficulty in holding the seat ever since, having been unopposed on five occasions. He first accepted office under the Sladen government as Minister for Railways and Mines, after having refused to act as one of the Law Officers. Mr. Fellows also offered him high legal distinction, but he again declined, and did not become Solicitor-General until Mr. Francis took the reins of government. Shortly afterwards, when Mr. Stephen retired from the political arena to assume a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, Mr. Kerferd became Attorney-General. A few months later, his chief, Mr. Francis, determining to retire, a reconstruction of the Cabinet became unavoidable. Mr. Kerferd was appointed Chief Secretary July 31, 1874. He held this office until, his Treasurer's budget being disapproved of by the Assembly, he was, in August 1875, obliged to retire in favour of Mr. Graham Berry—a dissolution of Parliament having been refused him by Sir W. F. Stawell, the then Acting Governor. In the following October Mr. Berry's financial proposals also failed in pleasing the Assembly, and as he, too, was refused a dissolution by the same Acting Governor, Mr. Kerferd once more became Attorney-General, this time under Sir James M'Culloch as Premier and Mr. J. A. Macpherson as Chief Secretary. He continued to act in that capacity until the general election in May, 1877, when his party was defeated, and the Chief Secretaryship was resumed by Mr. Graham Berry. In conjunction with Mr. Box, Mr. Kerferd has published a digest of all the decisions in the Supreme Court since its foundation in 1846 to 1871. It took them three years to complete the volume, which is now regarded as a valuable standard work by the profession.

KING, John, was born at Moy, county Antrim, December 15, 1838. He served in India in the 70th Regiment, and was engaged by Mr. G. T. Landells, who had been sent to India from Victoria to purchase camels for the expedition of Burke and Wills in 1860. He was the only survivor, being rescued by Alfred Howitt; and on January 21, 1863, he followed the bones of his leaders at the public funeral to the Melbourne Cemetery given to them. The Government gave him a pension of £180 per annum. He died of phthisis, January 15, 1872.

KING, PHILIP GIDLEY, Governor of New South Wales, born at Launceston, Cornwall, April 23, 1758. He was the son of Phillip King of that town; received his early education from Mr. Bailey, of Yarmouth; was midshipman at the age of twelve, and went to the East Indies on board the "Swallow," frigate, Captain Shirley. At seventeen he returned to England; in 1775 went on active service in the Liverpool to Virginia, where he remained until the wreck of the vessel in Delaware Bay; entered the "Princess Royal" October, 1778; on November 26th was made a lieutenant by Admiral Byron, and appointed to the "Renown"; returned to England in the subsequent year; served in the Channel on board the "Kite," cutter, and "Ariadne," frigate, till the beginning of 1783; with Captain Arthur Phillip he went to the East Indies as lieutenant of the "Europe," in January, 1783, whence he returned on the restoration of complete peace in 1784; on October 25, 1786, King was appointed lieutenant of the "Sirius," when the expedition to New South Wales was projected; he accompanied the "First Fleet," and landed with Captain Phillip, in the "Supply," at Botany Bay, January 18, 1788; appointed Superintendent and Commandant of Norfolk Island by Governor Phillip, February 12, 1788; sailed in the armed tender "Supply," with his party of 24 persons from Port Jackson three days afterwards, landed and formed the first British settlement at Norfolk Island, March 5, 1788; remained there until March 24, 1790, then sailed for England; returned in the "Gorgon" September 21, 1791, with the rank of Commander in the Navy and a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island; at the end of November proceeded to that place and remained there until he was appointed Governor of New South Wales, September 28, 1800, and acted in that capacity until August 12, 1806; he married in 1790 Anna Josepha, daughter of Mr. Coombes, of Bedford, England, and had several children. He died at Tooting, Surrey, on September 3, 1808.

KING, PHILIP GIDLEY, J.P., grandson of Governor King, is the first and present Mayor of the town of Tamworth; is a native of the colony, having been born in Parramatta, in the year 1817. The early youth of Mr. Philip Gidley King was spent in the Royal Navy, under the command of his father and Captain Robert Fitzroy, in the voyages of H.M. ships "Adventure" and "Beagle," which were employed in and about the Straits of Magellan, near Cape Horn, and up and down both sides of the South American continent—voyages which, in the annals of the Surveying Service, have no mean celebrity, arising from the ability and the energy which was displayed in their prosecution, and from the dangerous nature of the coasts which were examined. In 1836 the Royal Navy, from the crowded state of the Navy List, held but little inducements to young men who had any other opportunities of earning an honourable livelihood, and these facts presenting themselves to Mr. King, he left the service, to which he was much attached, and took to the less exciting occupation of a pastoral life in Australia. Soon after leaving the Navy he became attached to the staff of the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens; and subsequently, on the formation of the Peel River Company, was selected by the Board of Directors in England to manage its affairs. This post he has ably and honourably filled since 1854 to the present day. As Mayor of Tamworth, he received Her Majesty's representative in New South Wales—Sir Hercules Robinson—on his arrival at the opening of the extension of the Railway to Tamworth in 1878. Mr. King married, in 1844, the eldest daughter of the late Hannibal H. Macarthur—nephew of John Macarthur, Esq., of Camden Park, the founder of the merino wool industry in Australia. Mr. King has been appointed a Commissioner for the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.

KING, REAR-ADMIRAL PHILIP PARKER, F.R.S., F.L.S., son of Governor King, was born at Norfolk Island, December, 13, 1791. He entered the Navy in 1807, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in boat actions on the coast of France; in 1817 was sent in command of an expedition to survey the coasts of Australia in the "Mermaid" and "Bathurst," of which

latter he was made Commander, July 17, 1821. He returned to England in 1823, and compiled a narrative of his surveys; in 1825 was appointed to the "Adventure," and with the "Beagle" surveyed the coasts of South America, an account of which was published in conjunction with Captain Fitzroy, in 1832; he was paid off November 16, 1830, and, obtaining permission from the Admiralty to settle in Australia, was not afterwards actively employed. He attained post-rank February 25, 1830, and the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1855. He married in 1817, Harriet, the second daughter of Christopher Lethbridge, of Madford, Launceston, England. In 1831 he came out to settle in New South Wales, and was Manager of the Australian Agricultural Society; was a nominee Member of the Council, and in 1851 was elected for Gloucester and Macquarie. He died in February, 1856.

KINGSLEY, HENRY, born in 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, where he resided until 1868, when he returned to England. He is a novelist and tale-writer of great repute. Amongst his works are—"Geoffrey Hamlyn,"—one of the best stories of Australian life ever written—"Ravenshoe," "Austin Elliot," "The Hillyars and the Burtons," "Leighton Court," "Mademoiselle Mathilde," "Silcote of Silcotes," and he has contributed to various periodicals. He died in 1876. Mr. Kingsley is a brother of the celebrated author the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

KONG MENG LOWE, the leading Chinese merchant in Melbourne, is a British subject by birth, and was born in 1831. His father was a merchant of Penang. He went to the High School, Penang, and in 1847 was sent to the Mauritius, where he studied the French and English languages under private tutors. His education finished, he entered into trade between the Mauritius, Calcutta, and Singapore. In 1853 he arrived in Melbourne with a cargo from the Mauritius; he proceeded to Calcutta in 1854 with fresh merchandise from India, and established the firm of Kong Meng & Co. In 1860 he married the daughter of William Prussia, Esq., of Tasmania. He interests himself in the welfare of his countrymen, and supervises the Chinese Club-house in Little Bourke-street.

KREFFT, JOHANN LOUIS GERHARD, Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Master and Honorary Member of the Free German Academy (Freies Deutsches Hochstift) at Frankfort; F.L.S. (London); C.M.Z.S. of London and of Frankfort; Member of the Society of Naturalists at Hamburg, the Société Humanitaire of Bordeaux, the Royal Society of Tasmania, the Imperial and Royal Geological Society of Austro-Hungary in Vienna, the Royal Geographical Society of Dresden; holder of a gold medal ("for services rendered") from the Government of New South Wales, a silver medal for exhibits from the Emperor of the French, and of various other silver and bronze medals awarded in the colony. Born in the city of Brunswick (Braunschweig), the capital of the Duchy of that name, North Germany, February 17, 1830, and educated in his native town, where he attended the best schools till nearly fifteen years of age. In his youth he evinced great love for the fine arts, and was passionately fond of drawing animals. His ambition was to study painting, but his parents decided on a different career for him, and he was sent as a junior clerk to a large business house in Halberstadt, where he remained till 1850, and shortly afterwards went to the United States, where he was engaged as clerk and draughtsman, his principal occupation in this branch being to depict sea views and shipping. Having, however, perused the magnificent illustrated work of Audubon in the New York Mercantile Library, he asked and obtained permission to copy some of the plates, his copies selling at prices that enabled him to save sufficient money for a passage to Australia, where he imagined that he would find a wide field open to him as a painter and a naturalist. He landed in Melbourne in November, 1852, and went to the diggings, where he worked with much success till 1857, and after a stay in Melbourne to recover from previous hardships, Mr. Krefft was selected to accompany the collecting expedition fitted out by the

Victorian Government, 1858. Having succeeded the leader in command of the party he returned to Melbourne with a large collection of specimens and a well filled portfolio, and was engaged by Professor M'Coy as assistant in the Museum. He gave a report in full about the animals obtained and an account of the manners and habits of the aboriginals, illustrated by numerous sketches. He then resigned his position and returned to Germany. In 1859 he again left home for foreign lands, having obtained from the famous Hamburgh firm, Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, a free passage for a trip round the world, and after a two months sojourn in South Africa, he took up his quarters in Sydney, being appointed Secretary to the Australian Museum, and assistant to the late Dr. Pittard, its Curator. On the death of that gentleman Mr. Krefft succeeded to the vacant Curatorship in 1861. During the latter years of his appointment he had a series of disagreements with the Trustees of the Museum, which eventuated in his leaving that institution, September, 1874, and in an appeal to the law, which has upheld him in the views taken by him throughout the dispute. Mr. Krefft holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and has published numerous papers in the pages of English and Colonial scientific journals. He was for many years a regular contributor to some of our leading newspapers. Mr. Krefft was the first man who thoroughly studied the reptiles of Australia. "The Snakes of Australia" (now out of print) was the first book of the kind ever published here. It is written in a clear and comprehensive style; as are also his subsequent works, "Mammals of Australia," and another on the fossil remains unearthed by him at the celebrated Wellington caves. A mountain has been named in his honour: on account of the services Mr. Krefft has rendered to geographical science, Count Von Heuglin, the famous Austrian explorer, has named that grand rocky prominence of Barento Island, Spitzbergen, some sixty miles wide at its base, "*Mount Krefft.*" He has had, and still continues, an extensive correspondence with eminent scientists in every part of the world. Mr. Krefft made a very extraordinary scientific discovery, namely, that of the fish which he named the *Ceratodus Forsteri*, after the Hon. William Forster, at that time a Member of the ministry, and now Agent-General for New South Wales. With unerring exactitude, Mr. Krefft gave, in a leading journal, a preliminary description of the fish, assigned its proper position in the system, and had the satisfaction to find his description confirmed by the best naturalists of the day, including Professor Agassiz, who wrote to him a very candid acknowledgment of his own previous errors on the subject, remarking in his letter, "my fossil sharks are sharks no longer."

LACKEY, Hon. John, M.L.A., was born in Sydney, October, 1830. He has resided nearly all his life in the neighbourhood of Parramatta. His early education was received at Mr. Eyer's school. He afterwards went to Mr. Mills, and then to the Sydney College, where he completed his education. Since then he has been engaged in pastoral pursuits, rearing and buying stock. When only 22 years of age he was appointed a Magistrate of the territory by Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy. When 28 years of age he contested unsuccessfully the Electorate of Central Cumberland. Two years afterwards he was returned for Parramatta at the head of the poll; supported the Robertson Land Bills through all their stages; remained in Parliament until 1865; was defeated in that year at Parramatta by Messrs. Farnell and Byrnes. In June, 1867, the retirement of the Hon. John Hay caused a vacancy for Central Cumberland, and Mr. Lackey was elected. He has ever since then continued to represent that electorate. Mr. Lackey was twice elected Chairman of Committees. One of his qualifications for that office was his gentlemanly demeanour; his self-restraint is so constant that he has never been called to order. When Chairman of Committees his conduct was such as to stamp his character for impartiality with the approval of Members on both sides of the House, and to add to his influence there. He was Minister for Works in the Robertson ministry, from February, 1875, to March, 1877, and

again Minister for Works in the Parkes-Robertson administration of December, 1878, and is still in office (May, 1879).

LAIDLAW, THOMAS, was born at Melrose in 1809, and settled in Yass as a storekeeper. In 1841 he married Miss Galvin, of Camden, who died within a year, and he did not again marry. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Yass Plains. He was noted for his liberality of purse and opinions. He had never identified himself with any religious denomination, but just before his death was received into the Roman Catholic Church. He died, June 12, 1876.

LALOR, HON. PETER, M.L.A., Victoria, was born in 1827, at Tennikill, in Queen's county, Ireland. He is a younger son of Mr. Patrick Lalor, who for several years represented the above county in the House of Commons. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently became a civil engineer. Shortly after the discovery of gold in Australia he sailed for Melbourne, arriving there in the year 1852, and after a brief sojourn in the metropolis, he left, accompanied by some of his shipmates, for the Ovens, and thence to Ballarat in February, 1853. He met with ordinary good luck, and thought he was on the point of making a fortune out of claims which he and his party had taken up on the Eureka lead and gravel pits, when the memorable outbreak of the miners of Ballarat took place in December, 1854. It having been determined not to take out any more mining licenses the miners publicly burned those official documents, at a meeting on Bakery Hill, on November 29th of that year. An attempt by the authorities to search for unlicensed miners precipitated hostilities—shots were fired, a prisoner was rescued, the troopers and police were driven back to the camp, and the signal was passed for the miners to assemble. On the Sunday morning, December 3, 1854, the attack was made by a party of troops and police, commanded by Captain (now Colonel) Thomas—the few armed miners in the so-called stockade making a vigorous resistance; and Mr. Lalor, who had been chosen as leader on the Friday night, and was practically Dictator, received a ball near the shoulder of the left arm, and ultimately lost the limb. After his wound some of his companions carried him away, and took him to a place of safety. Although large rewards were offered for his apprehension, and for the other officers and leaders of the miners, in no instance was the Government successful in capturing any of the principal men. Subsequent to the outbreak, viz., in November, 1855, representation was given to the gold-fields under the old Constitution, and Mr. Lalor was without opposition elected one of the representatives for Ballarat to the Legislative Council—the Parliament then consisting of only one chamber, which was partially nominated by the Governor. Shortly after taking his seat the Government appointed him Inspector of Railways, a position which he occupied until the passage of the Officials in Parliament Act. At the next election he was returned for South Grant, which he continuously represented until 1871, when he suffered a defeat by about twenty votes, and was also unsuccessful in contesting North Melbourne at the same election. When first elected for South Grant, in 1856, was appointed Chairman of Committees by the Legislative Assembly, and it is generally admitted that he evinced much firmness, decision of character, and an intimate acquaintance with constitutional law whilst he filled that position, which he did until 1868. In 1875 he was again returned by his old constituents in South Grant, and in August of that year accepted office as Commissioner for Customs in Mr. Berry's first administration. In the following October he went out with his chief, whose financial proposals did not meet with the approval of the Assembly, and Sir James M'Culloch's fourth cabinet was formed. After the general election in May, 1877, Mr. Berry again became Chief Secretary, bringing back with him Mr. Lalor, in his former position. Though he was necessarily prevented by his position of Chairman of Committees from taking any active part in politics for many years, Mr. Lalor was always understood to be a Protectionist. He was always more or less connected with mining, and when relieved of the

Chairmanship looked more closely after his interests in the New North Clunes and the Australasian mines. He was Chairman of the Clunes Water Commission, (for which he received a large salary), and was a Director of the New North Clunes mining company. Through him, in 1870 and 1871, the bill was introduced into Parliament, and carried, for works to be constructed to bring water into Clunes, and empowering the borrowing of the money. These works cost about £70,000, and are said to be the best executed works of their kind in the colony. On the formation of the Berry ministry, in 1877, Mr. Lalor was appointed Commissioner for Trade and Customs, and in 1878 he added to that office the appointment of Postmaster-General.

LANDSBOROUGH, WILLIAM, explorer, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and received a good education at Irvine. After he came to Australia he was at first unfortunate in squatting in New England. Selecting a run in the Wide Bay district he was more successful, and in 1856 went further north to the neighbourhood of Rockhampton. He then discovered Mount Nebo and Fort Cooper, and in 1859 explored Peak Downs and Nagoa. In 1860 he discovered the head of the Thomson; in 1861 traced the Gregory and the Herbert rivers to their sources. He was then requested to head an expedition to search for Burke and Wills, and on February 10, 1862, he and his party started from the Albert River and succeeded in crossing from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. Sir H. Barkly presented him, November 12th, with a service of plate valued at £500. He married, in Sydney, the sixth daughter of the late Captain Rennie, and visited Bombay, the Continent, and England. The President of the Royal Geographical Society presented him with a gold watch. After two years' absence he returned to Queensland and was elected to the Assembly. But finding the demands on his time too onerous, he obtained the situation of Government Resident in Burke district at the end of 1865. At the Belyando, in conjunction with Mr. G. Phillips, he discovered the Western river, and traced the Diamantina to its source. But he found at Burketown the whole population prostrated by fever, and he moved to Sweers Island. There he was joined by his family and continued actively to explore the Gulf. But his wife became ill, and he lost no time in removing her to Sydney, where she died. In 1868 his position was somewhat improved, but some time afterwards, for some unexplained cause, he was removed from his situation. Being desirous of obtaining a settled home for his daughters he accepted the office of Inspector of Brands for East Moreton, Queensland, which position he now holds.

LANG, REV. JOHN DUNMORE, D.D., born August 25, 1799, at Greenock, west of Scotland. His paternal ancestors formerly lived at Linlithgow; and three brothers of the Lang family left Scotland, during the persecutions carried on under the Stuart dynasty, and sought freedom in Holland, whence they returned with William of Orange in 1688. His parents went, when he was about seven years old, to live at Largs, in Ayrshire, where some property of his maternal ancestors, the Dunmores, came into their possession. For five years he attended the parish school of Largs, and thence went to the University of Glasgow. He spent four years in the general studies of the University and four years in the Divinity Hall. Before the end of his term, he determined to seek a field for the exercise of his ministry in one of the colonies. As his brother, Mr. George Lang, came out to Australia in 1821, he commissioned him to take note of the aspect of the country and to report to him fully upon it. The accounts which Mr. George Lang gave to his brother decided his choice. After obtaining his degree of M.A., and being ordained by the Presbytery of Irvine, John Dunmore Lang came out to Australia. He arrived in Sydney in May, 1823. In 1824 the Scots' church, Church Hill, Sydney, was built. Of that church he continued to be minister, sometimes with a colleague, to the time of his death. Besides endeavouring to meet the spiritual wants of the

Presbyterians in Sydney, he early sought to make provision for the colonists of Scottish extraction and Presbyterian creed throughout the colony. He travelled from Sydney to Moreton Bay in the north, and to Hobart Town in the south, proceeding from town to town and from station to station, devising plans for the settlement of ministers wherever it seemed to be practicable, and stirring up his countrymen and their children to be zealous for the Church of their forefathers, and not to forget Scotland. He went home, time after time, to endeavour to get out from Scotland and the north of Ireland ministers and schoolmasters to train up in the "old paths" the Presbyterian community in Australia. In seeking to fulfil his mission as a minister of the Church of Scotland, he saw much of the material capabilities of the land, and felt the need of a strong current of immigration to make Australia what it ought to be—a prosperous and powerful country. The idea took possession of his mind, that a stream of industrious, healthful, and virtuous families was the one thing needful for the accomplishment of the high destinies of Australia: to the realisation of this idea he devoted his great energies with a zeal which no amount of difficulty, opposition, and reproach could damp. In 1831 his services in this line began, when he brought out sixty stonemasons and other mechanics with their families, in the "Stirling Castle," and thus put the community in the way of using the abundant stone of Port Jackson for the erection of houses, warehouses, and public buildings. He many times repeated the operation of sending out immigrant ships; and in 1847-8-9, chartered three vessels for Port Phillip, and three for Moreton Bay, which brought out several thousands of enterprising immigrants to join in forming the then future colonies of Victoria and Queensland. It would be impossible to calculate the extent of the influence which these efforts of Dr. Lang have had upon the actual history of Australia. In 1843 he was returned to the Legislative Council, then the only Chamber, as one of the representatives for Port Phillip. As a Member of the Legislature he advocated an extension of the suffrage, the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, the reduction of the postal charges to a uniform rate of 2d. for the whole of the colony, that is, for all Australia, and the geological survey of the colony. In 1850 he was first elected for Sydney. In the next year he was returned for that city at the head of the poll. He was several times afterwards elected for Sydney. Amongst the measures which he succeeded in carrying through Parliament is the Act abolishing Primogeniture, and securing in case of intestacy, an equal division of real as well as personal property amongst all the children of the deceased, after provision for the widow had been made. For some years he represented Moreton Bay in the Parliament of New South Wales, and laboured strenuously for the separation of that district and the northerly part of Eastern Australia from the metropolitan colony. In pursuit of various objects he went to Great Britain several times after his first arrival in Australia. Various disputes in the Presbyterian Church had separated Dr. Lang from many of his brethren in the ministry of that denomination. But in 1865 he, and those who remained with him, came into the General Union which then took place, and he afterwards took part in the work of church extension with all his early zeal, and with that happier effect which is due to the substitution of union for division, and harmony for conflict. As Dr. Lang was during his career engaged in controversies neither few nor small, it is the more satisfactory to know that his later years were spent in peaceful co-operation for spiritual and beneficent ends with some who were once his opponents. On Sunday, August 4th, he was present, though not officiating, at the service in the Scots' church, both morning and evening. On Monday night he was suddenly taken with a severe attack, and the rupture of a vessel in the brain brought him into a condition from which, in the opinion of his medical attendant, it was not to be expected that he would recover. He remained conscious, as he indicated by signs, though unable to speak, until the

last hour, and also showed he was sensible that his end was approaching. He died in Sydney August 8, 1878, and his remains were accorded a public funeral.

LANGTON, Hon. Edward, was born January 2, 1828, at Gravesend, Kent, where his father was in business, belongs to the family of Lincolnshire Langtons (of which, in Dr. Johnson's time, the great lexicographer's friend Bennet Langton was the representative), came to Victoria in 1852. He first took part in public affairs by becoming a member of the committee for procuring the separation of what was then Fitzroy Ward from the City of Melbourne, and after the separation, in 1858, was one of the first Councillors of the Borough of Fitzroy; was the first to resist publicly the attempt to introduce Protection into Victoria. His first lecture on the subject was delivered in Fitzroy in 1859. At the general election in the same year, Mr. Langton was a candidate for Collingwood, in the Free-Trade interest, but was defeated. In 1861, at the next general election, he was again a candidate for the same constituency, and was again defeated, but by a very small majority. A few days after this second defeat he was nominated for East Melbourne, but was defeated by Mr. Kyte. In 1864 he contested the East Bourke Boroughs, but was again unsuccessful. In 1865, on the dissolution consequent on the dispute between the two Houses over the Tariff and Appropriation Bill, Mr. Langton, nothing daunted, offered himself for Dundas, and was once more defeated; but in the following month, January, 1866, success at length crowned his efforts, and he was elected for East Melbourne, defeating his old antagonist, Mr. Kyte. Mr. Langton sat for that constituency for one Parliament, but at the general election in 1868, not wishing to divide the Free-Trade interest, he left East Melbourne, and contested West Melbourne, for which constituency he was elected. He represented West Melbourne from 1868 until 1877, when at the general election he was defeated. Mr. Langton has been twice in office; in 1868 he was Treasurer of the short-lived administration of Mr. (now Sir) Charles Sladen; and in 1872 he filled the same office in the Francis government, retiring from it when Mr. Francis resigned, and declining to be a Member of the succeeding government under Mr. Kerferd. In 1874 Mr. Langton was elected an honorary member of the Cobden Club. He was for some time connected with the Press, having been on the literary staff of the *Argus*, and was proprietor and editor of the weekly journal, the *Spectator*, which was originated in 1865 as the organ of the Free-Trade party in Melbourne. He was the first Secretary of the Free-Trade League of Victoria, a position which he resigned on being elected to Parliament in 1866. Mr. Langton is a trustee and treasurer of the Public Library and Museums.

LANIGAN, Right Rev. William, Roman Catholic Bishop of Goulburn, was born in May, 1820, in Lisdaleen, county Tipperary, Ireland. He received his education at Thurles College, and afterwards completed his ecclesiastical studies at the College of Maynooth. He was ordained priest at Maynooth in 1848, and after spending nearly twelve years on the mission in his native diocese of Cashel, he left for Sydney, where he arrived in November, 1859. After seven years of missionary labour in Goulburn and Berrima, he was consecrated Bishop of Goulburn, June 9, 1867. Since that time, the Catholic aspect of Goulburn has improved very notably. The present Bishop's house has been finished. A portion of a very fine Cathedral has been also finished, the interior of which is very neat. The Catholic College has been built in a very commanding position, and is one of the most notable objects about Goulburn. The Sisters of Mercy Convent was built before his time, but within the last year has received additions which make it an imposing building. The Bishop has been untiring in seeing to the erection of these buildings, and to their successful working. He was at the last Œcumenical Council at Rome, and returned to Goulburn with several priests.

LA PEROUSE, De, Jean François Galoup, was born at Albi, Languedoc, in 1741. He early entered the Navy, and in

1784 destroyed the trading establishment of the British in Hudson's Bay. In 1785 he sailed on a voyage of discovery in the ships "Boussole" and "Astrolabe." In December, 1787, M. de Langle, the captain of the "Astrolabe," and eleven others were killed in an encounter with the natives of the Navigators Islands. He then steered for New South Wales, and on January 26, 1788, anchored in Botany Bay. He left on March 10th, and no further tidings of his fate were heard until 1826, when Captain Dillon ascertained that both his ships were lost on a reef at Mallriolle, lat. 11° 4′ S., long. 169° 20′ E., and that part of the crew of one ship had escaped; some were murdered by the savages, the others built a small vessel and sailed away, but were never heard of afterwards. MM. Bougainville and Decampaix, of the "Thetis" and "L'Espérance," erected a monument to La Perouse during their stay in Sydney in 1825.

LATROBE, Charles Joseph, C.B., third son of the Rev. C. J. Latrobe, was born in London, March 20, 1801. He was educated amongst the Moravians and was intended for the ministry. He spent some years in travelling in America and on the Continent. In 1837, he was selected to make a tour of the West India Islands and report on the application of the funds voted by Parliament for the education of the negroes. In 1839 he was appointed Superintendent of Port Phillip district, and in 1851 Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria on its separation from New South Wales. He resigned this appointment May 5, 1854, and returned to England. In 1835 he married the third daughter of M. de Montmollin, of Neufchâtel. He wrote the "Alpenstock" and "Rambles in Mexico." He died in London, December 2, 1875.

LAWES, Rev. William Grant, New Guinea missionary, was born at Reading in 1839. He became a minister of the Congregational Church in 1860. He left England the same year, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and arrived in Sydney in May, 1861. He went to Nive or Savage Island, and for seven years he and his wife were the only white people on the island. He returned to England, and left again with Mrs. Lawes in 1874 to join the new mission in New Guinea. Attacks of fever compelled them to leave, and having lost one child, Mrs. Lawes and their surviving child returned to England in 1878.

LEAKE, G. W., Q.C., filled the office of acting Crown Solicitor, Western Australia, from August, 1857, to February, 1858, again from December, 1858, to May, 1859, and since February, 1860, has discharged the permanent duties of that office; held office as acting Police Magistrate, Perth, from December, 1863, to March, 1866; acting Attorney-General from October 19, 1872 to March 6, 1873; Public Prosecutor from August, 1873, to January 13, 1874; and again from that date acting Attorney-General to December, 1874.

LEARY, Joseph, M.L.A., born in Sydney in 1831; educated at St. Mary's Seminary, and for a short time afterwards at Sydney College under Mr. W. T. Cape; finished his education at the University, where he remained for two years; in 1863 was admitted an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; entered Parliament as representative of Narellan in 1861, and has with the exception of a period of three years sat in the House ever since; was elected for the Murrumbidgee in 1874. After having refused office on two occasions, he on December 18, 1877, accepted office as Minister for Justice in the Farnell Government, and retired with his party in December, 1878; he continues to represent the Murrumbidgee.

LEE, Benjamin, was born in the county of Worcester, England, February 10, 1788. In January, 1804, being then only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the 14th Light Dragoons. In 1808 he went out to the Peninsula under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and was present at the pass of the Douro and at Talavera, in 1809; was also present at Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Fuentes D'Onoro, Badajos, and at the subsequent events until the end of the war in 1814, receiving three severe wounds during the course of his service. Having joined as a private, in three years

he was promoted to be a Corporal, in two years more was made a Sergeant, and five years later was appointed Sergeant-major of the regiment, which office he held until the end of his term (twenty-five years) with such credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his superior officers, who highly respected him for his exemplary behaviour and attention to his duties. On the regiment returning home he was not permitted to enjoy long repose, for war breaking out in America, he embarked for the New World, and was present at the battle of New Orleans in 1815; returned to England just after the decisive battle of Waterloo had been fought. In 1829 he came to N.S.W., and after visiting the Maitland district, settled in Parramatta in 1830, residing there till his death, April 13, 1879. Mr. Lee has left a numerous family, fourteen of which have reached to over the age of twenty-one years, some of them now holding very responsible positions in society, and his children and children's children now number over one hundred souls.

LEICHHARDT, Ludwig, was born in Prussia, in 1814, and educated in Paris. Arrived in New South Wales in the "Sir Edward Paget," in the year 1840, and having first made an exploratory journey in the Moreton Bay district, started from Sydney August 13, 1844, for an overland journey from Brisbane to Port Essington. Left Brisbane September 1, 1844. The party consisted of leader, Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, Mr. James Snowden Calvert, Mr. John Gilbert, brother-in-law of and collector for Mr. Gould, John Roper, John Murphy, a lad of sixteen, William Phillips, Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, and Caleb, an American negro (these two returned, the party being found too large), Harry Brown, a Newcastle aboriginal, and Charley, a Bathurst aboriginal. Arrived at Jimbour Sept. 30th, and left October 1st; reached the Condamine Oct. 7th; Dawson River discovered November 5th, lat. 26° 4′ 9″, named after R. B. Dawson, Esq., of Black Creek (now of Casino); Calvert's Plains, after J. S. Calvert, covered with luxuriant grass and herbs, November 6th; travelled down the Dawson in a northerly direction, but left it when it turned to the east Nov. 14th, lat. 25° 37′ 12″; Robinson's Creek, lat. 25° 27′ 12″, and Murphy's Lake (after John Murphy) Nov. 19th; Mount Nicholson to the west, lat. 25° 19′ 19″, after Dr. (now Sir) Charles Nicholson, Nov. 27th; discovered the Boyd River, running south-west, named after Benjamin Boyd, Esq., November 28th; Zamia Creek December 2nd; on the 6th, lat. 24° 54′ 49″; saw Christmas Range to the north and north-west, December 10th; Brown's Lagoons (after Harry Brown) December 16th; December 25th, on Albinia Downs; saw the comet for the first time, Dec. 28th; Comet Creek (so named in consequence of the comet, previously seen), lat. 23° 41′ 14″, January 9, 1845; Mackenzie River from west and north-west, named after Sir Evan Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Bart., at that time a squatter in New South Wales, January 10th; Mount Stewart, named after Mr. Stewart, veterinary surgeon, Sydney, January 18th; Newman's Creek, where he planted peach stones given him by Mr. Newman, the superintendent of the Botanic Gardens in Hobart Town, January 26th. At the head of the creek saw Peak Range, to the north: three peaks named Roper's Peak, Scott's Peak, after Helenus Scott, Esq., of Glendon (now Police Magistrate at Newcastle), and Macarthur's Peak, after Wm. Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, and another, Calvert's Peak, after J. S. Calvert, January 27th. Went up Campbell's Peak, named after Mr. Campbell, of Darling Downs, February 6th; Hughs's Creek, after Mr. Hughs, of Darling Downs, running N.N.E., lat. 22° 29′, February 12th. Isaacs River (dry), named after F. Isaacs, Esq., of Darling Downs, running from north and north-west, February 13th. Travelled 70 miles up the Isaacs till March 5th, and went through a mountain gorge at its head to the head of Suttor Creek, flowing west, after Mr. Suttor, March 7th. Followed Suttor Creek, lat. 21° 23′, March 10th—course nearly north. Cape River, named after Capt. Cape of the "Shamrock" steamer, joins the Suttor in lat. 20° 49′ and the course changes to N.E.; on March 27th, in lat. 20° 37′ 13″, long. 146°, discovered the Burdekin, named after Mrs. Burdekin, of Sydney; Mount M'Connell, named after

Fred. M'Connell, Esq.; Mount Graham to the E.N.E., named after R. Graham, Esq., April 2nd. Travelling up the Burdekin, Robey's Range on the right until April 6th—then Porter's Range, lat. 20° 14′, further on, both named after friendly contributors to the expedition. Passed Clarke River coming from the west, named after Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Parramatta; blue mountain parrots frequent, April 22nd. Passed Perry River from the north, named after Captain Perry, Deputy Surveyor-General, April 24th—long. 144° 14′, appears to be 60′ too far west. Mount Lang to the north-west (named after Dr. John D. Lang) May 5th. After passing Mount Lang, May 11th, explored Separation Creek, named from its dividing the basalt from the primitive formations, but finding that it went to the N.E., persevered until Lynd River (named after R. Lynd, Esq.) was discovered, May 23rd. Going down the Lynd, came to Kirchner Range on the right hand, named after W. Kirchner, Esq., Consul for Austria, June 5th. Mitchell River, where it is joined by the Lynd, named after Sir Thomas Mitchell, June 16th—lat. 16° 30′—which was followed until June 25th, lat. 15° 51′ 26″, but as it led too far north left it here and travelled west, June 26th. Travelling to south and west June 28th occurred the attack of the natives at night in which Roper and Calvert were severely wounded and Gilbert killed; left this camp July 1st, travelling in the same direction, and came to salt water on the 5th. Natives unfriendly or afraid until July 20th, when some communication with natives was held; laughing jackass (*Dacelo cervina*) different from that of New South Wales (*Dacelo gigantea*). Flinders River (*Yappar*), July 26th. Turned to the west, July 30th; Albert or Mayet Enker River, August 5th to the 10th; crossed Beames river, named after Walter Beames, Esq., Sydney, August 19th. Nicholson River, named after Dr. William Alleyne Nicholson, of Bristol. Moonlight Creek explored by moonlight, August 22nd; Smith's Creek, after Mr. Smith, of Darling Downs, August 26th. Marlow River, after Capt. Marlow of the Engineers, August 29th. Turner's Creek, from Cowper Turner, Esq., of Sydney, September 2nd. Wentworth Creek, from W. C. Wentworth, Esq., September 4th. Van Alphen River, lat. 16° 41′, long. 137° 48′, September 6th. Calvert River, from J. S. Calvert, September 8th; Abel Tasman River, September 9th; Seven Emu River, September 14th; Cycas Creek and Robinson River, after J. P. Robinson, Esq., September 16th; Macarthur River (largest seen) from James and William Macarthur, of Camden, September 21st; Stermlia Creek, September 29th and 30th; Red Kangaroo River, October 1st, long. 136°; October 2nd, lat. 15° 25′ 18″; Cape Mania, October 6th, lat. 15° 14′; Limmen Bight River, October 9th; four flat-topped cones of sandstone, the Four Archers, after David, Charles, John, and Thomas Archer, of Moreton Bay, and crossed Limmen Bight River, lat. 15° 30′ 31″, October 14th; Wickham River, after Captain Wickham, of Moreton Bay, formerly of the Beagle, October 14th; "Spring," the kangaroo dog, died Oct. 16th; Roper River N.E. to S.W., October 19th–20th, lat. 14° 47′, long. 135° 10′; three horses drowned, which necessitated the destruction of the botanical collection October 21st; Hodgson's Creek, after Pemberton Hodgson, Esq., and Wilton River, from Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, of Newcastle, joining from the north; another horse drowned Oct. 23rd; crossed the Roper, lat. 14° 44′ Oct. 24th; Creek, lat. 14° 2′ 46″ November 3rd; left the Creek (coming from west) to go north, lat. 13° 56′ 46″ November 4th; South Alligator River, 13° 5′ 49″ 60 miles from its mouth—140 from Port Essington, November 24th; met natives talking what was meant for English, Nov. 27th; met natives talking English, December 2nd; long. 132° 40′, lat. 12° 23′ 19″ Dec. 5th; crossed the East Alligator River Dec. 6th; four days (native estimate) from the Peninsula, six from Port Essington, Dec. 9th; Nyualls Lagoon (from a native guide) Dec. 10th; Mount Morris Bay December 14th, lat. (at night) 11° 32′ 11″; Raffles Bay, Dec. 16th; arrived at Port Essington, December 17, 1845. After a month's stay embarked in the "Heroine," Capt. Mackenzie, and arrived in Sydney (*via* Torres Straits) March 29, 1846. On his return to Sydney he was received with enthusiasm. The Government gave

£1,000, and about £1,500 was subscribed and divided amongst the gallant party. In 1847 he made an unsuccessful attempt to examine the country between his own and Sir T. Mitchell's routes, and in October of that year prepared for his final expedition. The party consisted of himself, Arthur Hentig, Classen, Donald, Stuart, Kelly, and two blacks. On February 26, 1848, he wrote from Canning Downs that he should start on the 28th down the Condamine, up the lagoon and Victoria, and then north to the waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and then strike west. This is the last authentic news that was received of the ill-fated party. Reports have been rife from time to time, but have never ended in real information regarding their fate.

LEIGH, Rev. Samuel, first Methodist minister in Australia, born in England, 1785. He had been first brought up in the Independent Church; arrived in Australia in 1815. On his arrival the Governor discouraged him, but he enlisted the patronage of the Rev. Samuel Marsden; on March 16, 1816, he held his first service, and had a total congregation of 44 members; his first sermon was preached in a private house in Sydney; his first convert was a convict who afterwards rose to a respectable position, and was the first man in Australia to start a stage-coach. Mr. Leigh visited England in 1818 and returned in 1820; then settled in New Zealand; in consequence of failing health, left for New South Wales, but after a few years in Sydney he retired in 1831, and for a time resumed circuit employment in England, where he died in 1851, aged 66.

LIGAR, Charles Whybrow, born in 1809 in Ceylon, where his father was stationed with his regiment; was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but shortly afterwards resigned; was employed on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland until 1840, when he was appointed Surveyor-General of New Zealand. He was wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope, and did not arrive in New Zealand till the end of 1841; was appointed Colonel and Commandant of the New Zealand Militia, and took part in the war at the Bay of Islands; in 1856 relinquished the Surveyor-Generalship, and in 1857 came to Victoria as Land Commissioner for the Province of Otago; became Surveyor-General of Victoria in 1858, and retired on a pension in 1869. He returned to Europe, and after residing in England and various parts of the Continent has finally settled in Texas, where he has embarked in stock-raising. He married, in 1839, Grace, daughter of Thomas Hanyngton, Dungannon, Tyrone.

LIGHT, Colonel William, first Surveyor-General of South Australia, and founder of the City of Adelaide, born about the year 1784, was of mixed European and Malayan races. His father, a captain of a free trader to India, married the daughter of the sovereign of the Malacca Territory, King Tuedah, who gave as his daughter's dowry the Island of Penang, afterwards called Prince of Wales Island, in compliment to George, Prince of Wales, when the sovereignty of the island was made over to the British Crown, at the instance of Mr. Light. William Light received a good education and made many distinguished friends, being occasionally a guest at Carlton House. He entered the military service as a cavalry officer, and served in the Peninsular war as Lieutenant of the Fourth Light Dragoons. He spoke several languages fluently, amongst others French and Spanish, and was employed in the Intelligence department of the Army, mixing with Spanish families, and obtaining valuable information of the movements of the French, which on several occasions was of signal service to Lord Wellesley. After the peace Lieutenant Light returned to England, and when news arrived of the escape of Napoleon I. from Elba, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Heavy Brigade. Shortly after this he was promoted to the rank of Captain, but subsequently left the Army. He accompanied Sir Robert Wilton, however, to Spain, to aid in the Spanish revolutionary war, and received the rank of Colonel in the Spanish forces. After this he accepted service in the Navy of the Pasha of Egypt, when he became acquainted with Captain Hindmarsh, who was also in the Pasha's service, and negotiating to obtain the command of the

Egyptian fleet. Captain Hindmarsh then accepted the Governorship of South Australia, and Colonel Light was appointed Surveyor-General. He was then entrusted with full authority to select and survey the site for the City of Adelaide. Early in 1837 these duties were completed, and the first selection and sale of lands took place in March of that year. Shortly after this, owing to a disagreement with the then ruling Commissioners, Colonel Light resigned his appointment as Surveyor-General, and became the head of the firm of Light, Finniss, and Co., undertaking the survey of Port Adelaide, the brig "Rapid" being placed at his disposal for that purpose. In the following year (1838) his health, which had been for some time failing, broke down completely, and he died, aged 54, shortly after the arrival in the colony of Governor Colonel Gawler. His remains lie interred in a vault under an obelisk erected to his memory by a few of his friends, the earliest colonists of South Australia. His great anxiety when dying was to be regarded as the founder of Adelaide, in consequence of which, it is understood, an inscription to that effect was buried with him inside the coffin.

LILLEY, Mr. Justice Charles, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England. He completed his education in London, at University College. Arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in 1856; after a short stay in Sydney, proceeded to Moreton Bay the same year, and was articled to Mr. Robert Little, Crown Solicitor. Took an active part as a writer and speaker in the question of separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales; became editor (and joint lessee with W. C. Belbridge) of the *Moreton Bay Courier*; elected, on the foundation of the colony, in 1860 to the first Parliament of Queensland, as Member for Fortitude Valley, which Electorate he continued to represent until 1874, having been nine times elected; was called to the Bar of Queensland in 1861; accepted office as Attorney-General in the administration of Mr. R. G. W. Herbert, then Premier of the colony, now permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in 1865; Attorney-General in the Macalister administration in 1866; was Premier and Attorney-General on the defeat of the Mackenzie-Palmer administration in November, 1868; Colonial Secretary, November, 1869, when he established free education in all the Primary Schools of Queensland, commencing from January 1, 1870, a reform which has from that time continued in the administration of Queensland. This was the first establishment of free education, as a complete system of public right, on Australian soil, and it was followed by Victoria in 1872-3. In consequence of the A. S. N. Company's demanding a high subsidy with privileges for carrying the Queensland mails, he ordered in 1869, from T. S. Mort and Co., three ocean steamers, the "Governor Blackall," one of the three, being the first ocean steamer completely built and fitted in the colonies. The A. S. N. Company then accepted a subsidy of one-third of their previous demand. Mr. Lilley was mainly instrumental in establishing the Brisbane Grammar School. He is now Chairman of the Trustees, and has founded gold and silver medals for competition. He obtained from the University of London a consent to hold matriculation examinations in Brisbane. He had previously obtained from Parliament a statute to promote this object in connection with the London or Colonial Universities. Whilst in office (1868-70) he insisted on retrenchment and economy, refusing to borrow until 1870. This wholesome policy was, of course, not popular. In 1870 the Parliament disapproving his action in building the "Governor Blackall" without Parliamentary vote, he resigned office, and was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Palmer. After the general election under the new Act, the Palmer ministry were defeated on the election of the Speaker, and resigned, 1873, Mr. Lilley refusing office in the succeeding Macalister ministry. In February, 1874, was appointed an acting Judge of the Supreme Court. In July, 1874, he was permanently appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a position he still holds. He is a liberal, and has always taken a deep and active interest in education and law reform. He was Chairman

of the Royal Commission on Education in 1874, which resulted in free, secular, and compulsory education being embodied in the statute law in 1875. In 1872, as a private member, he moved for and obtained the appointment of a Royal Commission on Law Reform, of which he became Chairman. The result was the passing in 1876 of the Queensland edition of the English Judicature Act. He represented without a change the Electorate of Fortitude Valley from the beginning to the end of his parliamentary career.

LIMERICK, THIRD EARL OF, VISCOUNT LIMERICK, BARON GLENTWORTH (Ireland), BARON FOXFORD (United Kingdom), by which last title he holds his seat in the House of Lords.—WILLIAM HALE JOHN CHARLES PERY, eldest son of the second Earl of Limerick by his first wife, Susanna, the only daughter of William Sheaffe, Esq., Surveyor of Excise at Mallow, Ireland, was born in Norfolk Island, then a dependency of New South Wales, 1840; visited Sydney on several occasions, and was well known in many circles there; appointed Ensign of Rifle Brigade, 1858; retired 1862; married, 1862, his cousin, daughter of the Rev. Henry Gray, Vicar of Almondsbury, Gloucestershire; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Limerick, and Captain of that county Militia; succeeded his father in 1866. His son William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe, Viscount Glentworth, was born in 1863.

LIPSON, CAPTAIN THOMAS, R.N., born 1783 or 1784, at the early age of 10 years entered the Navy as first-class volunteer on board the "Windsor Castle," 98 guns, Captain Sir T. Byard, with whom he served at the reduction of Corsica. In 1797 he served in the "Bedford," 74, at the action off Camperdown; in 1798, in the "Foudroyant," 80, at the capture of the French squadron destined for the invasion of Ireland; and from this time in various ships of war till he was nominated acting Lieutenant of the "Sabrina," January 24, 1808. He was officially promoted June 2, 1809, and in 1810 was made Senior Lieutenant of the "Bonne Citoyenne," corvette, on the South American station. Captain Lipson was awarded a medal and two clasps for general actions during the war. In 1836 Commander Lipson was appointed by the Admiralty as Naval Officer for South Australia, by the Colonial Government as Harbour Master at Port Adelaide, and by the Honorable Commissioners of H.M. Customs as Collector for South Australia. The latter office he resigned in 1840, but held the other two until 1855, when he retired on a life pension. Several valuable surveys of the South Australian coast were made by him, and duly acknowledged by the Home Government. In 1856 Commander Lipson was promoted to a Post-Captaincy on the Retired List. In his official as well as his private life he was universally respected and beloved, and it has been truly remarked that he never made an enemy. On his retirement from office, a handsome silver tea-service, which was subscribed for by persons resident or connected with the Port, was presented to him as a token of the esteem in which he was held, and also as a recognition of the arduous duties which he had to perform connected with the shipping interests in the early days of the colony.

LISGAR, BARON, better remembered in the colonies as Sir John Young, was born at Bailieborough Castle, county Cavan, Ireland, April 30, 1807. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1829. He was elected Member of the House of Commons for Cavan in 1831, and continued to represent that county until 1855. In 1834 he was called to the Bar. In 1835 he married Adelaide Annabella, daughter of Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq. In 1841 he was a Member of the ministry. In 1848 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and in 1852 was Chief Secretary for Ireland; in 1855 he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and held that position until the British Government handed them over to Greece in 1859; in 1861 was made Governor of New South Wales, and in 1868 Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. On October 8, 1870, he was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Lisgar of Lisgar and Bailieborough. He died Oct. 14, 1876.

LLOYD, GEORGE ALFRED, born at Norwood, near London, was educated at Aske's Hospital School. In 1830 he entered, as clerk, the office of a shipping and insurance broker in London. Whilst still a youth he came out with his employer to New South Wales, in 1833. In 1837 he began business for himself as a farmer, on the Williams River; in 1840 came to Sydney and started as an auctioneer; in 1850 began the business of a general merchant. He was one of the first buyers of gold-dust in 1851. In 1855, having realised a considerable fortune, he went to England. In 1860, after his return to Sydney, he again started as a merchant. He first entered into the political arena in 1869, when he defeated Mr. James Martin at Newcastle, and took his seat for that constituency in the Legislative Assembly; was several times re-elected by the constituency of Newcastle. He was Postmaster-General, and afterwards Colonial Treasurer in the Parkes ministry, which lasted from May, 1872, to February, 1875; and was Minister for Mines in the Parkes ministry of 1877, but was defeated for Newcastle at the last general election, 1877-8.

LOFTUS, HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER, VISCOUNT LOFTUS, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales and its Dependencies, is the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely. He was born in 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the Diplomatic Service, he became Attaché at Berlin in 1837; paid Attaché at Stuttgart in 1844; served with the special missions at Berlin and Vienna in 1848; appointed Secretary of the Legation at Stuttgart in 1852; transferred to Berlin in 1853; acted as Chargé d'Affaires there during portions of the years 1853, 1855, 1857; appointed Envoy at Vienna March, 1858; transferred to Berlin in 1860; to Munich in 1862; returned to Berlin in 1865; accredited to the North German Confederation in 1868. In July, 1871, he was appointed to replace Sir Andrew Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and during the whole period of the Russo-Turkish war, when the relations between England and Russia were strained to the utmost tension so that much tact and coolness was necessary, Lord Loftus represented England at the Russian Court. Lord Loftus having expressed a wish to retire from this position, in order to recruit his health, was immediately appointed Governor of New South Wales, February 7, 1879. He married, in 1845, Emma, daughter of Admiral Henry Francis Greville, R.N., C.B., and has several children.

LONGBOTTOM, REV. WILLIAM, first Wesleyan Minister in South Australia, born at Bingley, in Yorkshire, December 10, 1799, and educated at the local Grammar School. He was sent as a Missionary to India in 1827, and after a few years returned to England. He left England for Van Diemen's Land early in 1838, in the barque "Fanny," which was wrecked near the Murray mouth, on the southern shore of South Australia; the passengers and crew escaped safe to land. The Wesleyans in the colony having at this time no minister, induced Mr. Longbottom to settle amongst them, and with the exception of about four years spent in Tasmania, he remained there until his death, July 30, 1849.

LORD, HON. GEORGE WILLIAM, M.L.C., fifth son of the late Simeon Lord, Esq., of Macquarie Place, Sydney, was born August 5, 1818, and educated by Dr. Halloran and Mr. W. T. Cape. Entered into squatting pursuits in 1837, in the district of Wellington, and resided there till 1850; elected to Parliament in 1856—first Responsible Government—for the Bogan, which he continued to represent until 1877, a period of twenty-one years, when he resigned and accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, which he still holds. He was Treasurer in Sir James Martin's ministry from 1870 to 1872; was a director of the Commercial Banking Company for ten years previously, but relinquished his seat on taking office; has since been re-elected, and still continues to form one of the Board.

LOWE, RIGHT HON. ROBERT, M.P., was born in 1811 at Bingham, Notts, where his father, the Rev. Robert Lowe, was Rector; was educated at Winchester Grammar School and University College, Oxford;

graduated in 1833, and in 1835 was elected Fellow of Magdalen College. In 1842 was called to the Bar, and shortly afterwards came out to New South Wales and practised successfully at the Bar of the colony. Sir George Gipps nominated him to the Legislative Council, and he was elected to represent Sydney in 1850. He was distinguished in the Colonial Legislature by his advocacy of economy and representative institutions. In 1851 he returned to England; in 1852 was returned for Kidderminster, and in 1855 was made Paymaster-General. He retired with the ministry on Lord Derby's accession to power in 1858. In 1859 he was returned for Calne, and shortly afterwards was made Vice-President of the Board of Education, but resigned in 1864. In the discussions on Reform he opposed the projected extension of the suffrage, and used all his powers of argument and eloquence against it. On other points he has always acted with the Liberal party, and was elected in 1868 to represent the London University and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. His budgets have been sharply criticised. In 1873 he took the office of Home Secretary. In 1874 he resigned with the Gladstone ministry. He was created honorary LL.D of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870.

LOWE, Robert, of Mudgee, New South Wales, is known as an enterprising and successful grazier, and as a Magistrate. He, in 1875, received a gold medal which was awarded him by the government of the colony for the courage he displayed in shooting the bushranger Heather in 1863.

LUCAS, John, M.L.A., born at Kingston, Sydney, June 24, 1818; was educated at Liverpool. In 1859 he first entered Parliament for Canterbury, and in 1863 was elected for Hartley. He was Minister for Mines in the Robertson ministry, 1875-77. He again represents Canterbury in the Legislative Assembly. He is distinguished for the attention he has paid to inland communication.

LUKIN, Gresley, born in Launceston, Tasmania, November 21, 1840, received his education at the College of the Rev. David Boyd, in the township of Longford, about seventeen miles from Launceston; studied engineering for two years, but found the profession distasteful; then travelled over all the Australian Colonies, occasionally devoting attention to literary work; in 1866 entered the Civil Service of Queensland, and in 1868 was promoted to the position of Chief Clerk in the Crown Lands department. Mr. Lukin drafted for the Government the famous Land Act of that year. In 1871, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Supreme Court of Queensland; in 1873 purchased the *Brisbane Courier* and *Queenslander* newspapers, of which he is still managing proprietor and editor. In 1878 Mr. Lukin organised a flying expedition for the purpose of planning out a railway system across the north-eastern portion of the Continent. In 1879 he was appointed Executive Commissioner for Queensland at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879.

LUTWYCHE, Mr. Justice Alfred James Peter, was born in England in 1810. He was educated at private schools, and in 1824 at the Charterhouse. In 1828 he entered at Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1832 took the degree of B.A., and afterwards that of M.A. He then studied for the law, and was called to the Bar in 1840; attended the Oxford Circuit, but finding his health failing he emigrated, and after suffering shipwreck arrived in New South Wales December 30, 1853. In 1855 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and on the resignation of the Cowper ministry proved himself a keen critic of the Government measures. In 1858 he became Attorney-General, and, on October 21, 1859 was appointed Judge, resident in Moreton Bay district. In December, 1859, he became sole Judge of the new Colony of Queensland, and so continued until the arrival in February, 1863, of the Chief Justice, Sir James Cockle.

LYSTER, William Saurin, son of Captain Charworth Lyster, was born in Dublin in 1827. His first appearance in Australia was in 1842; but he remained only a few months, and returned to England. He next visited India and the Cape of Good Hope, and landed in America in 1849. He obtained an engagement in

Boston, and acted in the legitimate drama with fair success; but being more attached to music, he gathered round him an operatic company, and came to the colonies, where he achieved great success. This company having been disbanded in 1869, he in 1871 opened the Princess Theatre with a new company, and after visiting Sydney and New Zealand, returned to Melbourne in March, 1873. In 1874 he engaged Madame Arabella Goddard, who was then on a visit to the colony. He does not confine himself entirely to the operatic stage, but has a model farm at Fern Tree Gully, near Melbourne, Victoria. Mr. Lyster visited Europe in 1878 in order to combine the pursuit of health with business purposes, and returned in March, 1879, bringing with him a new opera company for the amusement of Australasian colonists.

MACALISTER, Hon. Arthur, C.M.G., was born in Glasgow, and educated for the law. After spending some years in New South Wales, in 1850 he went to Queensland, and took a leading part in advocating separation. He was subsequently returned for Ipswich, for which he sat until Queensland became a separate colony. He declined a seat in the Council, and was elected for Ipswich to the Queensland Assembly. In 1868 he was Chairman of Committees. Two years afterwards, he took office as Secretary for Lands and Works. In 1870 he was elected Speaker; but in 1871 he lost his seat in the House; in 1873 was returned for Ipswich, and immediately afterwards became Premier; resigned this post and became Agent-General for Queensland in London in 1876.

MACANDREW, Hon. James, was in business in London up to the year 1850, when he came out with his family to Otago, New Zealand. He at once took a prominent position, and originated many schemes of public utility. He has been a member of every New Zealand Parliament since the establishment of Responsible Government, and was four times elected Superintendent of the Otago Province. He is now Minister for Public Works.

MACARTHUR, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward, K.C.B., born at Bath, England, in 1789, and in the following year accompanied to New South Wales his father, John Macarthur, the celebrated importer of the first merino sheep. Edward Macarthur's early days were spent at Parramatta. In 1808, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Army; in 1809 he became a lieutenant, and served with honour in the Peninsular War; was present at the battles of Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He received a war-medal and seven clasps for these services; was with the 39th Regiment in Sicily, Canada, Spain, and France; in 1829 was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in 1826 was made Major. After his return to England he was for several years in charge of the Lord High Chamberlain's department; in 1837 was on the Staff in Ireland; in 1841 was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and then sent out to this country as Deputy Adjutant-General; in 1854 was made a Colonel; and in 1855 he succeeded to the command of the Forces in Australia. Upon the death of Sir Charles Hotham, he assumed the position, in accordance with Imperial instructions, of Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, and his administration continued from January 1, 1856, to December 31, 1856. Shortly afterwards, he was rewarded with the title of C.B., and in 1862 was made a K.C.B.; in the same year he was appointed Colonel of the 100th foot; and in 1856 was made Lieutenant-General. He, in common with his father and brothers, always manifested great interest in the advancement of Australia. He died in London, January 4, 1872, aged 82 years. He was married to Sarah, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, and sister of the gallant Brigadier-General Neill, who fell at Lucknow.

MACARTHUR, Hannibal Hawkins, born January 16, 1788, at Plymouth, England: his father, James Macarthur, was a brother of John Macarthur of Camden Park, with whom he came to the colony when seventeen years of age, being for some years associated with him in the development of the merino wool industry. In 1808 he went to China and thence to England, returning to the

colony in November, 1812, having in the early part of that year, whilst in England, married Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of Governor King. For some years he filled the office of Police Magistrate at Parramatta, and was one of the first Members of the first Legislative Council appointed by the Crown. On the elective element being introduced into the Parliament, Mr. Macarthur was returned for Parramatta without opposition. He died in Norwood, Surrey, in 1861, in the 75th year of his age.

MACARTHUR, JAMES, third son of John Macarthur, Esq., of Camden, was born at Parramatta in 1798. He was educated by a French refugee (Huon de Kerillan) until 1809, when he and his brother William accompanied their father to England, where the two boys were placed at school with a Dr. Lindsay, at Grove Hall Academy, Bow. In 1815 he, with his father and brother, travelled through France, Italy, and Switzerland, acquiring information about the cultivation of the vine, olive, and mulberry, and in 1817 returned with them in the "Lord Eldod." For several years he was engaged in assisting his father in managing the Camden Estate; in 1828 he went to England to communicate with the directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, and remained for some years at home, returning in 1830. Whilst absent he took occasion to examine the wool establishments of Germany and Saxony. With his brother and Mr. Harrington, he opened the first Court of Petty Sessions at "The Cowpastures," now Camden. In 1836 he again went to England, taking petitions to the King and Parliament on transportation, immigration, and representative institutions. He then published "New South Wales, its Present State and Future Prospects." In 1838 he married Emily, second daughter of Henry Stone, Esq., of Lombard-street, and returned to Sydney in 1839, when he became a Member of the Legislative Council. In 1843 he was rejected by the electors of Cumberland. He refused to accept a nominee seat, which was immediately afterwards offered him. In 1848, however, he was elected for Camden, and again under the new Constitution, in 1851, continuing to serve until 1856; in 1859, was returned for West Camden, but in the same year he declined re-election on account of ill health. At this time he was offered knighthood, as the colonist on whom such an honour could most appropriately be conferred, but declined it. Sir Wm. Denison made the offer in a highly eulogistic letter. In 1860 he again left for England with his family. There he was a member of the International Statistical Congress, and also one of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862. He returned to the colony in 1864, and died April 21, 1867, leaving a widow and one daughter—the latter married to Captain Onslow, R.N.

MACARTHUR, JOHN, "the Father of the Colony," was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, in 1767. His father, a native of Argyleshire, had with several brothers joined the Pretender in 1745, and was the only one of them that escaped with life from the field of Culloden. Forced to quit Scotland for the part he had taken in the cause of the Stuarts, he first sought refuge in the West Indies, but returning to England settled in Plymouth. After receiving the education obtainable at a private school, John Macarthur entered the army in 1782. A year afterwards being placed on half-pay he went to reside at a farmhouse on the borders of Cornwall and Devonshire, where he assiduously educated himself, and made himself practically acquainted with agriculture. He accepted a commission in the 102nd regiment formed for service in New South Wales. Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Macarthur married the daughter of a country gentleman named Veale in 1789, and arrived with his wife in Sydney in June, 1790. About three years afterwards he obtained a grant of 200 acres near Parramatta, which he named Elizabeth Farm, after his wife; and here he initiated the crossing of hair-bearing ewes with sheep of English breed. His success led him to endeavour to obtain merino sheep, in which he also succeeded in 1797, by the aid of Captains Waterhouse and Kent. The history of the introduction of the merino wool into Australia and the foundation of the Australian wool-trade is of so great an importance and is so interwoven with the leading

colonial historical event of the period, that a few further details on the subject cannot fail to be of interest. Two ships were sent from Sydney to the Cape of Good Hope in 1796 to obtain supplies for the Settlement. Macarthur requested his friends, the commanders, to procure for him any wool-bearing sheep which they could buy, to enable him to prosecute his design, from which even at that early date he foresaw that England might be made independent of the Continent in purchasing fine wool. A singular coincidence enabled Captains Waterhouse and Kent to execute Macarthur's commission most happily. The Spanish king had some time previously presented to the Dutch Government some pure merino sheep of the Escurial flocks. The sheep were sent to the Dutch Cape Colony. They were under the care of a Scotch gentleman who died. His widow had disputes with the Dutch Government, and the sheep were sold whilst Waterhouse and Kent were at Table Bay. They purchased several, and Macarthur received his share. Other persons obtained a few, but they did not, like Macarthur, treasure them as the apple of an eye. Early in the nineteenth century Macarthur went to England, and carried samples of the wool in various stages, pure and cross-bred. In 1803, representations were made to influential persons, and Macarthur at the instance of the wool manufacturers was examined before a Committee of the Privy Council. Other witnesses, including the late Governor Hunter, also gave evidence. Hunter told the Committee that whatever Macarthur undertook he would carry out. Lord Camden, Colonial Secretary, entered into into the project, which was to render England independent of Spain and of Bonaparte, who had already carried off to Rambouillet large numbers of the Escurial flocks. Macarthur undertook to devote himself to the experiment. Lord Camden ordered that he should at once receive a grant of 10,000 acres. Asked to select them whilst in London, Macarthur chose the spot known as "the Cowpastures," because the cattle lost in Sydney in 1788 had strayed to sweet pastures at the Nepean, and remained on them. Macarthur called the place Camden, as a recognition of the Secretary of State who awarded the grant, which was afterwards extended. He purchased a ship whch he named the "Argo," and returned to Sydney in 1805, bringing with him two ewes and three rams from the merino flock of George III., with many valuable fruits and other plants. Governor King gave him every assistance, but on Governor Bligh's arrival all interest on the part of the Government in the experiment of wool-growing came to an end. Governor Bligh soon came into violent contact with Macarthur, for an alleged breach of port regulations, because a concealed prisoner escaped in a vessel belonging to Macarthur to an island in the Pacific. The forfeiture of the bond, required to be given by all vessels at Sydney, was enforced. Macarthur elected to abandon his ship. Bligh issued a warrant to apprehend him. Brought before the highest Court, Macarthur objected to the Judge Advocate, and the officers composing the Court sustained the objection. Bligh summoned the officers before him, and the military combined with the bulk of the civil population in releasing Macarthur and deposing Bligh. Colonel Johnston, who reported the event to the Secretary of State, availed himself of Macarthur's services as Secretary to the colony. When Johnston was subsequently tried in England by a court-martial for his share in the deposition of Bligh, Macarthur deplored the mode of defence adopted, as it did not answer the purpose he expected. He was not allowed to return to the colony for some years, and he employed part of the time in travelling on the Continent, with his sons James and William, studying the culture of the vine, olive, and other industries. Resolutely refusing to confess having done wrong in assisting to depose Bligh, and averring that it was a righteous act essential to the safety of the colony, he declined to purchase by submission the power to return to his family and his possessions. Eventually the Secretary of State withdrew his objections, and placed at Macarthur's disposal, free of cost, considerable space in a vessel, which carried the exile home in 1817 with stores of plants of various kinds.

In 1825 he was appointed Member of the Legislative Council, but after the death of his second son John, a rising equity barrister in London, in 1831, he passed his time chiefly in retirement on his Camden estate, where he died, April 10, 1834. But before his death the expectations that he had formed of the wool-trade of the colony had been crowned with complete success, and the wines from the vineyard which he formed at Camden have since then taken the first rank at International Exhibitions. Memorial windows in honour of his parents, John Macarthur and Mrs. Macarthur, have been placed in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, by their son General Sir Edward Macarthur.

MACARTHUR, HON. SIR WILLIAM, KNT., M.L.C., was born at Parramatta, in December, 1800. In 1809 he and his brother James were taken by their father to England for their education. They returned in 1817. Mr. Macarthur was elected to the Legislative Council from 1849 to 1855, but has principally devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and has taken little part in politics. In 1854 he was appointed a Commissioner to represent the colony at the Paris Exhibition of the following year. At the close of the Exhibition he received the honour of knighthood and the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Sir William returned to the colony in November, 1857. In 1861 he exerted himself in collecting for the London Exhibition of 1862, and proceeded to England, but declined the appointment of Assistant Commissioner. He returned to the colony in March, 1864, and was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council.

MACARTNEY, VERY REV. HUSSEY BURGH, D.D., son of Sir John Macartney, Bart., M.P. in the old Irish House of Commons, was born in Dublin, April 10, 1799, and landed with his wife and family in Melbourne, January 25, 1848, having accompanied the first Bishop of Melbourne to the colony. After a short time he proceeded to Heidelberg, where he held Divine Service in the Scotch church on alternate Sundays, when the Presbyterian minister was absent attending another cure. On the other Sundays he opened services, under great difficulties, at Broadmeadows, at Whittlesea, and the Lower Plenty. In November of the same year he was appointed by the Bishop, Archdeacon of Geelong; there he remained till the end of 1851. During this time schools were opened and services begun at many of the surrounding localities. St. Paul's parsonage was built, and St. Paul's church and the enlargement of Christ church were begun, but these last were stopped for the time by the scarcity of labour, and the sudden rise in the price of building materials consequent on the discovery of gold in the colony. In 1852 Dr. Macartney was appointed Dean of Melbourne, by Bishop Perry, and incumbent of St. James's Cathedral church. The parish of St. James was at that time bounded by Elizabeth-street on the east; but there was no church or minister between it and Kyneton in one direction, Geelong in another, and the ocean in a third. Many congregations were, however, formed and school-houses built under his active supervision. St. John's church and St. James's parsonage were also built, and St. James's schools greatly enlarged. During the absence of the Bishop from January 9, 1855, till his return in April the following year, the Dean administered the affairs of the diocese. He was in 1857 appointed to the Archdiaconate of Melbourne, which involved the oversight of all the deacons and readers who were not under a clergyman in full orders, and the care, as far as possible, of all parts of the diocese that had no other minister. In 1860, finding all those offices more than he could properly fill, he resigned St. James's, and gave himself exclusively to the work of his Archdeaconry, and since that time readers have been appointed and services begun in between thirty and forty places in and around Melbourne, in twenty-five of which churches have been built, and in all of which congregations continue to assemble. On the Bishop's second visit to England, he was again placed in charge of the diocese, from January 25, 1863, to September 30th in the following year, and in November he sailed with his family for a visit to Europe. On going away he was presented with a purse of 300

sovereigns, with some valuable presents, together with an address from the clergy of the diocese. Most of the time in his native country was spent amongst the friends, or the children of friends, of his earlier days; and in August, 1866, he returned to Melbourne and to his usual duties. In February, 1874, Bishop Perry left Australia, and the Dean was again left in charge of the diocese. Subsequently, a heavy domestic affliction fell upon him, and when the exertion was over he sank into a very serious illness and has never since been equal to the performance, as hitherto, of the active duties of his office; but assistance has been given him by the Bishop so as to enable him to retain his position. The Dean has had five daughters, of whom three survive, and three sons, who are all settled in Australia,—the two elder as squatters in Queensland and New South Wales, the youngest as a much-loved and valued clergyman in the neighbourhood of Melbourne. The Dean was chosen as one of the representative clergymen for his diocese in both the General Synods that have been held in Sydney. When the Melbourne Bishopric was vacant he was very much pressed by some leading members of the Church to allow himself to be named for the office, but, being then upwards of seventy years of age, he felt he was too old to undertake such a responsibility, unless he had been called to it by the unanimous voice of the Church, and consequently refused to allow his name to be mentioned.

MACKAY, Hon ANGUS, M.L.A., born in Aberdeen in 1825, and emigrated to Australia when quite young, his father being an early settler in Sydney; was educated at the Australian College, and intended for the Church; but his proclivities were of a literary character, and in 1847 he became editor of a newspaper called the *Atlas;* held that position during two or three years, until the discovery of gold, whereupon he went to the Ophir and Turon rush as special correspondent for the Sydney *Empire.* Early in 1853 he arrived in Victoria, and took an active part in the endeavour to procure the abolition of the license fees. From his experience on gold-fields, he was invited to give evidence before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the grievances of the diggers. He next went to Sandhurst as special correspondent for the *Argus*, and assisted the people in getting a voice in the government of the country. Shortly afterwards he, in conjunction with Mr. J. J. Casey and the late Mr. James Henderson, purchased the *Bendigo Advertiser*, of which he is now sole proprietor. A little later, with Mr. Casey and Mr. R. R. Haverfield, he founded the *Riverina Herald* in Echuca, and still retains an interest in that journal. His friends frequently invited him to contest one of the seats for the Sandhurst Boroughs, but he always refused until 1868, when he defeated Mr. Halfey by a large majority. On April 9, 1870, he accepted office as Minister for Mines under Sir James M'Culloch, and subsequently acted as Minister for Education. He held his seat for Sandhurst until May, 1877, when he was defeated by Mr. Blackham; but the election was upset on petition. Another contest took place, and Mr. Mackay gained the seat.

MACLEAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., &c., born June 24, 1767, was the eldest son of William Macleay, Esq., of Caithness, Scotland. He was secretary to the Transport Board during the war with France, under the first Napoleon; was also well known and appreciated by the scientific world, as honorary secretary to the Linnean Society. He was one of the six gentlemen to whom George IV. granted a charter for the purpose of founding this important society. In 1825 he was selected by the Earl of Bathurst to proceed to New South Wales as Colonial Secretary, an appointment which he ably filled up to the date of his resignation in 1837. When in his 77th year, he was elected Speaker of the first representative Legislative Council in this colony, August 1843; and of this appointment he fulfilled the duties until May, 1846, when he resigned. He was devotedly attached to the pursuit of science, and used every exertion to encourage it in the colonies. He laid the foundation stone of the first Free Library in New South Wales, February 14, 1843. In this year Moreton Bay

was formed into an electorate and Mr. Macleay was made its first representative in the Sydney Legislature. He married, in London, Eliza, the daughter of James Barclay, Esq., of that city, and had seventeen children. Mr. Macleay died June 19, 1848.

MACLEAY, Sir George, K.C.M.G., eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Macleay, was educated at Westminster; went out in 1830 to New South Wales, and accompanied Captain Sturt on his expedition down the Murrumbidgee and Murray; was for several years a Member of the Legislature of New South Wales.

MACLEAY, Hon. William, M.L.C., born in Caithness, Scotland, June 13, 1820; educated at the New Acadamy, and afterwards at the University at Edinburgh. In 1839 he came to Sydney, to his uncle Alexander Macleay, Esq., then Colonial Secretary; passed the first fifteen years in squatting pursuits on the Murrumbidgee; was elected a Member of the Legislative Council for the Lachlan and Lower Darling in 1854, and then for the Murrumbidgee, and was for twenty years in succession a Member of the Legislative Assembly, until he resigned his seat. During his career in the House of Assembly, his exertions were unwearied to improve inland communication and the construction of railways, particularly the Great Southern trunk line. In 1874 he fitted out at his own expense a barque, the "Chevert," and accompanied by Captain Onslow conducted an expedition to New Guinea, bringing back much valuable information and many new specimens. Mr. Macleay on his return accepted a seat in the Legislative Council. He was the first President of the Australian Linnean Society, and formerly of the Entomological Society; and in previous years he did good service when one of the Trustees of the Australian Museum. Mr. Macleay has devoted considerable attention to the pursuit of science, especially to the subject of entomology, in which branch he has formed collections perhaps unrivalled in Australia. He possesses a fine private museum of insects, which he has declared his intention of bequeathing to the University. Mr. Macleay was married in June, 1857, to Susan Emmeline, the second daughter of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Edward Deas Thomson.

MACLEAY, William Sharp, F.L.S., M.A., F.R.S., &c., born in London, July 21, 1792, eldest son of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Colonial Secretary of New South Wales; was educated at Westminster, and passed with credit through the full course of study in that school; subsequently graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge; shortly afterwards received the appointment of Secretary to the Board of British Claims, on the restoration of the French Government at the Peace of 1815. In the performance of this duty he passed several years in Paris, during which period he became the friend of Cuvier and other celebrated men of science. Having successfully performed the duties intrusted to him, he was, on his return to England in 1825 promoted to the higher and more responsible office of H. B. M. Commissioner and Judge in the mixed tribunal of Justice at the Havannah. He remained there for ten years; on relinquishing the office of Commissioner and Judge he retired from the Public Service on a pension of £900 a year. In 1839 he arrived in New South Wales, where he resided until his death. After his arrival he was appointed one of the Trustees of the Australian Museum; and until the state of his health compelled him reluctantly to retire he was the life and soul of that Institution. It was under his advice and with his able co-operation that the Act for establishing and endowing the Australian Museum was introduced, and subsequently passed into law. Mr. Macleay also acted for several years as a member of the National Board of Education, and for a short time as Member of the Executive Council during Sir William Denison's administration, and before the inauguration of Responsible Government. He died January 26, 1865. His funeral was, according to his directions, of an unostentatious character. He possessed great ability and a highly cultivated mind, to which he continued to the very last to add fresh stores, as well from the recorded labours of others as from his own keen observance of Nature in all her various

aspects. He ranked deservedly high as a naturalist, and his collection of insects, especially those belonging to Australia, and the other portions of the Southern Hemisphere, is the finest, the most extensive, and the most valuable now extant. To him we are indebted for numerous additions to the large catalogue of insects previously known, and for clearing up many doubts and difficulties respecting them, which had baffled the penetration of other observers. Yet it was by no means in Entomology alone that he delighted: his knowledge and acquirements in almost every branch of zoology and geology and especially of botany were very considerable, a proof of which exists in the number of works written by him on these branches of science.

MACMAHON, SIR CHARLES, KNT.-BACHELOR, born July 10, 1824, is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir William Macmahon (at one time Master of the Rolls in Ireland), by his second wife, Charlotte, sister of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. His grandfather, on the paternal side, was John Macmahon, Esq., Patentee Comptroller of the port of Limerick; and the seat of the family is Facarry House, county Tyrone, Ireland. Charles Macmahon commenced life as an Ensign in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, from which he exchanged into the 10th Hussars. Shortly after retiring from the Army, with the rank of captain, he emigrated to Australia, and landed in Melbourne in 1859. Was soon afterwards appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police, under Sir W. H. F. Mitchell, and succeeded that officer as Chief Commissioner. Captain Macmahon was elected M.P. for West Bourke, August 12, 1861, and represented that district during the session of the third Parliament of Victoria, and held office without a portfolio in the third O'Shanassy ministry. In the fourth Parliament Captain Macmahon did not hold a seat, being beaten by Mr. M. L. King, in the contest for his first constituency; but on January 29, 1866, he was more fortunate, and was returned to the House as Member for West Melbourne, which electorate he represented for twelve years. He was elected by the Assembly as Speaker, April 25, 1871; re-elected May 9, 1874, and vacated the Chair in May, 1877, being superseded by the present Speaker, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who contested the seat. Sir Charles Macmahon was created Knight-Bachelor in 1875.

MACPHERSON, HON. JOHN ALEXANDER, M.P., barrister-at-law, Melbourne, was born in Victoria, and was engaged for some time in squatting pursuits; he was subsequently admitted to his profession, but never practised it, being a large landowner, and having interests in pastoral pursuits. He was returned to the Legislative Assembly for Portland, November 3, 1854, in the fourth Parliament of Victoria under the new Constitution, after having been defeated at the same election for Dundas by Mr. Fairburn. In 1865 he was returned for Dundas, and again for the same constituency in 1868. Accepted office as Chief Secretary, and was re-elected October 3, 1869, and on the defeat of his ministry and the formation of an administration under Sir James M'Culloch, in 1870, Mr. Macpherson became Commissioner for Crown Lands—a proceeding that was much commented on at the time, though he was re-elected by the same constituency. He was returned for Dundas in 1871, at the general election, and afterwards in 1874. In October, 1875, he accepted office as Chief Secretary with Sir James M'Culloch as Treasurer and leader of the House, and was again returned by the same constituency, holding office until the general election of May, 1877, when he was re-elected for the same constituency, and retired with his chief from office on the return of an overwhelming majority in favour of their opponents during the last session of Parliament.

MACQUARIE, LACHLAN, Governor of New South Wales, born in Scotland, about the year 1768; entered the Army at the age of eighteen; was ultimately appointed Colonel of the 73rd Regiment; was selected as Governor of New South Wales at a critical period by Lord Castlereagh, at that time Secretary for the Colonies; arrived with a detachment of his regiment in the "Hindostan" a 50-gun frigate December, 1809. Governor Macquarie

administered the affairs of the colony from January, 1810, to December, 1821. The colony greatly improved during his administration. When he first took the reins of Government the state of the country was very much on the decline, a famine impending, discord and strong party feeling prevalent, and the inhabitants generally were very poor. There were very few roads and bridges as means of communication, and these in bad condition; commerce and credit were at a very low ebb. When he left the country, trade and commerce had revived and credit had been restored, a great number of useful and substantial buildings had been erected, and good roads and bridges constructed, and the people were comparatively opulent and happy. The discovery of a passage over the Blue Mountains, and the subsequent road to Bathurst Plains, will always remain amongst the chief honours due to him in his administration. He paid two visits to Tasmania, one in 1810, and the second in 1821. On Governor Macquarie's retirement from office, a gold cup valued at 150 guineas was presented to him by the colonists, and that the present might be esteemed the more honourable, each person's subscription was limited to a small amount. Messrs. D'Arcy Wentworth and John Piper were the originators of the proposal to make the present. Governor Macquarie left the colony with his family for England in the 'Surrey,' February 15, 1822. He died in London, July 1, 1824.

MACROSSAN, Hon. John Murtagh, M.L.A., Secretary for Public Works, Queensland, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1832. The son of a farmer, he received a fair education in the private schools of his native county. At the age of sixteen he went to Scotland, and remained there for two or three years. In 1853 he landed at Melbourne, and the twenty succeeding years he spent on the gold-fields of Victoria, New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland. He was attracted to the last-named colony in 1865 by reports of the gold discoveries on the Peak Downs, and ultimately acquired great popularity amongst the northern miners, being always ready to defend the weak against the strong, having an inveterate dislike to oppression of every kind, and possessing considerable natural gifts. In 1873 he was chosen Member for the Kennedy electorate by the miners of Charters Towers, and joined the so-called "liberal" party in the Assembly. But after two years' Parliamentary experience, he wearied of "liberal" professions, and about three years ago removed to the Conservative cross-benches, co-operating heartily with Mr. M'Ilwraith. In January 1879, he accepted office as Secretary for Public Works on the formation of the M'Ilwraith ministry. He now represents Townsville in the Legislative Assembly.

MAIS, Henry C., was educated at the Bishop's College, Bristol, and in 1841 was articled to a civil engineer, in whose office he obtained a thorough knowledge of railway construction. In 1844 he went to Birmingham, and in 1850 brought out machinery to Sydney with the intention of erecting and working it. But this design and the machinery were abandoned, and Mr. Mais accepted an appointment as acting engineer of the Sydney Railway Company, which he held for eighteen months. He was then employed by the City Commissioners, with whom he remained until 1856. In 1858 he removed to Melbourne, when he was employed by the contractors of the Melbourne and Sandhurst Railway till 1862. Afterwards until 1866 he was employed as Manager of the Melbourne and Suburban Railway Company. In 1867 he went to Adelaide as Engineer-in-Chief of South Australia, having charge of all public works (except buildings), including light-houses, jetties, harbours, waterworks, bridges, and railways, until 1876, when an Engineer of Harbours and an Engineer of Waterworks were appointed. He retains the post of Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of Railways.

MANN, Charles, was born in the year 1800. He was appointed to the office of Advocate-General at Adelaide, in 1836, before any vessel had left for that colony, and landed there in January, 1837. He resigned his appointment in December of the same year, in consequence of differences with Governor Hindmarsh. He was appointed to the office of Master of

the Supreme Court in April, 1844, and was made Acting Judge of the same in February, 1849. Was appointed Crown Solicitor in January, 1850, Police Magistrate and Supreme Court Insolvency Commissioner in April, 1856, and Commissioner of the Court of Insolvency and Stipendiary Magistrate in August, 1858. In the early days of South Australia, Mr. Mann employed his pen as a writer for the local Press, and on many subsequent occasions evinced a most lively interest in the various questions agitating his adopted country. He died May 24, 1860. He was the father of the Hon. Charles Mann, late Attorney-General and now Treasurer of the South Australian Government.

MANNING, Dr. Frederic Norton, born at Rothersthorpe, Northamptonshire, England, in 1839; was educated at St. George's Hospital, London, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, at the early age of 21 years; in 1862 became a Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's University. He arrived in Australia in 1864, and served for a period of nearly four years as surgeon in the Royal Navy. In that capacity he saw considerable service with the Naval Brigade, during the New Zealand war. He received a commission from the Government of New South Wales to visit and report on the Asylums of Europe and America in 1868; returned the same year, and on October 15th was gazetted Medical Superintendent of the Gladesville Hospital for the Insane. On January 1, 1876, he was enrolled as Inspector of Insane in New South Wales. It was at Dr. Manning's advice that the Government established an Asylum for Idiots—the first in Australia—at Newcastle, and the institution was organized under his directions. In 1868 he made a full report on the asylums of Europe and America. His annual reports on the asylums of New South Wales contain much valuable information.

MANNING, James Alexander Louis, was born in Exeter April 9, 1814. He was educated partly in France and partly at the College School, Mount Radford, Exeter. In 1830 he went to Germany, to study at the College of Hohenheim for three years, and during this period he travelled on foot over the whole of Germany and Switzerland, and visited the illustrious Göethe in July, 1831, just nine months before the death of that great poet and philosopher. He arrived in Sydney in 1834, and followed agricultural and pastoral pursuits. In 1836 he was made a Magistrate. In 1838 he resided on his station near Binalong, and in 1840 and 1841 took three large drafts of cattle to Port Phillip. He married, in 1845, the eldest daughter of Major Firebrace. In 1848 his sheep were attacked by catarrh for five successive years, which half ruined his property. In 1853, he, with others, purchased the Twofold Bay pastoral property, and resided at Kamaruka for eight years as managing partner, when the company was dissolved and the property divided. He retained half the cattle, but his stock was attacked by pleuro-pneumonia, by which he lost 7,000 head. In 1861 free selection became law, and in a few years his property was almost all taken up, the country in that neighbourhood being particularly well suited for small farms. Since 1869 he has resided in Sydney. He has spent upwards of £3,000 in experiments in meat-preserving.

MANNING, Sir William Montagu, Knt., was born at Alphington, near Exeter, in June, 1811; was educated at University College, London. In 1832 he was called to the Bar, and was for some time on the Western Circuit; in 1837 he came out to Sydney, and was soon afterwards made Chairman of Quarter Sessions. In 1844 he was appointed Solicitor-General. In 1848 he was appointed Acting Judge of the Supreme Court in the absence of Mr. Justice Therry, and then in 1849 resumed his duties as Solicitor-General. In 1851 he was appointed a nominee Member of the Legislative Council; in 1856 was elected for South Cumberland to the Legislative Assembly, and became Attorney-General; but in May, 1857, ill health, from over-work, compelled his retirement. He received at this time for his services a portrait by Sir Watson Gordon, R.A., a piece of plate, and a purse of £1,000. He then visited England,

and in March, 1858, was knighted. He returned to the colony in 1859; in 1860 was made Attorney-General, and in 1861 a Member of the Legislative Council. In 1876 he was elevated to a Judgeship in the Supreme Court. In 1877 he was chosen Chancellor of the University. He married, first, the eldest daughter of Edward Wise, Esq., of Hill Grove, Isle of Wight, and, second, the daughter of Dean Sowerby, of Goulburn.

MANSFIELD, Rev. Ralph, was born at Toxteth Park, Liverpool, March 12, 1799, and was educated in Liverpool; was ordained a minister of the Wesleyan Church in 1820, and arrived in Sydney in October of that year; was stationed in Sydney till 1822, then at Windsor and Parramatta till 1823, afterwards in Hobart Town till 1825, and again in Sydney till 1828. From 1829 to 1832 was editor and co-proprietor of the *Sydney Gazette*, the first newspaper published in the colony; from 1831 to 1839, in the absence of Dr. Lang, wrote leading articles for the *Colonist*, and since 1841 has written for the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In 1836 he presided at a public meeting to originate measures for lighting Sydney with gas. An address was presented to the Governor, and the Act was passed September 7, 1837. He was chosen Secretary June 29, 1836, and has ever since held the office.

MARSDEN, Rev. Samuel, formerly Senior Chaplain of New South Wales, was born at the village of Horsforth, near Leeds, in 1764. His parents, though persons of humble origin, were remarkable for their integrity and piety; and spared no pains to give their son the benefit of a good education. He received the elements of learning in the village school of Horsforth, and, in due season, was placed in the Free Grammar School, in Hull, of which the celebrated Joseph Milner, the ecclesiastical historian, was then head-master. On his removal from school, he took part for a while in his father's business; but, being a lad of good ability and of exemplary character, he was adopted by the Elland Society, and placed at St. John's College, Cambridge, to study for the ministry of the Church of England. Whilst at the University, Mr. Marsden pursued his studies with assiduity, and gained for himself the friendship of the Rev. C. Simeon, the well-known rector of Trinity church. He was not, however, permitted to complete his University course or take any degree; for, through the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, he was induced to accept a chaplaincy in what was then called "His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales," and to take orders in the Church of England. Before he left England, Mr. Marsden was married to Miss Elizabeth Tristan, in whom, for upwards of thirty years, he found not only an affectionate and faithful wife, but a companion singularly qualified to share his labours and lighten his toils. In 1794 Mr. Marsden arrived at Port Jackson, and entered on his sacred duties. For a short time, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who had accepted the office of first chaplain in the colony, assisted him in his labours; but that gentleman, feeling himself unequal to the office conferred on him, returned to England, and left his colleague with a heavy charge. Considering the state of the colony at the time and the places under his care, Samuel Marsden had a most arduous task to perform, and needed an extraordinary amount of physical and mental endurance. As far as can be judged from the published records, he discharged his duties conscientiously, and with great benefit to the community in which his lot was cast; but the office of Magistrate which was forced upon him by the Government, frequently placed him in a position somewhat inconsistent with his sacred profession. Owing to political circumstances, arising from a misunderstanding between the Governor and the officers of the New South Wales Corps, Mr. Marsden obtained leave of absence and returned to England in 1807. During the two years that he remained at home, he used his influence with the Government of the day to effect several moral and social reforms in the colony, and to direct the attention of the religious world to the evangelisation of New Zealand and the Society Islands. On his return to the colony in 1809, Mr. Marsden brought with him several eminent ministers, whose names have become household words in New

South Wales (amongst them, the late Archdeacon Cowper, and the Rev. R. Cartright), and he took almost immediate steps to establish a mission in New Zealand under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. It would occupy too much space to give an account of his seven missionary voyages to New Zealand, the dangers he encountered in vessels not always "seaworthy," and the extraordinary fortitude which he manifested in travelling amongst the savages. In those days a voyage to New Zealand was considered a great undertaking, and few persons ventured to land on a coast where so many massacres had been committed. Mr. Marsden impressed the New Zealand chiefs with the benevolence of his intentions, and gained a surprising influence over them. Mr. Marsden died May, 12, 1858, at the parsonage, Windsor, then occupied by his friend, the Rev. H. T. Styles. His last days were calm and peaceful, and though he spoke but little, "yet in his conscious moments he said quite enough to show that the Saviour whom he served through life was with him in the time of trial." He was buried in his own churchyard at Parramatta, his remains being followed to the grave by upwards of sixty carriages, and representatives from all classes of the community. Two tablets have been placed in memory of him in St. John's church, Parramatta. The church of All Saint's, Marsfield, was intended as a kind of monument to perpetuate his name; whilst some elegant windows have been presented to the church of his native village, to do honour to one "whose praise is in all the churches." The Rev. Dr. Woolls, on reliable authority, says:—We are, perhaps, living too near the days of Samuel Marsden to form a just estimate of his life, character, and labours. Though not distinguished for literary and scientific attainments, or for the eloquence and pathos of his preaching, he was a man of no ordinary type. Some of his papers and letters display a considerable amount of good sense and clearness of expression, whilst his speeches and sermons were sound and practical, designed rather to enlighten the understanding and to improve the heart than to electrify by "the wisdom of words." In private life, he was characterised by simplicity, kindness, and liberality, always ready to listen to the tale of woe, and glad to distribute to the poor and needy.

MARSDEN, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL EDWARD, Bishop of Bathurst, grandson of Rev. Samuel Marsden, born in Sydney in 1832; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; ordained in 1855, and having been curate in two parishes, was made Vicar of Berysworth, Worcestershire. In 1869 he was consecrated first Bishop of Bathurst. He has since paid three visits to England.

MARTIN, SIR JAMES, Chief Justice of New South Wales, born May 14, 1820, in the town of Middleton, county Cork, Ireland. His parents emigrated to this country in 1821; and he landed with them in Sydney, November 7, 1821. The early years of his life were spent at Parramatta, where he attended various private schools. In 1834, his parents having removed to Sydney, he was placed under the care of the well-known schoolmaster Mr. W. T. Cape, and continued with that gentleman on his appointment to the headmastership of the Sydney College. After leaving school he entered the office of Mr. Nichols, attorney and solicitor. Having served under articles for the requisite period, he was admitted May 10, 1845, as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court, and continued to practise in that branch of the profession for some years. In 1848 he began to write for the *Atlas* newspaper; in 1851 he was a contributor to the *Empire*, which had been recently started by Mr. Parkes. In 1848 Mr. Martin entered on his political career. He was elected to represent Cook and Westmoreland. His opponent petitioned against the election, and he was unseated; but when the new election came on Mr. Martin was re-elected without having to go to the poll. In 1851 he was again elected for Cook and Westmoreland, and continued for several years to represent that electorate. Amongst other services rendered by Mr. Martin during this period of his parliamentary career, was his initiation of the discussion which led to the establishment

of a branch of the Royal Mint in Sydney, and he persevered in that design until it came to a successful issue. On January 20, 1853, Mr. Martin married Isabella, daughter of Mr. W. Long, of Sydney. As an illustration of the direction which his patriotism took, his favourite railway policy was very characteristic. In order to drive back the Melbourne merchants from Riverina, he urged the extension, without delay, of the Southern Railway to the Murrumbidgee, at Narrandera, leaving the Western and Northern lines without extension beyond the present termini, until New South Wales had triumphed over Victoria and secured the trade of the South. In 1856, when the first Parliament under Responsible Government was summoned, Mr. Martin was elected by his former constituents for Cook and Westmoreland. Finding himself opposed by the principal conservatives of the day, he threw his powerful talents into the scale of the liberal party, then led by Mr. C. Cowper; and when the Donaldson Ministry was defeated, in August, 1856, Mr. Cowper appointed him Attorney-General in his first Administration. So strong, however, was the personal opposition of the conservatives to Mr Martin, that they carried a vote of censure on the Cowper Ministry, on the ground of his being a member of it. In defending himself on that occasion, Mr. Martin made one of the most demosthenic speeches ever delivered in this country. Shortly after this event he was called to the Bar, and speedily attained, in the minds of the learned Judges, as well as in public opinion, a position equal to that of his seniors in the profession. When the Parker-Donaldson Ministry was defeated, in September, 1857, and Mr. Cowper returned to office, Mr. Martin went in with him as Attorney-General; and those who had before objected to his appointment, no longer refused to recognise his title to that position. His most memorable achievement in that Administration was in securing the passing of the new Assessment Act, which made the squatters contribute more to the revenue. He resigned November 8, 1858. In the third Legislative Assembly, which was elected by manhood suffrage under the Electoral Law of 1858 and met August 30, 1859, Mr. Martin was one of the four representatives elected by East Sydney, his colleagues being Messrs. C. Cowper, John Black, and Henry Parkes. Mr. Martin came into office as Premier for the first time in October, 1863. He associated with himself Mr. W. Forster as Colonial Secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Eagar as Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Wilson as Minister for Lands, Mr. A. T. Holroyd as Minister for Works, and Mr. Peter Faucett (now Mr. Justice Faucett) as Solicitor-General. The Hon. J. H. Plunkett, then a Member of the Legislative Council, accepted the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council. The chief work undertaken by this Ministry was to place the finances of the country on a better footing; as shortly before they came into power it was announced by Mr. T. W. Smart, who had then lately been appointed Treasurer, that there was a deficiency of some £400,000. To meet this emergency, the Treasurer, in 1864, proposed a financial scheme of a protective character; it was, with a few alterations, passed by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council, and a dissolution of Parliament followed. The cry of "Free-Trade *versus* Protection" was raised through the country. Mr. Martin was returned for the Lachlan Electorate, but a large majority of the new members were elected as representatives of the Free-Trade party. The new Parliament met January 24, 1865: a "Want of Confidence" motion was moved by Mr. Cowper, and carried by a large majority. The Cowper Ministry which then succeeded failed to overcome the financial difficulties of the country in a manner satisfactory to Parliament; and in less than twelve months Mr. Martin was again called upon to form an Administration. The late Ministry had been defeated on a motion by Mr. Parkes; and although that gentleman had been previously opposed to Mr. Martin, they agreed to associate in the formation of a Government. Mr. Martin brought in his former colleagues, Messrs. Eagar and Wilson; and Mr. Parkes brought in his friend Mr. Byrnes, with whom he had cordially co-operated

on most public questions ever since they had been in the political arena. To these were added Mr. R. M. Isaacs, as Solicitor-General, and Mr. Joseph Docker, of the Upper House, as Postmaster-General. This was considered the strongest Ministry ever formed under Responsible Government in this country. It came into office January 22, 1866, and for two years was remarkably successful in maintaining a large majority, carrying measures of great importance. The principal of these was the Public Schools Act, which introduced a new era in the progress of general education throughout the colony. Their amended Municipalities Act also yielded large and salutary results. The great idea of this Administration was to abate the evils of popular ignorance, idleness, intemperance, and pauperism. Having by the Public Schools Act made provision for the extension of elementary education in all parts of the country, amongst the classes who appreciate education, they brought in measures for the establishment of Industrial Schools and Reformatories in order to meet the wants of neglected children and juvenile offenders. The Vernon Training School, and the Reformatory at Newcastle are the fruits of these measures. The Martin-Parkes Ministry had the honour of receiving H. R. H. Prince Alfred when he visited these colonies by direction of Her Majesty the Queen, and in commemoration of this, Mr. James Martin as Premier received the honour of knighthood. During Mr. Martin's Ministry, and through his determination, the idea of fortifying the harbour more effectually was first entertained. In the session of 1868 the Ministry resigned, and a new Government was formed by Mr. Robertson. Sir James Martin was again Premier and Attorney-General in 1870-2, when he associated with himself Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson. On November 19, 1873, he retired from Parliament, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, a position he now occupies.

M'CARTHY, Very Rev. Timothy, Dean, born at Ballinbarry, Cork, in 1828, and educated in Cork until 1844, when he was removed to Carlow College. He first intended to follow the legal profession, but afterwards turned his thoughts towards the Church, and with this object studied for five years; was ordained a priest of the R.C. Church in 1852. He arrived in Sydney in 1853, and was sent to the Northern districts, where he remained for ten years, when he was recalled to Sydney to recruit his health. He was soon afterwards sent to Carcoar, then infested by bushrangers, to use for good his influence amongst the people of the district, who were too much inclined to harbour them. After this he returned to Sydney, and was senior priest at St. Benedict's, until in 1872 he was appointed Dean of St. Mary's. He continued in the active discharge of his duties till June, 1877, when he left Sydney to enjoy some relaxation in Europe.

M'COY, Frederick, Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, son of Dr. S. M'Coy, a physician, was born in Dublin, educated for the medical profession, partly in that city, and subsequently at Cambridge. Whilst yet too young to be admitted to the profession, he accepted the offer of Sir Richard Griffith to make the palæontological investigations required for the Geological Map of Ireland for the Boundary Survey, and published the results of his examinations in two large quarto volumes, illustrated with numerous plates, chiefly from his own drawings; one entitled "Synopsis of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland," and the other, "Synopsis of the Silurian Fossils of Ireland," containing many hundred new discoveries. He was then invited by the late Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., and Sir Henry de la Bêche, to join the British Geological Survey then commenced; and after completing the maps of the districts geologically surveyed by him in the field, was appointed by Sir Robert Peel's Government as one of the first professors of the (new) Queen's University of Ireland, the Chair of Geology in the Northern College being assigned to him. During the vacations, he undertook, in conjunction with the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, the large work on "British Palæozoic Rocks and Fossils," based on the materials in the

Woodwardian Collection at Cambridge. Professor M'Coy's portion of this work was published as a thick quarto volume, just before his appointment by Sir J. Herschel to the first Professorship of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, where he has since continued to lecture on chemistry and mineralogy, botany, zoology, comparative anatomy, and geology; besides filling the offices of Director of the National Museum of Natural Science, and Palæontologist to the Geological Survey. His original discoveries in every branch of natural science, forming upwards of 100 essays, are printed in the "Annals of Natural History," and the proceedings of various scientific Societies; was elected one of the few honorary members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; is an honorary member of various other scientific bodies in different parts of the world. He was also created a Knight or Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emanuel. His "Prodromus of the Zoology and Palæontology of Victoria" is now in course of publication in numbers or decades of ten plates each, issued by the Government at short intervals.

M'CULLOCH, Sir James, Knt., was born in Glasgow, in 1819. There at an early age he devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, and entered the office of Messrs. J. D. Dennistoun and Co. He applied himself to business with commendable energy, and proved of so much use to the firm, that he was selected as their representative to open a new branch of their business in Victoria. He came out to Melbourne in 1853, by the steamship "Adelaide." The passage was one of unusual peril; for in the Bay of Biscay the vessel was found to be on fire. By great exertions the fire was subdued. The passage occupied 163 days. On his arrival, Mr. M'Culloch opened a branch of the business in Melbourne, with the title of Dennistoun, Brothers and Company. In 1854 he entered political life as a nominee Member of the former mixed Legislative Council, before the introduction of Responsible Government. When the new Constitution with Responsible Government was introduced, he was elected to the first Legislative Assembly for the Wimmera. So great an influence did he gain, that, on the defeat of the first O'Shanassy Ministry, he was sent for by the Governor to form a new Administration. He succeeded in so doing, and took for himself the office of Commissioner for Customs. That Ministry retained office for two years. At the general election of 1858, he was returned as Member for East Melbourne; and when the second O'Shanassy Ministry was defeated, in 1859, Mr. M'Culloch again took office, in the Nicholson Ministry. This time he held the position of Treasurer. When the Nicholson Ministry was overthrown, he left Victoria for a visit to the mother country. On his return to Victoria, he was elected to Parliament for Mornington, and has since been re-elected on several occasions by the same constituency. At the present time he represents Warrnambool. When the O'Shanassy-Duffy ministry was defeated in June, 1863, Mr. M'Culloch was again called upon to form a ministry. He formed a coalition with Mr. Heales, who had been his opponent in 1859; and waiving minor differences they formed from amongst their political friends the strongest Ministry hitherto known in Victoria. He was associated with Mr. Higinbotham, Mr. Michie, Mr. Francis, and other men of great influence, in the advocacy of Protection. Admitting the general principles of Free-Trade as a cosmopolitan system, these distinguished men held that, for a time, new countries require the aid of a protective system. During the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia, Mr. M'Culloch was Premier; and in consequence of his position, and the testimony of the Queen's representative as to his merits, he received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood, at the same time as Sir James Martin, then Premier of New South Wales. About ten years ago Sir J. M'Culloch joined Mr. Sellars in establishing the large business which bears their names. In April, 1870, Sir James M'Culloch formed his third Ministry, which lasted until June, 1871, when they were defeated, and Mr. Duffy became Premier. Soon after that event, Sir James M'Culloch again visited the mother country; and shortly after his return, on the defeat of

the Berry Government, in October, 1875, he formed a Ministry, which lasted from October 20th in that year to May 21, 1877.

M'DONNELL, Sir Richard Graves, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. 1838, and LL.D. in 1844; called to the Bar of Ireland, 1838, and of England, 1840; was Chief Justice of the Gambia from 1843 to 1847, and Governor until 1851; appointed Governor of St. Lucia 1852, and transferred to St. Vincent the same year; in 1855 was Governor of South Australia, in 1864 of Nova Scotia, and in 1865 of Hong Kong. He retired on a pension in 1872.

M'ENCROE, Ven. Archdeacon John, was born at Tullamane, near Cashel, December 26, 1795. In 1814 he entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; was ordained priest in 1819; in 1822 went on the American Mission, but returned in 1829 in ill health; he landed in Sydney June 10, 1832, and was placed in charge of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church, where he laboured until 1861, when he went to England to choose a Rector for St. John's College. He was made Dean and subsequently Archdeacon. He died, deeply regretted, August 22, 1868.

MEYMOTT, Frederick William, is the third son of John Gilbert Meymott, solicitor, London, and was born in Blackfriars Road, county Surrey, May 21, 1808. He was educated at Dr. May's Palace School, Enfield, Middlesex. Studied for the Bar, under Mr. Joseph Chitty, for five years. Commenced practice as a Special Pleader in 1831. Was called to the Bar in 1847, and went the Home Circuit. On April 10, 1848, at the time of the Chartist demonstration, he was called out as a special constable. In June, 1850, he left England, and arrived in New South Wales in October, commencing at once practice as a barrister. On August, 28, 1850, he was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman, in conjunction with the late C. K. Murray, Esq. On January 29, 1859, was appointed Crown Prosecutor, Southern District. On December 15, 1863, made Judge of the Southern District. On December 14, 1865, appointed Judge of the Northern District. He was also appointed Judge of the Metropolitan Court for the month of December, 1872, in the absence of Judge Simpson. He married January 31, 1866, Blanche, third daughter of the late John Wild, Esq., of Vanderville, near Picton. He resides at Ethelstone, Murrurundi.

M'FARLAND, Alfred, Judge, born April 24, 1824, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland. His father was a member of one of the earliest and most extensive firms of linen-bleachers who contributed so largely to the prosperity of that part of the North. He himself was educated at Foyle College and Belfast College; became a student of law at the Inn of Court, Dublin, in 1843, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1845. At the latter he was a pupil of Mr. Heathfield, the eminent equity draftsman; was called to the Bar of Ireland in Easter, 1847, joined the north-east circuit, and practised there for ten years in all the superior Courts at Dublin, and as a conveyancer and real property lawyer. He published, within a few years from his call to the Irish Bar, a book upon the "Principles and Practice of Pleading in Equity," which procured his first judicial appointment. He was then nominated by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and appointed by the Whig Government of 1857 to be Judge of the principal Civil and Criminal Courts of Western Australia. He remained in that colony for more than three years in the enjoyment of that office (serving under Sir Arthur Kennedy), but resigned it in March, 1861, came to New South Wales, and was appointed an Acting District Court Judge May 30th of that year; was made Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates in July of the same year; and in 1865 became one of the Metropolitan District Court Judges and Chairman of Quarter Sessions—a position which he exchanged, in 1869, for his present office of sole Judge of the Southern District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. Whilst holding these various offices, he consolidated and amended (at the request of different Attorney-Generals) all our Insolvency Acts, District Court Acts and Mining Acts, and has been an earnest advocate

of reform in the various departments of our legal and judicial systems. He is also the author of a successful little work descriptive of the climate, soil, early history, products, capabilities, sports and pastimes of Illawarra and Manaro, as well as a frequent contributor to the literary columns of the leading journals of Sydney.

M'GOWAN, SAMUEL WALKER, is the eldest son of the late Samuel M'Gowan, of Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and was born January 4, 1829. He was educated at the Grammar School, Kingston, and intended for the legal profession; studied law, at Toronto, from 1843 to 1847. In the latter year, on the death of his father, he attended lectures on natural science and studied telegraphy. He was in the service of different Telegraph Companies in America until the end of 1852, when he migrated to Australia, and landed in Melbourne in 1853, with the design of establishing private telegraphs; but the Government determining to assume the proprietary he tendered for the construction of a telegraph line between Melbourne and Williamstown in September, 1853. In 1854 the Telegraph Statute was passed, and the Electric Telegraph department thus established was placed under his charge, and during the next 15 years he introduced the existing Telegraphic system. In 1869 the Telegraph and Postal departments were amalgamated, and he was made Inspector of Post and Telegraph Service. He is now Deputy Postmaster-General. He married, June 30, 1857, Annie, eldest daughter of Major Benson, of Kingston, Ontario, and has two sons and two daughters.

MICHIE, SIR ARCHIBALD, K.C.M.G., was born in London. He was called to the Bar in 1838, and in 1839 came out to Sydney, at first acting as law reporter to the Press. As professional work and success came to him he withdrew from this employment. After paying a visit to England in 1852 he settled in Melbourne and was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council. He purchased the *Herald* in 1854, but it did not turn out a commercial success; he sold out in 1856. In the same year he was elected for the City of Melbourne, and in 1857 was appointed Attorney-General. He retired from Parliament for a time in 1861, but was elected for Polworth and Grenville in 1863, and took office as Minister for Justice. He retired however in 1866, but in 1870 was again made Attorney-General, which post he held until the following year. In 1872 he visited Europe on account of his health, and when he returned in 1873 was appointed Agent-General for the colony, with a salary of £2,000 per annum and allowances of £462. He resigned this office in 1879.

MILES, WILLIAM, M.L.A., was born at Hails Quarry, near Edinburgh, in 1817. He emigrated to New South Wales in 1838; came out with promise of Government employment, but preferred to take an engagement with Mr. W. H. Chapman, and went to his stations on the Macleay River, of which he soon had charge. In 1852 he commenced squatting on his own account on the Dawson River. In 1865 he was returned for Maranoa, which he continued to represent till 1874, when he was elected for Carnarvon. He was Colonial Secretary for Queensland, in the Thorn-Douglas Ministry of 1876, but was transferred on November 7, 1877, to the charge of the Public Works Department, which he resigned, February 6, 1878.

MILFORD, SAMUEL FREDERICK, born at Exeter, England, September 16, 1797, the eldest son of Samuel Frederick Milford, of Heavitree, for many years Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Devon. He received his preliminary education at the High School, Exeter, and afterwards graduated as Master of Arts at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, and practised his profession at Bristol for several years, where he held the appointment of Judge of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court. In the years 1840–41, and during the winter seasons, he suffered much from catarrh and bronchitis, and, acting on the advice of his physician, was induced to seek an appointment in Australia. Through the influence of his cousin, Sir William Follett, the then Attorney-General of England, he was appointed Master-in-Equity of New South

Wales, and left London September, 1842, for Sydney. He landed January 1, 1843, and shortly afterwards was installed in his office as Master-in-Equity, which he held together with that of Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates until his appointment as Resident Judge in the district of Moreton Bay January, 1856; thence he returned to Sydney February, 1859, and from that time until his death, which took place May 26, 1865, was engaged in the active and responsible duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court. He held also during this period the offices of Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty and Primary Judge in Equity. He was a just Judge. In common law he was less distinguished than in the Equity and other branches of the Court's jurisdiction which were under his peculiar charge, with which he was thoroughly familiar. By dint of close application he—as far as the system would allow of it—relieved the Court of Equity from the reproaches of delay and costliness which were so generally attached to it. His judgments followed speedily on the arguments of each case, yet were so carefully considered that they were seldom shaken on the appeals to the full Court which almost invariably followed. In his social position as a gentleman, no one stood higher. His kindness of heart and uniform courtesy won for him the esteem and respect of all who knew him. Some two months before his death he had a severe attack of bronchitis in Sydney which necessitated confinement to his room for some days. He had however by no means recovered when, the Assizes taking place at Maitland, he was called upon to preside there. Much against the advice of his medical attendants and brother Judges, and much weakened by illness and overwork, he left Sydney, lest the business of the country should be delayed by his absence, an attention to duty which, increasing the complaint from which he was suffering, hastened his death about six weeks later. On the news of his decease becoming known, a public funeral was ordered in honour of his memory, and to the same end, the Bar erected a memorial window in St. Andrew's Cathedral. Mr. Milford left a widow and six children, the former and two of the latter being since deceased. His surviving children are, Mrs. Callaghan, widow of the late Judge Callaghan, Major-General Sussex Milford, Dr. Milford, and Mr. Henry Milford, solicitor, of Rockhampton, Queensland.

M'ILWRAITH, JOHN, was born in Ayr, May 26, 1828, educated at the local schools, and brought up as a plumber. He came out to Melbourne in 1853, and after being for a short time at the Diggings set up in that city in his own trade. In 1835 he started Lead Works, and in 1860 went to England and brought out rolling machinery for sheet lead. In 1876 he again visited England *viâ* America, having the appointment of Honorary Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition. He had plans drafted of the machinery he required, availing himself of American improvements which he caused to be manufactured at Ayr, and his new works are just erected. In 1876 and 1877 he received medals for his manufactures from the Intercolonial Exhibition. He was Mayor of Melbourne 1874-5.

M'ILWRAITH, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., was born in Ayr in 1835, educated at that city and at Glasgow College. Arrived in Melbourne in 1855, and was Civil Engineer to the Government Railways, and to Cornish and Bruce. He conducted (to a successful issue) almost solely the case for his principals in Cornish and Bruce *v.* the Government of Victoria. In 1861 engaged in squatting pursuits in Queensland, and settled there in 1870. Represented for many years the Maranoa, in the Legislative Assembly; joined the Macalister Government, as Minister for Works, but shortly afterwards resigned. In 1878 was elected for Mulgrave, and on the defeat of the Douglas Ministry on January 16, 1879, he formed a new Government, of which he is Premier.

MITCHELL, SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, D.C.L., born in Stirlingshire, June 16, 1792, joined the Army in Portugal in 1808 as a volunteer; obtained his commission June 24, 1811, and received the Peninsula medal and five clasps for his services during the war. He was specially commissioned to survey the battle-fields, and his

models, &c., are much admired. In 1827 he was appointed to survey Eastern Australia, and his map, in three sheets, was published in 1835. In 1831 he made his first journey northward; in this he discovered the Namoi, Gwydir, and Karaula. In 1835 he started on his second expedition, to explore the course of the Darling. In 1836 he started on his third expedition, being the first to penetrate into that portion of the country, to which he gave the name of *Australia Felix*, and found the Hentys already established on its southern border, at Portland. He went to England on leave, and published in two volumes his account of these three expeditions. In 1839 he was knighted, and made a D.C.L. of Oxford. In 1840 he returned to Sydney; in 1844 he was elected for Port Phillip, but on its being intimated that his vote as a Government officer was required to be given in favour of the Government, he resigned his seat. In 1845 he started on his fourth expedition, to explore tropical Australia, in which he explored the Balonne, and discovered Fitzroy Downs, the Maranoa, the Belyando, the Warrego, and the Victoria. In 1851 he was sent to report on the Bathurst goldfields. On his first visit to England he had taken with him a large collection of specimens, amongst which was the first gold given him by the shepherd Macgregor, and the first diamond discovered in the country, presented to him by Mr. Thomas Hale. In 1853 he again visited England, and patented the boomerang propeller for steamers; he published a trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson, and a translation of "The Lusiad" by Camöens. He married, in 1818, the eldest daughter of General Blunt. He died at his residence, Carthona, Darling Point, October 5, 1855. [*See* EXPLORATIONS.]

MITCHELL, LADY (Knight's widow), eldest daughter of General Blunt, Colonel of the 66th Foot. Married, 1818, Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, D.C.L., who died 1855. Resides in Macleay-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

MITCHELL, RODERICK, second son of Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, born at Sandhurst, January 26, 1824, was educated by Mr. Cape and Mr. Bowles, and in 1838 went to study at the University of Durham as an engineer. He passed his examination as a surveyor in a highly creditable manner; was employed in surveying the coast range to the north of New England; made a Magistrate and Commissioner of Crown Lands for Liverpool Plains. The good terms on which he existed with the aboriginals were extremely useful to his father's exploring expedition to the North, and the same circumstance caused him to be appointed to command the projected expedition in search of Leichhardt, but in the passage from Newcastle he fell overboard and was drowned, August 28, 1852.

MITCHELL, HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY FANCOURT, M.L.C., KT.-BACHELOR (1875), President of the Victorian Legislative Council, son of Rev. George Mitchell, Vicar of St. Mary's and All Saints, Leicester, and Chaplain to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. He arrived in Tasmania at a very early age, and for a time filled the office of Acting Colonial Secretary.. Came to Victoria (then Port Phillip) about 1840, and engaged in squatting pursuits, taking up country in the neighbourhood of Kyneton. At the time of the first gold discoveries, when the police were in a very disorganised state, Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe offered him the Chief Commissionership of Police, with almost unlimited powers of action, and the result was that after a time a tolerably efficient force was created. He introduced the cadet system, by promising a number of dashing young fellows commissions and outfits as police cadets, on their passing through a successful probation in hunting bushrangers and doing escort duty, &c. Bushranging was by this means, to a great extent stamped out. Captain (now Sir) Charles Macmahon was appointed by the Chief Commissioner as head of the city police, and on Mr. Mitchell going home on leave of absence, Captain Macmahon succeeded him as Acting Chief Commissioner. On his return in September, 1856, he entered political life, and was elected to the Legislative Council as one of the five original Members for the North-western Province, and is still a Member for the same Province, having been several times re-elected on acceptance

of office and on retirement by rotation. He was Postmaster-General from April, 1857, to March, 1858, during which time his long official training and experience enabled him to effect an almost total reorganisation of the department. He was Commissioner for Railways from December, 1861, until June, 1863. In March, 1869, he was elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, and retained that office until the retirement of Sir James Palmer from the Presidency, consequent on the vacation of his seat for the Western Province by effluxion of time, and in October, 1870, Mr. Mitchell was elected President. In 1875 he received the honour of knighthood.

M'LAREN, DAVID, first Manager of the South Australian Company, Adelaide, was born in 1786, in Perth, Scotland, and after attending a private school was educated at the Glasgow University. Owing to heavy losses sustained by his father he entered into business comparatively late in life, and was appointed by the interest of Mr. G. F. Angas to the managership of the South Australian Company, which at that time included the business of the Bank of South Australia as well as the land and stock, shipping and commercial business of the Company. He arrived in the colony by the barque "South Australian" in 1837. The first wharf at Port Adelaide was commenced by him and still bears his name. In 1840 he resigned the management of the Company.

M'LERIE, JOHN, was born in Ayrshire, in the year 1809, and educated at Caithness; whilst a young man entered the Fusileer Guards as a private. During his early service he was appointed an orderly clerk in the War Office, and subsequently, in 1838, he was promoted to an Ensigncy, and was attached as Adjutant to the 58th regiment, just returned from India: he successfully restored its discipline and efficiency. In 1844 he came out to Tasmania, and then to Sydney; in 1845 distinguished himself in the Maori war. In 1847, on his return to Sydney, he left the Army to be Paymaster and Adjutant of the Mounted Patrol. In 1849 he was principal Gaoler at Darlinghurst, and, in 1850, Police Magistrate of Sydney and Superintendent of Police. In 1856 he was appointed Inspector-General of Police. In this position he re-organised the Force, and eventually succeeded in the suppression of bushranging. He died after a short illness, October 6, 1874.

M'MILLAN, ANGUS, the discoverer of Gippsland, was born at Glenbrittle, Skye, in 1810; arrived in Sydney in 1830. Resided on several stations—notably, Mr. M'Farlane's and Mr. M'Alister's, Currawang, Manaro. He started on May 1, 1839, from Currawang and discovered Gippsland Lakes, from the top of a mountain which he named Mount M'Leod (now Haystack). He returned to Currawang, and again started with a party provided by M'Farlane and M'Alister, thoroughly exploring the country he had discovered, and named the Nicholson, Mitchell, Avon, M'Alister, Thomson, Glengarry, and Tangil Rivers, calling the country "Caledonia Australis."

MOLESWORTH, HON. ROBERT, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, a son of Hukman Blaney Molesworth, Esq., a cadet of the family of Viscount Molesworth, of Swords county, Dublin, was born in Dublin, November 3, 1816; educated there, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained a scholarship, and was second for the gold medal and other honours; was called to the Bar 1828; joined the Munster Circuit, and practised in the Courts until 1852, when he emigrated to Adelaide; in the year following he went to Melbourne, and was at once admitted to the Victorian Bar; in that year he was for a short time Acting Chief Justice, during the absence, on leave, of Sir William A'Beckett, and became Solicitor-General January 4, 1854; was created a Judge, June 17, 1856, and has since presided over the Equity Court.

MOORE, CHARLES, was born in Dundee, in 1820, and educated there until 1834, and afterwards at Dublin; was appointed Botanist to the Ordnance Geological Survey of Ireland, and retained the office until the department was disbanded; obtained his botanical education at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and in Dublin. In 1847, received his present

appointment as Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney; arrived in the colony Jan. 14, 1848; visited Europe a few years ago; published many valuable reports.

MOORHOUSE, RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1826, son of a highly respected merchant in that town; was primarily educated by a private tutor, and afterwards entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated senior optime in 1853, and was ordained in the same year. He next acted as a curate of St. Neots, and in 1855 returned to Sheffield as curate to Dr. Sale, whose daughter he married in 1861. Dr. Moorhouse soon afterwards became curate to Canon Harvey, rector of Hornsey; and in 1862 was appointed to the incumbency of St. John's, Fitzroy-square. Three years later he was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge, and in 1867 was promoted to the highly important vicarage of Paddington, where he exercised a very unusual amount of influence, and was productive of a large amount of good. In the following year he became rural dean of Paddington, and in 1874 had the distinguished honour of acting as Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen; also became a prebendary of St. Paul's. He had previously been Warburtonian lecturer, and several times preached before the University of Cambridge. Early in 1875, Dr. Moorhouse was appointed to succeed Dr. Perry as Bishop of Melbourne, on the resignation of that prelate. He was most cordially received in Melbourne, where his undoubted talent was at once recognised, and he has become a great favourite all over the colony. In a recent series of lectures delivered by him in Melbourne, on "Messianic Prophecies," he evinced deep biblical reading and very thoughtful study. He has several times appeared in print, and amongst the more important of his publications may be mentioned "Nature and Revelation," "Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge," 1861; "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Subject of Growth in Wisdom;" "Hulsean Lectures," 1865; "Three Lectures delivered before the Cambridge University," 1870. He is a powerful preacher and a most eloquent lecturer; his sermons are attended by members of various religious denominations, and his lectures command general attention for their broad views and liberal spirit. He has written some powerful and liberal addresses on theatrical and other public amusements. His recently delivered address (1879) on the opening of the Public Library and Picture Gallery on Sundays was a masterly piece of oratory.

MOREHEAD, BOYD DUNLOP, M.L.A., was born in Sydney, August, 1843; educated by Mr. Cape, Rev. W. H. Langley, and at the Sydney Grammar School. Was in England for twelve months in 1858 and 1859. He matriculated at the Sydney University in 1860, and was then for more than three years a clerk in the Bank of New South Wales. He then took to bush life. In 1866 he went to Queensland, and was Inspector of Stations for the Scottish Australian Investment Company until the end of 1873, when he started in business in Brisbane. In 1871 he was returned for the Mitchell district, Queensland (in the squatting interest), which he still represents.

MORGAN, HON. WILLIAM, arrived in South Australia, February, 1849, since which time he has been principally engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was first elected to the Legislative Council in 1867, being second on the poll. He has taken an active part in the deliberations of that body, and has had considerable influence in its conduct of business. In 1871 he was appointed by the Government of that day one of the Conference to represent South Australia in Melbourne, the object of the Conference being to agree amongst the various Australian Colonies on some united plan for a mail service with Great Britain, and to agree to a treaty between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, on the subject of the Murray duties. On the defeat of the Blythe Ministry, in June, 1875, he joined Mr. Boucaut as Chief Secretary, and took an active part in propounding the public works policy of that gentleman;—a policy which is still being advantageously carried into effect. In consequence of the demands, at that time, of his private business, Mr. Morgan resigned the Chief

Secretaryship of the first Boucaut Ministry in March 1876. During the recent dispute between the late Chief Secretary (Sir Henry Ayers) and the Legislative Council, Mr. Morgan was appointed by the Members leader of the House, and on the resignation of the Colton Ministry, in consequence of an adverse vote in the House of Assembly, Mr. Morgan after some deliberation joined Mr. Boucaut as Chief Secretary, in the formation of the Boucaut Ministry. On Sept. 27, 1878, Mr. Boucaut resigned and accepted the office of Chief Justice, and the Ministry was reconstructed, Mr. Morgan becoming Premier and retaining the Chief Secretaryship.

MORPHETT, Sir John, Knt., Adelaide, South Australia, born May 4, 1809, in London, where he was educated in private schools. At the age of 27, he left England for the newly established Colony of South Australia, and landed from the barque "Cygnet" September 11, 1836. For some years Mr. Morphett engaged in mercantile business. On the establishment of the first Legislative Council for the colony, he was, June 15, 1843, nominated by the Crown as one of its Members. In 1851, under the change of Constitution, when the Council was formed partly of elective Members, Mr. Morphett again took his seat as one of the nominees of the Crown, and in the same year was elected to the Speaker's Chair. On the establishment of the new Constitution, giving Representative Government to the colony in 1857, Mr. Morphett was elected a Member of the Legislative Council (the Upper House) by the votes of the electors, for eight years; was re-elected in 1865, and appointed President of the Council on the retirement of Sir James Hurtle Fisher. He held office until 1873, when he retired by effluxion of time and did not seek re-election. He received the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty in the year 1870. Sir John Morphett has for many years been one of the leading public men of South Australia, and amongst other things is a great patron of the turf.

MORRIS, Henry Thomas, J.P., Aulaby, South Australia, born at Gravesend, in 1823, was educated at the Commercial School in that town. He arrived in the colony on Dec. 28, 1836, in H. M. S. "Buffalo" with his uncle, Captain John Hindmarsh, R. N., the first Governor of South Australia, and was present at the proclamation of the colony as a British Province on the same day. For the two following years he completed his studies under the Rev. T. Q. Stow, in company with that gentleman's sons, the late Judge Stow and his brothers. In 1843 he took up land at Encounter Bay and established a cattle station, and was afterwards a pioneer settler at Guichen Bay, where he also had a cattle station, which he sold in 1850, and went to the California diggings, whence he returned in 1853, and in the following year was appointed Government Inspector of Sheep. In 1855 he was promoted to the Chief Inspectorship, which office he held for thirteen years. During that time he had the satisfaction, by skilful management and untiring energy in carrying out his duties, of entirely freeing the flocks of the colony from scab. In 1863 he received from over eighty of the principal squatters a testimonial accompanied by a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed, and a purse of 600 sovereigns. During his tenure of office he was specially appointed by the Government to value all the runs under lease in the colony, the previous valuation by Colonel Freeling the Surveyor General not having been considered satisfactory. This was a very difficult and arduous task, involving journeys of 6,500 miles, chiefly on horseback, which was accomplished in thirteen months. For this service Parliament voted him the sum of £400. Mr. Morris has held several other important public positions, Member of the Central Board of Main Roads, first Chairman of the Midland district of Main Roads,—a position he still holds; first Chairman of the Hamilton District Council, and also of the Julia District Council, which appointment he also retains; member of the Board of Advice under the Education Board; for many years President of the Kapunda and Light Agricultural Society. He has been repeatedly asked to come forward to represent a constituency in Parliament, but has always declined. In 1865

he undertook the management of the property of F. H. Dutton, Esq. at Aulaby, one of the finest estates in South Australia, comprising nearly 80,000 acres of purchased land and 60,000 sheep, besides an extensive run near Lake Eyre. Mr. Morris still holds this appointment, and resides at Aulaby.

MORT, THOMAS SUTCLIFFE, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, December 23, 1816. At an early age he entered the warehouse of Messrs. A. and S. Henry, of Manchester, and was recommended by that firm, on application being made to them for a trustworthy young clerk, to be sent to Australia. He arrived in Sydney in 1838, under engagement to Aspinwall, Brown and Co. From this time to that of his death, in 1878, Mr. Mort was more or less identified with nearly every movement for the advancement of New South Wales, and by his business talents, indomitable enterprise, public spirit, and high character, exercised a great power for the general good. Down to 1843, Mr. Mort remained in the employment of the firm we have named, and of their successors, Gosling, Brown, and Co., acting as clerk and salesman. In 1841. Mr. Mort ventured upon his first speculation of any consequence, becoming a shareholder in the "Hunter River Steam Navigation Company." This afterwards became the "Australasian Steam Navigation Company," and another Hunter River Company was started, retaining the old title. In 1843 the terrible commercial crisis which had set in proved fatal to his employers, and Mort was left to face the world afresh. With many assurances of support, he determined to begin business as an auctioneer. Withdrawing himself from society, he devoted all his energies to his new avocation, working for a long time at the rate of fifteen and even eighteen hours a day. Yet his love of gardening, which afterwards found scope in the beautiful grounds of Greenoaks, impelled him to give many a half-hour by candlelight to a small plot in front of his cottage at Double Bay. Mr. Mort soon put his business on a very comprehensive basis, and to him belongs the credit of establishing the first public wool sales in Australia. In 1846, his increasing success enabled him to buy two or three sandhills at Darling Point, upon which he began to try his talent for landscape gardening and horticulture, then new to Sydney. The visitor now sees in the spacious lawns and noble terraces of Greenoaks, clad in richest verdure, and adorned with choice plants and trees, a triumph of taste which few colonial residences can surpass. In 1849, the project of making the first railway in the colony—from Sydney to Parramatta—was mooted, and Mr. Mort became one of the promoters. In 1851, the discovery of gold near Bathurst brought a great change in Australian affairs. Mr. Mort foresaw that, eventually, the staple industry would command better markets than ever. His advice saved the fortunes of many who would have sold out at any price, and made the fortunes of many others whom he persuaded to invest in pastoral properties. At the same time, Mr. Mort entered with the greatest energy into many new openings for enterprise. He formed the first Company for the working of auriferous lands. It was called "The Great Nugget Vein Mining Company." When the shareholders became dissatisfied, he called them together, and offered to take their shares off their hands. Such was the confidence felt in him, that those present refused to be released from their liability. Mr. Mort's fine commercial capability and activity had now placed him at the head of a business of the first magnitude, known as Mort and Company. His talent as a financier was in those eventful times tasked to the utmost. In 1863 amongst other useful projects, he promoted the introduction of steam-vessels for the harbour and coasting trade. Mr. Mort also commenced excavations for a dock, which were extended until there was constructed what is now the largest private dry dock in the Southern hemisphere. It is situated at the head of Waterview Bay, in Port Jackson, and is almost 400 feet in length, being entirely cut out of the solid rock. In connection with it there are the most extensive engineering works in the colony, with "workshops covering an area of five acres, in which when at full work 700 hands are employed

in the iron and brass foundries, boiler, locomotive, engine, and shipbuilding works, comprised in this important concern. Most of the locomotives supplied to the Government have come out of this establishment. The steamer "Governor Blackall," of 500 tons, was also constructed and entirely fitted out for the Government of Queensland; and the steamers "Thetis," "Ajax," and "Captain Cook" for New South Wales." The whole of the property is now vested in the "Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Limited," in which the founder sank nearly £100,000 of his capital. In 1873, Mr. Mort endeavoured to persuade his workmen to become his fellow-shareholders on very favourable terms, his purpose, as expressed by himself, being "that I as capitalist, and you as workers, should be bound together by a common tie, with the cords of a common interest." Nearly all the foremen became shareholders. In 1856, in conjunction with Mr. John Hawdon, whom he bought out in 1860, Mr. Mort proceeded to grapple with the most difficult and vital problem of Australian progress—rural settlement—buying about 14,000 acres of land in the district of Moruya, 212 miles south of Sydney, on the Tuross River, and near the coast. This estate, upon which Mr. Mort spent from time to time upwards of £100,000, is called "Bodalla." It carries on the most extensive dairying operations in the colonies, and gives steady employment to quite a village on the property. The best English grasses have been laid down, and have taken kindly to the soil. Bodalla cheese and bacon are placed on a par with the "best English," and the demand is always greater than the supply, though this is considerable. The returns are very large, and the investment yields a handsome profit. This model estate is proving of immense public advantage, being imitated by many who make useful farmers when a pioneer has shown them the way. The beauty of Bodalla, which now includes an area of 38,000 acres, has often been extolled by visitors from all parts of the world. This was the favourite resort of Mr. Mort in the later years of his life. He was always happy in devising new improvements, and in promoting the welfare of the population who lived upon the fruits of his enterprise. Here he breathed his last, and here in a spot selected by himself, he was interred, amidst the grief of his family, and the tears of hundreds of his dependants. The intense strain upon Mr. Mort's powers, during the six or seven years after the gold discovery, made it necessary that he should seek rest and change of scene, and in 1857 he sailed for England, where he remained until 1859, living very quietly. During that visit, Mr. Mort gathered a collection of paintings by a variety of the old masters, which upon his return to the colony, were arranged in the picture gallery of Greenoaks, and thrown open to the public. He also from this time devoted much attention to the introduction of various rural industries, such as the cultivation of silk, cotton, and sugar. Upon the last-named he spent nearly £20,000. From 1859 to 1863 he was much harassed by an action at law which was known as the case of "Wentworth *v.* Lloyd," arising out of the sale of some stations by plaintiff to defendant, through Mr. Mort. Mr. Wentworth moved to have the sale declared void, on the ground that the auctioneer took an interest in it not previously known to the vendor. Mr. Mort's defence was, that his share in the purchase was well known to Mr. Wentworth, and publicly also at the time. After close contentions in the local Courts, the cause came before the Master of the Rolls, in England, who, on April 17, 1863, delivered judgment for the defendant, Lloyd, entirely clearing Mr. Mort from the imputation raised against him. During 1862 and 1863 Mr. Mort took a leading part in the formation of the afterwards celebrated Peak Downs (Queensland) Copper-mining Company, and the Waratah Coal-mining Company (Newcastle, N.S.W.) The former has yielded copper worth considerably more than £1,000,000 sterling, and the latter is now one of the largest collieries in Australia. In 1867 Mr. Mort became a partner in the "Munn's Maizena" factory. The last great project of Mr. Mort's life was the transport of fresh beef and mutton from Australian pastures to the meat markets of Europe. In this

venture the capital of Mr. Mort was joined to the scientific ability of Mr. E. D. Nicolle, with whom he had previously established Ice-works in Sydney. In 1843, Mr. Mort tried to establish an export trade in beef cured in the ordinary way. The project now was to land the meat as sound and fresh, and natural in appearance, as if it had been killed at the place of delivery. Mr. Mort's knowledge of the prospects of pastoral industry enabled him to forecast a magnificent future for a trade of this sort. Mr. Nicolle's experiments were constant, and he received from Mr. Mort a generous confidence which placed all this gentleman's resources at his disposal. The first point was to invent a cheap means of producing artificial cold, and this difficulty was after many trials overcome by the experimentalists in discovering the possibility of the repeated use of the same ammonia. In this respect also Messrs. Mort and Nicolle went ahead of European science. According to the first authorities in the old world, "meat frozen was meat spoiled." But partial freezing, it was found, would never do, the meat became so rapidly bad when exposed. Mr. Nicolle at last demonstrated that in Australia at any rate, meat could be thoroughly frozen,—that its quality was not thus injured,—and that it kept longer after thawing than did other meat after being killed. This was another decided advance upon old world science. Feeling convinced that the results of Mr. Nicolle's experiments in this particular had made the project practicable, Mr. Mort entered upon it with enthusiasm. A large establishment rose upon the margin of Darling Harbour, in a southern extremity of Port Jackson, and it was connected with the Government railways. Costly machinery, in duplicate, was erected, and the "freezing chamber" was covered with five miles of iron piping, through which the liquid ammonia was kept in circulation. A series of most interesting experiments showed that the freezing power could be successfully applied to game, fish, and various sorts of fruit, as well as live stock; and it was a novel sensation to find oneself suddenly transferred from the sultry atmosphere of an Australian summer's day into a region of ice and snow, abounding in oxen and sheep, poultry, wild game, and fish, butter and milk, all as hard as rock, their natural qualities kept in complete suspension until the time should come to thaw, cook, and consume them. The belief that the process injured their quality was shown over and over again to be unfounded. Mr. Mort then erected slaughter-houses in the Lithgow Valley, amongst the Blue Mountains, on the Great Western Line of Railway, 96 miles from Sydney. This site was chosen to save the cattle the journey over the mountains, which much injured their quality. The buildings and yards were on the most complete plan conceivable. When both establishments were finished Mr. Mort invited, on September 2, 1875, a large number of colonists to an excursion to Lithgow Valley, beginning with an inspection of the freezing works at Darling Harbour. The party proceeded by special train from the freezing works to the Valley, and there sat down to a luncheon composed of varieties of fish, game, and meat, all of which had been frozen for considerable periods before being cooked. The whole repast was a thorough success, and congratulations were showered upon the Chairman and Mr. Nicolle from all sides. The Premier, Mr. John Robertson, made a speech full of laudation on the undertaking. Mr. John Hay proposed "Success to the enterprise," in terms similarly enthusiastic. In replying to these congratulatory speeches, Mr. Mort said—"There shall be no more waste! Yes, gentlemen, I now feel that the time has arrived, or at all events is not far distant, when the various portions of the earth will give forth their products for the use of each and all; that the over-abundance of one country shall make up for the deficiency of another; the super-abundance of the year of plenty serving for the scant harvests of its successor, for cold arrests all change (cheers). Science has drawn aside the veil, and the plan stands revealed. Faraday's magic wand gave the key-note, and invention has done the rest (cheers). Climate, seasons, plenty, scarcity, distance will all shake hands, and out of the

commingling will come enough for all; for 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' and it is certainly within the compass of man to ensure that all His people shall be partakers of that fulness." (Continued cheers). Some time after this the final stage was attempted, the "Northam" being fitted up for the reception of a cargo of frozen beef and mutton for the London market. The squatters of the Colonies subscribed £20,000 towards the experiment, Mr. Mort having already sunk in the enterprise about £80,000. Unfortunately Mr. Nicolle failed for a time in the last of a brilliant series of inventions, for the metal of the machinery proved unable to withstand the action of the chemical agent employed. The exhaustion of a life of enormous activity, a previous severe illness, and this bitter disappointment, left Mr. Mort unable to grapple again with the undertaking so near his heart, that had been brought to the brink of success which others will now be able to realise. As it is, the works at Darling Harbour continue to supply Sydney with ice, the machinery making the maximum result of unit of cold for unit of heat, one ton of fuel producing from 20 to 25 tons of ice. Mr. Mort also took advantage of the connection of the works with the railway, to establish a daily supply of pure country milk, at the lowest possible rates, and this has effected a great reform, reducing the price and increasing the quality of this article of daily necessity. He had also arranged for a depôt of "cooked dishes," that would bring the best cookery, and a variety of wholesome food within the reach of the working classes. Whilst staying at Bodalla, a few months after the break-down of the machinery put on board the "Northam," Mr. Mort caught a cold at a funeral, and after a severe illness he died peacefully on May 9, 1878, in his 63rd year. He was buried in the heart of the beautiful homestead which he had created amidst the wilds of Broulee. Mr. Mort was the founder of the Funeral Reform Association of New South Wales, and, in accordance with his wishes, his burial was ordered in the simplest fashion. The sad event inspired the whole community with sorrow. He was widely mourned as the noblest of citizens and the best of colonists. With one accord the Press enlarged upon his services and worth. One of the most influential gatherings ever assembled in Sydney determined to perpetuate his memory, and it was decided to erect a statue. Enough money was soon raised, and the work has been entrusted to Mr. Connolly, of Florence. This will be the first statue erected to a "plain citizen" at the antipodes. The working men of Sydney also met and resolved to subscribe for a memorial of their own, in remembrance of "the greatest benefactor the working classes in this country ever had." Mr. Mort often wrote to the newspapers on matters of general concern, and was a good speaker, although he avoided the platform as much as possible. His sphere was rather in deeds than in words, as many churches, schools, public societies, charities, and hundreds of grateful families can testify. For a man of so much world-wisdom, Mr. Mort showed remarkable confidence in the integrity of others, and this, with his affable manners and unaffected zeal for their welfare, endeared him to the large bodies of workmen whom he employed. He was twice married, first in 1841 to Miss Laidley, who died in 1869; and secondly to Miss Macaulay, who survives him. By the first marriage there were five sons and two daughters, and by the second two sons, all of whom are alive.

MUELLER, Baron Ferdinand von, C.M.G., M.D., P.H.D., F.R.S., was born in Rostock, on the Baltic Sea, in 1825. He studied in Kiel, and went to South Australia to seek a warmer clime against the effects of hereditary phthisis. Having been engaged previously for seven years in the investigation of the plants of Schleswig and Holstein, he followed the same pursuit with ardour in Australia, and traversed nearly all the settled districts of the colony until 1852, when he accepted the position of Government Botanist. From 1853 to 1855 he travelled extensively for botanic investigations, chiefly through the colonial territory, instituting also many geographic explorations in the then largely untraversed Australian Alps. In 1855 and 1856 he accompanied, as Naturalist,

Mr. A. C. Gregory during his seventeen months' expedition through tropical Australia, and returned to Melbourne to assume the Directorship of the Botanical Gardens, which he soon raised to one of the leading, amongst similar, institutions of the globe. The first palm-house in Australia was built by him in 1858; he was the first to raise the great *Victoria Regia* water-lily; he reared foreign forest trees by hundreds of thousands, so as subsequently to be distributed through the colonial public botanic institutions; he brought numerous new native resources before the great Exhibitions, of several of which, as far back as 1855, he was one of the local Commissioners. Meanwhile, he was engaged in writing extensive descriptive works on the plants of Australia, amongst which his "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ" (now ten volumes) was destined to be a receptacle of definitions of all the new plants which he himself or his correspondents discovered. It is the only work as yet written in Latin in Australia. He issued also an enlarged English edition of Wettstein's "Organic Chemistry of Plants"; also two volumes, largely illustrated, on the plants of Victoria; publications on the vegetable fossils of the gold-drifts, and a volume on industrial plants; and, irrespective of these, numerous smaller essays and reports, a list of which was recently given in an Australian scientific journal, amounting to 152 publications. In 1863 he joined Mr. Bentham, the greatest living phytographer, in a full elaboration of the universal flora of Australia, for which his material was larger than all others since Sir J. Banks's time. More than 100,000 specimens examined by him during seventeen successive years were transmitted with notes to Mr. Bentham for the seven volumes of this work, which is the first universal flora of any of the great divisions of the globe. On account of Mr. Bentham's advanced age, this work he is now continuing alone. His personal travels in Australia for botanical researches, on horseback and on foot, amount to 27,000 miles. Geographic pursuits have been fostered by him incessantly, though, trammelled by official local duties, he was, after 1856, prevented from sharing in the great geographic enterprises. A search for Dr. Leichhardt, under the direction of a ladies' committee, and the first two important expeditions of Mr. E. Giles, were called forth by him, and his return from the north coast principally gave rise to the first camel expeditions in Australia. Numerous Sovereigns have bestowed decorations on him, including the Commander Order of St. Isabella of Spain, and of St. Iago of Portugal. He was one of the first three in Australia who received the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the occasion of the celebration of the 25th marriage day of the King of Würtemberg and the sister of the Czar, he was raised to his hereditary rank. He is honorary or corresponding member of about 200 scientific unions, representing many branches of knowledge. A number of geographic features in Australia, including a river of very great length in Queensland, a mountain in Spitzbergen, a glacier in New Zealand, &c., bear his name. He initiated the extension of the planting of Eucalypti in the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, and in many other parts of the globe. The number of useful plants from abroad introduced by him into Australia is enormous, and this, like all his other labours, whether literary or horticultural, botanical, chemical, or geographical, has served not only the colony of Victoria, but also all the other settled portions of Australia.

MUIR, Thomas, one of the "Scotch Martyrs," born in Glasgow, 1765, of respectable parentage, was educated for the Bar, and admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1787. About 1790 an Association for bringing about a reform in Parliament by constitutional means had been formed in London, under the name of the "Friends of the People"; a branch was formed at Glasgow in 1792; of this Mr. Muir became a prominent member, but before being admitted, he, with the rest, subscribed to a declaration of adherence to the Government as by law established. The Glasgow Association reprinted and circulated the papers issued by the London Association. For this "offence" he was accused of sedition, and was tried before the High Court of

Justiciary, Edinburgh, August 30, 1793. Mr. Muir was convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation. The House of Commons was appealed to by Right Hon. William Adam, and the address he moved to the Crown was in an equally brilliant speech seconded by Mr. Fox, but the motion was defeated by the Government party. In September, 1794, Mr. Muir and his companions arrived in Sydney, and shortly afterwards purchased land on the Parramatta River, which he named Hunter's Hill (after his patrimonial estate in Scotland), a locality which still bears the name. The story of Mr. Muir's trials and sufferings caused a profound sensation amongst all lovers of liberty, in all parts of the world. In America, the great Washington interested himself in his behalf, and a project was formed to rescue him from captivity. A vessel called the "Otter" was fitted out at New York, under the command of Captain Dawes. She anchored at Port Jackson in January, 1796, and on February 11th Mr. Muir escaped in her; the vessel was wrecked on the west coast of North America, and all on board except Mr. Muir and two sailors were drowned; he travelled on foot 4,000 miles, reaching Panama, but fell into the hands of the Spaniards. On being conveyed to Europe, the Spanish vessels were captured by the English; during the encounter Mr. Muir was severely wounded, and was sent to the hospital atCadiz. At the invitation of the French Government he proceeded to Paris; was entertained on his way at a banquet, at Bordeaux, by 500 French gentlemen, who had heard his story; reached Paris February 4, 1798, and died at Chantilly, near that city, September 27, 1798.

MULLIGAN, JAMES VENTURE, born February 13, 1837, county Down, came to Melbourne, from Ireland, in 1859, and was anxious to join the exploring expedition of Burke and Wills, but was disappointed. He afterwards came to New South Wales, and spent some time on the Peel River Gold-field; thence went to New England, and there spent about ten years in storekeeping, innkeeping, and butchering, seeking for gold, and in other occupations, where he formed many friends and had many relations. When the rush to the Gympie Gold-field took place, he went to it overland, and since that time has only once been out of Queensland. There is not a gold-field around Rockhampton on which he has not been. A rush to the Krombit took him there. This he left for the Gilbert, Mount Hogan, Percy, and Robinson Rivers, thence to the Etheridge (Georgetown). The Government having fitted out Hann's party to explore Cape York, and that party not being successful in finding gold (payable), reported colours of gold in many places on the Palmer River; he then determined not to go in that direction, consequently he went to Charters Towers, and after forming a small party of three, went to Georgetown, where after a delay of three weeks, he succeeded in finding three other mates, who volunteered to go out to the Palmer River. The following were the names of the whole party:—James Venture Mulligan, James Dowdall, Peter Abelson, Albert Brandt, Alexander Watson, and David Robinson, the two latter since dead on the Hodgkinson. After leaving Georgetown, they reached Mount Surprise (Firth's station) about 80 miles distant. Thence they proceeded to look for the Palmer, a distance of about 180 miles, and about the same distance beyond civilization. After all the hardships peculiar to exploring new country, and finding payable gold for some forty miles in the bed of the Palmer River, they returned to Georgetown and reported payable gold September 4, 1873, and by the advice of Mulligan the Government opened Cooktown, and sent officers to the gold-field. After prospecting and finding gold for eighty miles on the Palmer, and a radius of forty miles outside the Palmer, the party obtained the Government reward of £1,000. The Government then started an expedition, or rather gave Mulligan £500 as a subsidy to go and look for more gold. This subsidy was not enough to find the party in horses; however, they went out for six months, and on their return reported some fine rivers with rich soil and abundance of water and timber; they then applied for a further grant of £500 to allow them to

prospect the Hodgkinson, a river he found and named after one of the Northern representatives then in the Legislative Assembly. Mulligan was refused the request; so he and two others set out with full supplies, necessary at the time, as the Mitchell River, which they had to cross, was much swollen and not crossable again for four months, so that they were during this time cut off from civilisation. A few of their old mates also came to a branch of the Hodgkinson the same time, and after being there about six weeks, came upon them one evening at twilight and opened fire upon them thinking they were blacks, neither party suspecting the vicinity of the others. After this they became friends, and then returned to Cooktown, where they reported payable gold, March 9, 1876. The Government again gave Mulligan's party £1,000 reward. Not only did the Colony of Queensland but also all the Australian Colonies derive great benefit commercially and otherwise from the opening of the Palmer and Hodgkinson gold-fields. Horses and horned cattle rose to an enormous price at the port nearest the gold-field. The place is now overrun by Chinese, whom, on their first introduction, Mulligan tried hard at Brisbane and other places to prevent, but ultimately they became too numerous for interference with them. The blacks were very troublesome to the Mulligan party, and often tried to burn them out, frequently attacking their camp, though the party fortunately escaped without serious injury. The Palmer and the Hodgkinson have now several good reefs working, and a vast amount of machinery is being employed on both fields. Mulligan is now in business at the Hodgkinson.

MURPHY, Right Rev. Francis, D.D., first Bishop of Adelaide, was born at Navan, county Meath, Ireland, May 20, 1796. He received his preparatory education in the Diocesan Seminary of his native town, entered St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in preparation for the priesthood, in his 20th year, held office as Prefect of Studies, and subsequently entered on the Dunboyne establishment. Was ordained priest by the late Archbishop Murray, 1826. His first mission was at Bradford, Yorkshire, where he laboured for three years, and then, at the request of the Vicars Apostolic in Council assembled, took charge of St. Patrick's district, Liverpool. Early in 1838, hearing from the late Archbishop Polding the very great want of priests in New South Wales, he joined Dr. Ullathorne and a few other zealous priests for the mission of New Holland. Shortly after his arrival, Dr. Ullathorne, V.-G., was recalled to England. Archbishop Polding appointed Dr. Francis Murphy to succeed him as Vicar-General. In 1842 the suffragan sees of Hobart Town, Adelaide, and Perth were established, and on September 8, 1844, Francis Murphy, D.D., was consecrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, as Bishop of Adelaide. He was the first bishop consecrated in New Holland. He took possession of his see, November 9th, of the same year. He died at his residence, West Terrace, of pulmonary consumption, April 26, 1858, and was interred within the precincts of his cathedral, Wakefield-street. He was an excellent man, held in the highest respect and esteem by all classes of the community, both Protestant and Catholic.

MURPHY, Sir Francis, born at Cork, in the year 1808. He studied medicine privately, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, and was made a member of the R.C.S., London. In 1836 he arrived in Sydney, and was appointed Colonial Surgeon for the county of Argyle. He commenced farming, grazing, and agricultural pursuits near Goulburn, and in consequence resigned his appointment. In 1840 he married the eldest daughter of Lieut. Reed, residing in the same part of the colony. He was eight years Chairman of the Bench at Goulburn, and received a complimentary address and testimonial when he left for Victoria in 1847. He took up a station in the Ovens district; in 1851 was elected for the Murray for the first Victorian Legislature. In 1852 he went to reside in Melbourne, having sold his pastoral property. Held appointment of President of Central Road Board from 1853 to 1856. Was elected Speaker of the Assembly under the new Constitution, which office he held until 1871. He

retired from political life for a short time, but in 1872 was elected to the Council for the Eastern Province, which seat he held until 1876, when he returned to England.

MURRAY, Right Rev. James, R.C. Bishop of Maitland, was born in the year 1828, in Ireland ; when fourteen years of age, went to the College Propaganda, Rome, and remained there for ten years. Having been promoted to the priesthood in 1852, he returned to Dublin and dwelt there for thirteen years, eleven of which were spent as the private secretary to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen. In November, 1865, he was consecrated Bishop of Maitland. In October of the following year, he landed in Australia. Since that time his history is interwoven with that of the Diocese of Maitland. There have been established by him in that diocese five communities of nuns, to provide for the education, high and low, of the female portion of his flock—namely, the Convents of Maitland, Newcastle, Singleton, Tamworth, and Gunnedah. He has provided a college for the higher education of boys, namely, the Sacred Heart, West Maitland, besides many Denominational and other Roman Catholic schools in various parts of the diocese. On his arrival in 1866 there were six priests in the diocese of Maitland ; there are now (1879) twenty-five. The churches have increased throughout the diocese in the same proportion. An institution has been established, under the care of the Dominican Nuns, Newcastle, for the education of the deaf and dumb; and at Singleton, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, a Roman Catholic Orphanage has been established. The leading feature of his Lordship's career in Australia is the zeal and devotedness with which he laboured to improve the position of those committed to his care, in the matter of education, founded on religion.

MURRAY, Sir Terence Aubrey, Knt., was born at Limerick, in 1810. In 1826 his father, who had been for seven years in Australia, went back to England on sick leave, and next year returned to New South Wales, accompanied by his son. Mr. T. A. Murray spent four years on his father's sheep station at Lake George. In 1833 he was called to Sydney by his father, and presented himself to the Governor, who gazetted him as a Magistrate. In this capacity he proved himself very active, with Mr. Waddy, commander of the mounted police, in repressing bush-ranging. In 1843 he was elected for the representation of Murray, King, and Georgiana, and continued to sit till the enlarged Constitution of 1856 was passed, when he was elected for Argyle to the Legislative Assembly, in which he sat until 1862, when he was appointed a Member of the Upper House. In 1857 he was made Minister of Lands and Works ; in 1860 was made Speaker of the Assembly, and in 1862 President of the Council. In 1869 he received the honour of knighthood. He was twice married, and had several sons and daughters. He died June 22, 1873.

MUSGRAVE, Sir Anthony, has had a large and varied colonial experience. In 1850 he was Private Secretary to the Governor of the Leeward Islands ; was then appointed Treasury Accountant in Antigua, and afterwards Colonial Secretary ; in 1860 was made Governor of St. Nevis, and in 1861 was promoted to St. Vincent. In 1864 he was removed to Newfoundland, and from there in 1869 was made Governor of British Columbia; was then appointed Governor of Natal, and on Sir James Fergusson being removed to New Zealand in 1873, was made Governor of South Australia, which appointment he held until 1877.

NAHE, Hon. Hoani, one of the Cabinet of New Zealand, belongs to the Ngatimaru tribe, and was born at Te Poho, near Kerikeri, in 1833 ; was taught his primary education by Mr. Green, missionary catechist, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. Dudley. He was then removed to St. John's College, Auckland, and placed under Archdeacons Abrahams (now Bishop) and Lloyd and Mr. Greenwood. Not liking college discipline he ran away and reached home. Bishop Selwyn, however, had him brought back to college, where he acquired a good English education. He took honours in arithmetic and first prize for general knowledge. It was intended that he should take orders, but he had no taste for

theological studies. From his first entry into Parliament, where he represents the Western Maori district, he has been a firm supporter of Sir George Grey. His education enables him to speak fluently and intelligently on all subjects before the House. He is very astute, and his behaviour does no discredit to the high office bestowed upon him.

NARES, Sir George Strong, K.C.B., son of the late Captain William Henry Nares, R.N., of Danestown, Aberdeen, by his marriage with a daughter of Mr. E. G. Dodd, and a great-grandson of Sir George Nares, formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born in 1831, and educated at the Royal Naval College, New Cross, where he gained the naval cadetship, which is annually given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the most promising pupil. He saw some service in Her Majesty's ship "Canopus," forming part of the Channel Squadron, and afterwards in Her Majesty's ship "Havannah," on the Australian station; was a mate on board the "Resolute" in the Arctic Expedition of 1852-54. On the return of this Expedition he served in Her Majesty's ship "Glatton" during the last year of the Crimean war; afterwards in Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror" on the Mediterranean station. On the commencement of the present system of training for naval cadets he served as lieutenant in charge of cadets under the late Captain Robert Harris, in Her Majesty's ships "Illustrious" and "Britannia"; in 1854 was promoted to the rank of Commander, being attached also to the training-ship "Boscawen"; in 1866-7 was employed at the antipodes, in command of the "Salamander," in surveying the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Australia and Torres Straits. In 1869 he was sent in Her Majesty's ship "Shearwater" to survey and report upon the Gulf of Suez. From 1872 down to the end of 1874 Captain Nares was in command of Her Majesty's ship "Challenger," during her important scientific expedition, particularly on the Australian coast. He was then ordered home, and appointed to the chief command of the Arctic Expedition. The two ships composing the Expedition, Her Majesty's Ships "Alert" and "Discovery," commanded respectively by Captains Nares and Stephenson, left England in May, 1875. The expedition reached Lady Franklin Bay in August. Here Captain Nares left the "Discovery" to take up her quarters for the winter, whilst the "Alert" continued her course along the western shore of Robeson Channel until she reached lat. 82° 27′ and long. 61° 22′. Subsequently a sledge party led by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, made a most gallant attempt to penetrate over the ice towards the Pole, and succeeded in planting the British flag in lat. 83° 20′ 26″ N. The men suffered intensely from the extreme cold; many were attacked by scurvy, and it was with great difficulty that the sledging party made their way back to the ship. Captain Nares then resolved to return home, as he could not hope to advance more than about fifty miles beyond the positions already attained. The Expedition arrived at Valentia, October 27, 1876. In reward for his services Captain Nares was raised to the rank of K.C.B.

NATHAN, Isaac, born at Canterbury, England, in 1792. He was intended for the Church, and studied under Professor Lyon; but his love of music was so great that he was articled to Dominico Corri. Eight months afterwards, he composed his first song, "Infant Love," which was followed by others. One of the most celebrated of these compositions is the well-known song "Why are you wandering here, I pray?" He wrote a "History and Theory of Music," and was considered one of the finest theoretical musicians of the day. He set to music many of Byron's "Hebrew Melodies," and the poet, in his "Memoirs" speaks of him as "Hebrew-Melody Nathan." He was appointed Musical Historian to George IV., and instructor to Princess Charlotte of Wales. He came out to Sydney in 1841, and did much service in developing musical talent and improving church music and choral societies. As a teacher, he maintained a very high position, especially in vocal music, some of the first artists of the day having been amongst his pupils. He took

great interest in the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children, and in 1859 organised in aid of its funds, a monster concert at the Prince of Wales Theatre (now the Theatre Royal). He named his residence at Randwick opposite the Institution "Byron Lodge," in memory of the Poet with whom he was intimately acquainted. He was accidentally killed whilst getting out of a car of the old Pitt Street Tramway, July, 1863. He was twice married and left several children, one of whom was the late well-known and much esteemed Surgeon, Charles Nathan, Esq., F.R.C.S., and a daughter who was married to the late Dr. Foulis, of Sydney.

NEILD, James Edward, M.D., was born at Doncaster, in 1824. In 1843 he was apprenticed to his uncle in Sheffield, and subsequently completed his studies at University College, London; passed his examination in 1848, and for two years practised at Oulton. He then accepted the post of House Surgeon of the Rochdale General Dispensary. In 1853 he went out to Victoria, and there determined to be a chemist and druggist; in 1855 first began to write for the *Age*, and in 1857 for the *Examiner*, under the signature of "Christopher Sly." When the *Australasian* was started he wrote for it under the signature of "Jaques," and with some slight intermission has continued to do so up to this time. The style of his writings is considered trenchant. His present signature is "Tahite."

NELSON, Nicholas Mervyn, was born in Dublin, May 9, 1819. Having known Sir George Gipps in London, at his instance he came out to New South Wales, arriving at the end of January, 1840, when, after passing the required examination, he was appointed to the General Post Office as an established clerk, where he remained during the whole period of his career in the colony—February 1, 1840, until 1865, when he retired on his Superannuation pension. Upon his retiring from the department there was not in it at the time one individual who was there when he first entered it. He had served under three Postmaster-Generals, when this office was permanent, and did not form a separate department. Mr. Nelson was a well-known contributor to the Sydney Press, and was intimately acquainted with all the literary men of the day in that city. The reports at the commencement of the early breakfasts for the suffering poor in the Temperance Hall were written by him, and he was always most zealous and active in looking up little occurrences and writing paragraphs on them for the papers. On retiring on his well-earned pension, he went to London, where he has since lived, and was there of considerable assistance to the Captain Cook Statue Committee (of which he was a member) in obtaining subscriptions. Any Australian colonist visiting "The Great Metropolis" will find in him a genial companion, and a good guide to all that is interesting in art and literature.

NEVILL, Right Rev. Samuel Tarratt, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin, was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1866, M.A. in 1869, and after taking orders was collated to the Rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire, which he held till his election by the Diocesan Synod, in 1871, to the See of Dunedin; was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Otago, July 10, 1871. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge *jure dignitatis*, October 27, 1871. His episcopal jurisdiction embraces the Provinces of Otago and Dunedin, with the isles adjacent.

NICHOLS, Charles Frederick, born at Somers Town, England, May 26, 1819. Was intended for an architect and engineer. Was an active member of the Chartist Union, and of the "Association for the Removal of Taxes on Knowledge." Arrived in Victoria in 1854, went to Ballarat, and took command of Captain Nelson's Rifle Brigade, and was with the Hon. J. B. Humffray appointed to present to Sir Charles Hotham the petition for an amnesty. In 1857 he organised the "People's League." In 1862 became correspondent of the *Ballarat Star*. In 1877 he drew up a report on auriferous country covered by basalt.

NICHOLS, George Robert, was born in Sydney, September 27, 1809. His father was for many years Postmaster of Sydney. In 1819 he went to England

for his education. Returning in 1822, he was articled to W. H. Moore, the Attorney-General, and subsequently practised with success as a criminal lawyer. In 1848 he was returned to the Legislative Council for the Northumberland Boroughs, and under the new Constitution he continued to represent the same constituency in the Assembly until his death. He accepted office under Mr. Donaldson in 1856, and was offered the Solicitor-Generalship by Mr. Parker, but failing health caused him to decline the office. Among his pupils were Richard Driver and Sir James Martin. [*See* DRIVER, RICHARD; *also*, MARTIN, SIR JAMES). He had vast political influence, and enjoyed the exclusive privilege of practising at the superior and inferior Courts of the colony, though belonging to the lower branches of the profession. He died September 12, 1857.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., was born November 23, 1808. After graduating M.D. at Edinburgh, he established himself as a physician in Australia, where he arrived May 1, 1834. He was chosen a Member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and was elected Speaker three times. He was a great champion in the cause of education; filled the post of Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University in 1853, and was raised to its highest office —that of Chancellor—in 1854. In 1859, when Queensland was made a separate colony, he was appointed first Speaker in its first Legislature. Having been knighted by patent, March 1, 1852, he was created a Baronet, April 8, 1859, in reward for his educational services, and received the honorary title of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1868, having again returned to England in 1862. He married in 1865, Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Archibald Keightley, Esq., and has two sons.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, came out to Victoria in 1842, and started in business. In 1850 became Mayor of Melbourne. In 1855 entered Parliament as Member for North Bourke. Was the prime mover and introducer into Victoria of vote by ballot. On December 18, 1855, on the defeat of the O'Shanassy Government on this question he took Ministerial office, but afterwards left for England and was absent for two years. He returned in 1858, and in August, 1859, was elected Member for Sandridge. On November 17th he moved an amendment on the address; this was carried, and on October 27th, he formed his Ministry, which remained in office until November 26, 1860.

NIXON, RT. REV. FRANCIS RUSSELL, D.D., first Bishop of Tasmania, born in 1803. Studied at Oxford, and was Fellow of his College there. Had been Chaplain to the Embassy at Naples, where he improved his taste in æsthetic art. In 1843 he came out to Tasmania as the first Church of England Bishop of that Diocese; shortly afterwards he went to England on Church affairs. In 1851 he attended the first Synod of the Colonial Bishops in Sydney. Dr. Nixon, whose health was always bad, left in 1862, and not improving in health in 1864, resigned his see. He is an excellent scholar, and an elegant writer, and has published a valuable volume of "Lectures on the Church Catechism."

NORMANBY, GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, MARQUIS OF, was born in 1819. He entered the Coldstream Guards as Ensign, and became Lieutenant in 1838. In 1844 he married the daughter of Captain Russell, R.N., and in the same year was made Deputy-Lieutenant of Yorkshire. In 1847 he was elected for Scarborough, but gave up his seat in 1851 on accepting the office of Comptroller of the Queen's Household. In 1853 he was advanced to be Treasurer of the Household; in 1858 was made Governor of Nova Scotia; in 1863 succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father. In 1866 he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords as mover of the Address in reply to the Throne. In 1871 he was appointed Governor of Queensland; in 1875 Governor of New Zealand; and in 1879 Governor of Victoria.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, born October 17, 1803, second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, of county Limerick. He was educated at Cambridge. He married,

about 1834, the daughter of Joseph Gabbett, Esq., of Limerick, and had seven children. He was first returned in 1830 for Ennis, and was strenuous in his opposition to Daniel O'Connell. But he afterwards became a Whig, and then a Radical. In 1843 he was elected Member for Limerick; subsequently, in 1848, when the disaffections, which in France and other European countries culminated in revolution, extended to Ireland, Mr. Smith O'Brien fanned the flame in the British House of Commons; and during one of his speeches on Irish politics, which were then creating much agitation and excitement, uttered his memorable exclamation, that rather than yield one iota of the Irish demands, he would "die on the floor of the House." At this period his conduct became so violent and disorderly that the Speaker committed him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, where he was kept some days in durance until he consented to apologise. Shortly afterwards, the agitation was at its highest; Mr. Smith O'Brien excited the peasantry of the south of Ireland to acts of insurrection, and on July 29 of the same year occurred the conflict between the police and his followers, said to have been between four and five thousand in number, on Bonlagh Common, near Bullingarry. His followers were dispersed, and he for the time escaped by hiding in a cabbage garden. A week afterwards (August 5), he was arrested at Thurles, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death; but the sentence was commuted, and he was sent out with his companions, and on landing in Tasmania they were all offered tickets-of-leave, but this O'Brien refused, and was sent to Maria Island, on the east coast. Having attempted to escape, he was sent to Port Arthur, Tasman Peninsula, where he remained for a few months when, for his health he was persuaded by some colonists at Hobart Town to accept a ticket-of-leave, and resided at New Norfolk, 21 miles from Hobart Town. In 1854 an amnesty was granted, and he left the colony for home *vid* Melbourne, where he was enthusiastically received and had a testimonial presented to him by the diggers at Ballarat. He died in 1864.

O'CONNELL, Sir Maurice Charles, Knight, formerly Commander of the Forces in New South Wales, was a cousin of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell. He landed in Sydney in 1809, in command of the 73rd Regiment, and bearing a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales and its Dependencies. Immediately after his arrival he married Mrs. Putland, the brave and dutiful daughter of Governor Bligh. Sir Maurice remained here till 1814, when the regiment was ordered to Ceylon. In 1838 Sir Maurice again returned to the colony as Commander of the Forces, and continued to hold that appointment until relieved by Major-General Wynyard. He was Acting-Governor of New South Wales from July 12 to August 2, 1846. Sir Maurice never took an active part in public affairs, but in private life he was always regarded as a kind-hearted gentleman, and was much esteemed by all under his command, especially by the private soldiers. He died in Sydney, May 25, 1848. Lady O'Connell died in 1864.

O'CONNELL, Sir Maurice Charles, Knight, President of the Legislative Council of Queensland, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1812, in the "Old Military Barracks," situated on the site of which is now better known as Wynyard Square. He was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice O'Connell and Mary, his wife, daughter of Admiral William Bligh, whose name is so familiar to most readers in connection with the "Mutiny of the Bounty," and who was Governor of this colony during its early history. Young O'Connell accompanied his parents to Ceylon, and in 1819 was sent to England. He was educated partly at Dr. Pinkney's academy, at East Shene, and at the High School, Edinburgh. Certain special studies were subsequently pursued at Dublin and Paris. In the latter city he was for some time a student of the College of Charlemagne. Destined for the military profession, young O'Connell entered the army as an ensign at the age of 16 years, and joined the 73rd Infantry at Gibraltar in 1828. During the prevalence of yellow fever at "the Rock," he was subject to quarantine

for six months. Afterwards he served at Malta, and proceeded thence in 1831 to Jersey, remaining with the depôt of his regiment, as adjutant, until 1835. At twenty-three, he went to Spain; and under the Orders in Council of King William IV., permitting British subjects to volunteer for foreign service, the young soldier raised in the county of Cork and other parts of Munster a regiment of the British Legion, and forthwith embarked for the Peninsula, to fight for "the Queen and the Constitution." Lieutenant O'Connell, with the rank of Colonel headed his regiment, called the 10th Munster Light Infantry, in the stirring times which ensued. During the campaign he was present with it in several engagements between the Christinos and the Carlists, and for his gallantry in action was repeatedly mentioned with distinction in general orders and despatches. On the retirement of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Colonel O'Connell was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General; afterwards, on the return to England of Sir De Lacy Evans, the colonel succeeded to the rank of General of Brigade in command of the New British Auxiliary Legion in Spain; and he shared in the vicissitudes which preceded and the triumphs which succeeded the close of the civil war. Amongst the honours conferred upon him besides his high command for services in the field, were those of a Knight Commander of Isabella the Catholic, Knight of San Fernando, and Knight Extraordinary of Charles III. At the end of the year 1837, at San Sebastian, the dissolution of the Legion was promulgated in general orders. Shortly afterwards, the gallant officer returned to England, and was forthwith re-appointed, on full pay, to the 51st Regiment; he was next promoted to a Captaincy in the 28th, and, as military secretary on the staff of his father, he returned to New South Wales in 1835. When his regiment was recalled home, Captain O'Connell sold out of the army, and settled down in the mother colony, connecting himself with pastoral pursuits. In the social and political changes of the succeeding ten years, Captain O'Connell took an active part. He was a candidate for the representation of his native city in the first Legislative Council of New South Wales, but was not successful, owing to his connection with what was then regarded as the "exclusive" party, which was considered to be sufficiently strong by reason of the nominee Members of the House. In a subsequent election he was returned without personal canvass for the district of Port Phillip. In 1848 he was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands for Burnett, then an "outside" squatting district, and in 1854 was made Government Resident at Port Curtis, which office he held until the north-eastern territory was separated from New South Wales, and erected into the new Colony of Queensland. Captain O'Connell was called to the Legislative Council of Queensland upon the assumption of the Government by Sir George Bowen. He took his seat as one of the Commissioners to open the first Parliament, May 22, 1860, and represented the Ministry throughout the Session. During this period his name became identified with some of the most important measures of legislation—notably the Primary Education Act and the Grammar Schools Act. At the close of the year, he was appointed President of the Council, upon the retirement of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. He also, up to a recent period, held the command of the local military as Colonel of the Queensland Volunteer Brigade. When Sir George Bowen left the colony for New Zealand, Colonel O'Connell administered the Government, and during his occupation of Government House he had as a guest His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, whose presence was made the occasion for dispensing to the colonists a liberal hospitality. Following the death of Governor Blackall, and until the arrival of the Marquis of Normanby, Colonel O'Connell a second time administered the Government, and again during the period that elapsed between the departure of Lord Normanby and the arrival of Governor Cairns. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Colonel O'Connell in 1868. He was four times Acting Governor of Queensland, and this office he was, under sign-manual of the Queen, entitled to bear on all occasions of

necessity. Sir Maurice was married in 1835, at Jersey, to Eliza Emily, daughter of Colonel Philip Le Geyt, formerly of the 63rd Regiment. Sir Maurice stood high in the ancient and honourable craft of Freemasons, having been, up to the time of his decease, the Provincial Grand Master under the Irish constitution. He was President of the Australasian Association and of the Queensland Turf Club, and a Vice-President of the National Agricultural Association. He died March 23, 1879, and to his remains was accorded the honour of a public funeral.

O'CONNOR, Rt. Rev. Michael, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat, was born in Dublin, in 1827, and entered the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, in 1845. In 1851 he was promoted to Dunboyne, where he studied for three years. He entered holy orders, and was appointed by Cardinal Cullen to the charge of Rathfarnham. In 1875 he was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat.

O'DOHERTY, Hon. Kevin Izod, M.L.C., was born in Dublin, in June, 1824. He received a liberal education, by which he profited extensively, showing strong evidence of natural ability, and talents of more than average degree. On completing his education, he directed his attention to the medical profession, and was in the full tide of lectures and hospital attendance when the development of the Irish national sentiment that pervaded the year 1848 drew him into public life. He became a hard working and enthusiastic member of the Young Ireland party, and was one of the founders of the Students' and Polytechnic Clubs, which were regarded by the leaders in Dublin as the *élite* of the national force in the capital. When Mitchell was arrested and his paper suppressed, O'Doherty was one of those who resolved that the political guidance which the *United Irishmen* was meant to afford should not be wanting to the people. In conjunction with Richard Dalton Williams—"Shamrock" of the *Nation*—he established the *Irish Tribune*, the first number of which was published June 10, 1848. There could be no mistake about the objects of the *Tribune*, or the motives of its founders in establishing it. Its career was cut short at its fifth number, and on July 10, 1848, Kevin Izod O'Doherty was an inmate of Newgate Prison. On August 10th, he was placed at the bar of Green-street court-house, and arraigned on a charge of treason-felony. The jury disagreed, O'Doherty was put forward again, and a new jury selected to try him. The second jury like the first refused to agree to a verdict of guilty, and were discharged without convicting the prisoner. A third time was O'Doherty arraigned, and on this occasion found guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years, and sailed for Van Diemen's Land in the "Elphinstone," where he in company with John Martin arrived in November, 1849. In the course of time he, like Martin and O'Brien, was set at liberty on condition of his residing "anywhere out of the United Kingdom." He went to Paris, and there resumed his medical studies. He paid, however, one secret and hurried visit to Ireland; he came on to wed and bear away with him, to share his fortune in other lands, a woman in every way worthy of him—"Eva" [*See* "Eva"]. "The course of true love" in this case ended happily. In 1856 the pardon granted to the exile was made unconditional, and in the following year O'Doherty returned to Ireland, where he took out his degrees with great *éclat;* he then commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in Dublin, and soon came to be ranked amongst the most distinguished and successful members of his profession. After remaining some years in Ireland, O'Doherty sailed for Sydney. Landing here, but declining invitations to stay in this city, he proceeded to the new Colony of Queensland and settled in its capital—Brisbane, where he soon took a leading position in his profession. He entered Parliament as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and, after sitting for a number of Sessions resigned. In 1877 he was, by the Governor and Executive Council, offered and accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, a position he now holds.

O'GRADY, Michael, was born in Roscommon, Ireland, in 1821. When a boy he went to London and in 1855 came out to

Sydney to establish a branch of the People's Provident Society. In 1856 he went to Melbourne. In 1861 he entered Parliament and was a Member of the Sladen Ministry in 1868, and of the Duffy Ministry in 1871 and 1872. In 1871 he was created a knight of St. Gregory the Great. He died at his residence near Melbourne in 1875.

O'HALLORAN, Major Thomas Shuldham, of Lizard Lodge, O'Halloran Hill, was the second and eldest surviving son of Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., Bengal Army. He was born at Berhampore, in the East Indies, October 25, 1797; was a cadet at the Royal Military College, Marlow, in 1808; appointed Ensign in the Royal West Middlesex Militia, 1809; in 1813 was gazetted an Ensign in the 17th Foot, and joined his regiment in 1814. Served with it during the whole of the Nepaul war, 1814, '15, '16. On June 28, 1817, he received his lieutenancy, and served during the Deccan war in 1817, '18. Was married on August 1, 1821, to Miss Ann Goss, of Dawlish, who died in 1823, in Calcutta, leaving two children, of whom one died in India. In 1822 exchanged from the 17th to the 44th Regiment, which he joined in Calcutta, in January 1823. In 1824 was ordered, with the left wing of the 44th, to Chittagong, where he arrived early in June, and was appointed Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Interpreter. On October 30th, he was appointed Brigade-Major to Brigadier-General Dunkin, C.B., who commanded the Sylket division of the army during the Burmese war. He received a medal for war service in India for Nepaul and Ava. On April 27, 1827, purchased his commission in the 99th Regiment. Exchanged into the 56th Regiment in 1828. In 1829 exchanged into the 6th Regiment, and joined his father as A.D.C., at Sangur, in Central India. From June, 1830 to January 1831, served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Sangor. In 1834 he married Miss Jane Waring, of Newry. Retired on half-pay in October. In 1837 was placed on full pay as Captain in the 97th Regiment. In that year was sent in command of two companies of his regiment, and a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to quell the riots in Yorkshire. In 1838 retired from the army by the sale of his commission; sailed for South Australia in the same year in the "Rajahsthan," and landed at Glenelg November 21, 1839; settled with his family at O'Halloran Hill. On February 2nd was nominated a Justice of the Peace. On February 26, 1840, he was gazetted Commandant of the South Australian Militia, and on June 8th, Commissioner of Police. In 1840, when the "Maria" was wrecked in Lacepede Bay, and the crew were murdered by the blacks, Major O'Halloran went down to investigate the matter. The result of the investigation was that the Major hanged two or three of the natives. This proceeding was very severely condemned by a number of colonists, who made very strong representations upon the subject to both the local and home Governments. The result showed, however, that the summary measures adopted by the Major were the wisest and safest. On August 17th of the same year he was sent in command of an expedition against the Milmenura (Murray) blacks; on April, 21, 1841, commanded an expedition against the Murray and Rufus blacks; on May 31st was again sent against the same tribes; on November 7th was in command of an expedition to Port Lincoln, against the Battara blacks. On April 12, 1843, he resigned his appointment as Commissioner of Police. On June 15th of the same year he was nominated a senior non-official Member of the old nominee Council, which position he held for eight years, until the establishment of Representative Government. He was returned for the Legislative Council at the first election, in March, 1857. In 1863 he resigned. He was the principal founder and supporter of Christ church, O'Halloran Hill, and one of the original Governors of St. Peter's Collegiate School.

O'HEA, William Joseph, was born in Meath, and was educated at the Diocesan Academy of Navan. After studying for a short time at Trinity College, Dublin, he went over to London, and became a parliamentary reporter. His health

failing in 1853 he came out to Victoria, where he was appointed Secretary to the Commissariat. In 1855, on the establishment being reduced, he quitted the Civil Service, and after visiting the gold-fields joined in editing the *Age* newspaper; in 1857 joined in founding the Victorian Land League. In 1859 he was returned for the Goldfields of Ararat, but lost his election in 1861. In 1877 he was elected for Polwarth and South Grenville.

O'LOGHLEN, Sir BRYAN, BART., Attorney-General and Acting Premier of Victoria (1878-9), was born June 27, 1828. He was educated at St. Clement's school, Oxford, then at Ascot College, Birmingham, and in 1846 at Trinity College, Dublin; was then articled to an engineer, and acquired considerable experience in railway construction; but the panic of 1849 induced him to abandon this profession, and he took to farming. In 1851 he was in a mercantile house in London. In 1852 he returned to Trinity College, having determined to read for the Bar. Having kept his terms he was called to the Irish Bar in 1856, and joined the Munster Circuit for five years. He came to Victoria in 1862, and was admitted to the Victorian Bar in 1863, when he was appointed Crown Prosecutor, which office he resigned in 1877, and in 1878 was elected a Member of the Assembly. He married, in 1863, Ella, third daughter of James Mackay Seward, Esq., of Somerset, Preston, near Melbourne, and has a large family. On the death of his uncle, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, Sir Bryan was elected, though absent, Member for Clare, Ireland, in the House of Commons but did not take his seat; and on April 24, 1879, the Committee of Elections of the House of Commons declared the seat for Clare vacant by reason of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's acceptance of an office of emolument (the Attorney-Generalship of Victoria) under the Crown.

O'MALLEY, Rev. JOSEPH S. J., was born in Dublin, in October, 1832, and at a very early age evinced a strong inclination for the Church. In 1848 he entered the Missionary College at All Hallows, near Dublin, and two years later was admitted a member of the Society of Jesus. He passed his novitiate at Issenheim, in Alsace. In 1853 he returned to Ireland, and spent eight years in teaching in various colleges there; in 1861 was ordained a priest, and, after a year in England, was six years at Rome. In 1869 he revisited his native land, but was almost immediately sent to Victoria by his superiors, where he has been engaged in teaching in St. Patrick's College. He has written a pamphlet against secular education.

ONSLOW, CAPTAIN ARTHUR, R.N., born at Trichinopoly, India, August 2, 1833, his father being at the time in the Indian Civil Service. In 1838 young Onslow was brought to Sydney, and lived for about two years with his maternal grandfather, Mr. Alexander Macleay, then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales; went to England in 1841 with Mrs. Dumaresq, widow of Colonel Dumaresq; was sent to school in Surrey, and then in Nottinghamshire; entered the Navy in May, 1847, on board H.M.S "Howe," 120 guns, Captain Sir James Stirling, first Governor of West Australia; served for three years in the Channel and Mediterranean Squadrons; and, amongst other services took the Queen Dowager Adelaide to Madeira; in 1850 went to the West Coast of Africa, serving in various vessels till January 1854; was present in 1851 at the attacks on Lagos in the Bight of Biafra—a great stronghold of the slave trade—now an English colony. In the two attacks the English sustained a loss of nine killed and sixty-three wounded. The place, which is above four miles up a river, with a very nasty bar, was strongly defended with stakes and piles driven into the mud. Upwards of forty small cannon were taken, and the Portuguese slave-dealers driven out. Whilst returning to England in H.M. paddle-steamer "Volcano," very severe weather was experienced in the English Channel, and the vessel sustained considerable damage, eighteen of the crew being disabled. The Commander, Robert Coote, now Vice-Admiral commanding in China, wrote recommending Mr. Onslow's promotion, and the Admiralty acknowledging his praiseworthy and gallant conduct in clearing the wreck of the main-topmast in the storm of January 10th, he was awarded promotion, and

joined the "Cæsar" 81, Captain John Robb. Lieutenant Onslow sailed for the Baltic in March, 1854. He exchanged shortly afterwards into the "Edinburgh," and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg, in 1855. In March, 1857, he joined H.M.S. "Iris" to take passage for the "Herald," Captain Denham, surveying vessel on the Australian station. He was thus employed surveying Shark's Bay, and the numerous detached coral reefs on the East Australian coast outside the Great Barrier Reefs, and in Torres Straits. He returned to England in 1861, and after studying steam navigation at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, joined the "Phaeton," frigate, and was at Vera Cruz during the French operations at Mexico; was promoted to be Commander in 1863; joined the "Mecanee" line-of-battle ship in the Mediterranean. His health failing him in this ship he obtained two years' sick leave, and came to Sydney. It is remarkable of Captain Onslow that he made more prize money in Sydney harbour than during his 3½ years active service on the coast of Africa, or during the Russian war. It appears that in 1857 or 1858 some Chinese were endeavouring to smuggle gold without paying the export duty, and the Water police or Customs officers were attempting to seize them. They resisted, and application for assistance was made to Commander Onslow of H.M.S. "Herald" which happened to be in the harbour. Commander Onslow married the daughter of Mr. James Macarthur, of Camden, in 1867, and entered N.S.W. Parliament for Camden in January, 1870, which constituency he has uninterruptedly represented. In April, 1871, he was placed on the retired list, and promoted to the rank of Post Captain; in 1874 he accompanied Mr. Wm. Macleay in the "Chevert" on an expedition to New Guinea, and returned the same year to Sydney.

O'QUINN, Rt. Rev. James, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, was born at Athy, county Kildare, 1820; educated in Ireland, and went to Rome to pursue his theological studies. He was ordained a priest in 1843, and took charge of an academical institution in Dublin. On June 29, 1859, he was consecrated first Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, where he arrived in 1861. By his tact and tolerant spirit he has on two occasions—at Charters Towers in 1872, and at Ipswich in 1874—turned aside the angry passions of the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics, and prevented these bodies from coming into collision.

ORD, Sir Harry St. George, C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of Western Australia, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850; in 1854 served in the Baltic under Sir Henry Jones, and distinguished himself by his courage and ability. He also took part in several engagements in the Baltic, resulting in the capture of Bomarsund; in 1861 was appointed Governor of Bermuda, and held that position for five years. He was also employed in diplomatic functions on several occasions on the west coast of Africa; in 1867, when Singapore, Penang, and Malacca were separated from the Government of India, and formed into a Crown Colony, under the title of the Straits Settlement, he was selected by the Colonial Office as the first Governor of the new colony. He was also Commander-in-chief of the forces there. In 1877 he was appointed Governor of Western Australia. He married a daughter of Admiral Carpenter, and has three sons, all of whom have distinguished themselves in various branches of Her Majesty's service.

O'SHANASSY, Sir John, was born in Tipperary, 1818. His father died when he was thirteen, and as he grew up he resolved to emigrate; married and came out to Melbourne in 1839; bought a cattle-run in the Western Port district, but in 1846, not finding it very profitable, he came to Melbourne and commenced business as a draper; took an active part in the agitation in favour of a separation from New South Wales, and also in the formation of the Anti-Transportation League in 1851. In that year he was elected to the first Legislative Chamber of Victoria; in 1856 was elected for Kilmore; in 1857 became Chief Secretary, but only held office for six weeks. In 1858 he again came into power, and retained it until the end of 1859; in October, 1861, returned to office for the third time. His Government passed several important measures, amongst others the

Electoral Law Amendment Act and the Land Act of 1862. In 1863 they retired, and he remained in opposition until 1866, when he paid a visit to Europe. He returned in 1867, and was elected to the Upper House for the Central Province in 1868. In 1874 he resigned his seat, intending to re-enter the Lower House, but was twice defeated. In 1877, however, he was elected for Belfast. He has a family of three sons and three daughters. He has always been an unwavering free-trader, a pro-immigrationist, and favours a united form of government for the Australias, rather than the Federal system. In 1870 he was made a Companion of the Order of Saints Michael and George, and in 1874 was created K.C.M.G., and Knt.-Bachelor, by special warrant.

OXLEY, JOHN, born in England early in 1781; whilst quite a youth entered the Navy, saw some active service in various parts of the world; rose to the rank of lieutenant; came out to Australia; was appointed Surveyor-General of New South Wales, January 1, 1812. On April 6, 1817, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, the King's botanist, Charles Frazer, colonial botanist, Wm. Parr, mineralogist, and eight others, he started on an exploring expedition into the interior of Australia, and was absent for nineteen weeks, until August 29th of the same year, when he returned to Bathurst; traced the Lachlan and Macquarie; named Bell River, Elizabeth River, Molle's Rivulet, Mounts Amyott, Melville, Cunningham, Stuart, Byng, Granard, and Bauer. On May 20, 1818, Mr. Oxley started on his second expedition, discovered the Castlereagh River on July 27th, and explored the Macquarie to Mount Harris, where they reported an inland sea existing; named Arbuthnot's Range; discovered and named the Peel River, the Hastings River, and Port Macquarie. After naming and crossing tributary streams, he ultimately reached Newcastle November 5, 1818. On August 11, 1824, Mr. Oxley was made a Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He died May 25, 1828. He married a daughter of Mr. James Norton of the colony, and had several children.

PALMER, HON. ARTHUR HUNTER, was born in Armagh, in 1819; came to New South Wales in 1838, and was engaged in pastoral pursuits as manager of Mr. Dangar's stations in the north of New South Wales. In 1845 he went to Queensland. In 1866 he was returned to Parliament, and in the following year became Colonial Secretary in the Mackenzie Ministry, and successively Minister for Public Works and Minister for Lands in the same Cabinet. After holding office for eighteen months, his Ministry resigned; but Mr. Palmer again came into power in 1870, and formed the Palmer Ministry, which held office for nearly five years. In January, 1879, Mr. Palmer joined Mr. M'Ilwraith, and formed the Ministry now in power, taking the office of Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works. He has large stations in Queensland. He married a daughter of Mr. Mossman, of Sydney.

PALMER, SIR JAMES FREDERICK, was born in Devonshire in 1814. He arrived in Victoria in 1839, and practised as surgeon, but gave up this profession for a ginger-beer and soda-water manufactory, and afterwards became a wine and spirit merchant. In 1846 he was Mayor of Melbourne; was then elected Member for Normanby, and in 1851 was elected the first Speaker of the Legislative Council. In 1856 he was returned for the North-western Province, and elected President of the Council. He was knighted in 1857. He died in 1873.

PALMER, REV. THOMAS FYSSHE, one of the "Scotch Martyrs," was a native of Bedfordshire, England, and descended from one of the oldest families in that county; born about the year 1763, educated at the University of Cambridge, and was a fellow of Queen's College, but in consequence of perusing the writings of Dr. Priestly, had embraced Unitarian opinions, and in 1792 became a minister of a church of that denomination in Dundee, Scotland. He was a man of excellent understanding, unimpeachable morals, and great simplicity of character, but he incautiously took part in republishing an old "Address to the people of Scotland concerning the Reform of Parliament." For this "offence" he

was tried in Edinburgh, in August, 1793, convicted and sentenced to seven years transportation to Botany Bay, where he arrived in September, 1794. Mr. Palmer was voluntarily accompanied in his banishment by two devoted, although humble friends, named Ellis and Boston, who by the most remarkable instances of affectionate devotion and self-sacrificing sympathy, were the means of saving Mr. Palmer's life, which had been threatened by a plot, laid by the captain of the "Surprise," the vessel which brought them to Australia. When Mr. Palmer's sentence had expired in 1801, Mr. Ellis, who had meanwhile established himself in Sydney as a brewer, fitted out a small vessel to convey himself and his friend and pastor to England, but they were wrecked on one of the Ladrone Islands, where they were taken prisoners by the Spaniards, and Mr. Palmer, debilitated by hardship and suffering, caught a fever and died, December, 1801.

PARKER, Sir Henry Watson, Knt.-Bachelor (1858), fourth surviving son of Thomas Watson Parker, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent, and of the daughter of John Carnell, of Sevenoaks and of Correndon, Hadlow, Kent, born at Lewisham 1808; married, 1843, the youngest daughter of John Macarthur, Esq., of Parramatta, and of Camden Park, New South Wales; was Private Secretary during the Government of Sir George Gipps; was for many years a Member and Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council; was Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, and a Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales from October 3, 1856, to September 7, 1857. He resides at Stawell House, Richmond, Surry, England.

PARKES, Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary and Premier of New South Wales, was born in the parish of Stone-leigh, Warwickshire, May 27, 1815. His education was begun at a dame's school, Kenilworth, and completed at Gloucester, as far as schools were concerned, before he was eleven years of age. At an early age he entered heartily into the political movements of the time, and educated himself in the study of political and social questions. In July, 1839, he came out to New South Wales. He worked for some time in the iron store of the late Mr. Burdekin, and then in Messrs. Russell's foundry. He afterwards established himself as a toy-maker, and then as a dealer in toys, in Hunter-street. In 1848 he took an active part in the election of the Hon. Robert Lowe for Sydney. Subsequently he took a leading part in the agitation for the abolition of transportation, and was a member of the Council of the Australasian League. In December, 1850, he started the *Empire* newspaper, which he conducted for seven years. By that time he had begun to make himself known in Sydney as a public speaker; and the establishment of the paper as the leading organ of liberal progressive views in the colony increased his political influence. In 1853 he contested with Mr. Thurlow the representation of Sydney, but was defeated. In 1854 he was, however, again brought forward at a few days' notice, and defeated Mr. Kemp by a majority of more than two to one. In 1856 he was elected one of the four representatives of Sydney for the new Legislative Assembly. He took a very active part against the nominee principles of Mr. Wentworth's Constitution Act. After the introduction of the new Constitution he was elected by a large majority, and in 1858 gave effective aid in Parliament to the carrying of the Electoral Act, and was returned at the head of the poll for East Sydney at the first general election under that Act. For some time, after twice retiring from Parliament, he represented the district of Kiama. In 1861 he proceeded to England in company with Mr. Dalley as Immigration Commissioner, and returned to the colony in 1863. He again entered Parliament, and first took office in 1866, in Sir James Martin's ministry, as Colonial Secretary. The great work that he accomplished whilst in that Ministry was the passing of the Public Schools Act. He resigned in September, 1868, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues in reference to the treatment of Mr. Duncan, the Collector of Customs. Less than two years afterwards he resigned his seat in Parliament, but towards the

end of the year 1871 was elected for Mudgee. In May, 1872, the Martin-Robertson Ministry was defeated on the motion of Mr. William Forster, on the subject of the Border duties. Mr. Forster failed to form a Ministry; and the most influential Members of the triumphant opposition having indicated their opinion that Mr. Parkes ought to be a Member of the new Ministry, he was sent for, and in a few hours formed his first Administration. During his Ministry he effected, with the sanction of Parliament, a change and enlargement in the constitution of the Ministry. The office of Solicitor-General was abolished; a new office, that of Minister for Justice and Public Instruction, was created, and also that of Minister for Mines. The retirement of Sir Alfred Stephen from the office of Chief Justice gave the Premier the opportunity of naming a successor to the highest position under the Governor. Mr. Butler, the Attorney-General, had reason to expect that this high office would be offered to him. When it was given to Sir James Martin, Mr. Butler left the Ministry. About two years and a half later, his Ministry was defeated on a motion of Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson, (previously moved by Mr. Combes, who, however, was at this time absent in England), censuring their conduct in relation to the release of the prisoner Gardiner. From February, 1875, to March, 1877, he was in opposition. He formally resigned the position of leader of the opposition, which was successively taken up by Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Stephen Brown. Just as the weakness of the Government came to a crisis he again took the lead, and carried a vote of censure by 31 to 28. The Governor, after consenting to dissolve Parliament, on the assumption that supplies would be granted for the interval to be occupied by a general election, refused to grant a dissolution when he found that the Assembly had withheld supplies. The Ministry thereupon resigned, and Mr. Parkes was summoned a second time to form an Administration, which he did March 22, 1877. In 1877, Mr. Parkes having, it is understood, declined a previous offer of distinction from the Crown, was offered the rank of Knight Commander in the order of St. Michael and St. George, which he accepted. In the excitement of the general election of December, 1877, consequent on the continued interchange of the two leaders to opposite sides of the House, Sir Henry was defeated for East Sydney (at the same time that the rival leader, then Premier, Sir John Robertson, was defeated for West Sydney), but was immediately afterwards elected for Canterbury, which place he still represents. On August 17th he resigned, and remained in opposition until December, 1878, when he was again sent for by the Governor. He formed a coalition with Sir John Robertson, and occupies, as before, the post of Colonial Secretary and Premier. He is a member of the Cobden Club.

PARRY, Right Rev. Edward, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, is the only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K.C.B., the well-known navigator and explorer of the Arctic Regions. He was born at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1830, and, after a preliminary training at Rugby School, entered Baliol College, Oxford, in 1849, graduating B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. From 1853 to 1856 he was tutor at Durham University; was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in in 1856 held the curacy of Sonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London, at the close of that year, Mr. Parry became his domestic Chaplain, residing and working with his lordship for nearly three years. In the ten years which followed, from 1859 to 1869, he held the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and took an active part in all London diocesan matters. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, for the province of Canterbury, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace March 25th, under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the Primate. It is worthy of note that he was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. Bishop

Parry has written memoirs of his father, a work which has passed through several editions, "Memorials of Commander Charles Parry, R.N." (his brother) published in 1870.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, KNT., was born at Bath, in 1790. He entered the Navy in 1803, and saw much service in the Baltic, Northern Seas, and on the American coast. In 1817 he returned to England, and in April, 1818, went as Lieutenant under Captain Ross to discover the North-west Passage. This expedition returned the same year, contrary to his advice, and he was sent in command of an expedition in which he discovered Barrow Straits, Melville Island, Prince Regent's Inlet and Wellington Channel. In November, 1820, he reached England, and was promoted to the rank of Commander. He published "Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage," and in May, 1821, went in command of a second expedition, during which he discovered the Hecla and Fury Strait, and after an absence of nearly three years returned and published his journal of a second expedition for the discovery of a North-west Passage. In 1824 he went on a third expedition. He was absent little more than a year and returned, having lost one of his ships. In 1827 he endeavoured to reach the Pole in flat-bottomed boats drawn over the ice from Spitzbergen, and attained the latitude of 82° 45′. In 1829 he came out to Sydney as Commissioner of the Agricultural Company, and remained until 1834. Meanwhile he had been made a knight, and in 1837 was appointed to supervise the packet service between Liverpool and Ireland. From 1837 to 1846, he acted as Comptroller of steam-machinery for the Navy. In 1852 he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White, and in 1853 became Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which office he held till his death in 1855.

PATTESON, RT. REV. JOHN COLERIDGE, D.D., first Bishop of Melanesia, born in 1826, was the son of Sir John Patteson, an eminent Judge; was educated at Eton, and graduated at Baliol College, Oxford. He came out to New Zealand in 1855 to assist Bishop Selwyn in his missionary work amongst the Solomon and other islands, and after spending five years in this work, in 1860 was consecrated in New Zealand by the Bishops of Nelson and Wellington, as Bishop of Melanesia. He visited Sydney and Melbourne in 1864, and established the head quarters of the mission in Norfolk, where native youths of the Islands were educated and afterwards returned to impart to their fellow-countrymen the blessings of Christianity and civilisation. It is supposed that he owed his death to the ill-feeling engendered by the coolie traffic (to which he was strongly opposed). He was murdered at Nukapu in the Santa Cruz group, September 20, 1871.

PATTISON, ROBERT LORN, was born at Preston Pans, March 27, 1807. He was brought up to the sea, and in 1837 came out to Sydney and traded in colonial waters. In 1840 he was put in command of the "Rose," belonging to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; continued in this employment until 1849, when he married Miss Jane Hill and went to San Francisco, but losing his wife within a year of his arrival there he returned to Sydney. In 1852 he was successful at the diggings at Bendigo. In 1853 he married Miss Jane Bailey and settled at Newcastle, but went to sea again within twelve months. In 1852 he was appointed to the first steamer of the Hunter River (New) Steam Navigation Company, and continued in their employ until he finally retired, and after living for a short time in Sydney settled in Newcastle. He died October 10, 1877. He had saved several lives from drowning in the course of his varied career.

PEARSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.A., born at Islington, September 7, 1830, and educated at Rugby School and King's College, London, and at Oriel and Exeter Colleges, Oxford. In 1854 he was elected fellow of Oriel, and in 1855 appointed a Professor of Modern History at King's College, London, a position he resigned in 1865. From 1869 to 1871 he lectured on Modern History at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1874 arrived in Victoria from South Australia, where he had resided, and immediately became Lecturer

on History at the Melbourne University; was elected a Member of the Assembly in 1878. He has written "A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages," "Historical Maps of England during the first Thirteen Christian Centuries," and two works published in Australia, "History of England in the Fourteenth Century," and an "English Grammar." In December, 1878, he proceeded with the Hon. Graham Berry as Victorian "Ambassador" to the House of Commons, England, to advocate constitutional reform for Victoria.

PEDDER, Sir John Lewis, Bart., Chief Justice of Tasmania, was born in 1784. He arrived in Tasmania as Chief Justice in 1824; retired on his pension, and returned to England in 1855, having lost his wife four years previously. He died in 1860.

PERRY, Rt. Rev. Charles, D.D., first Bishop of Melbourne, was born at Hackney, February 17, 1807. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1828 as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman; studied for the Bar from 1828 to 1831, when he returned to College as tutor and assistant till 1841, taking the degree of D.D. in 1837. He was ordained deacon in 1833, and priest in 1836. In 1841 he married Fanny, the daughter of Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Tranby, and in 1842 became incumbent of St. Paul's, Cambridge. On June 29, 1847, he was consecrated first Bishop of Melbourne. He arrived in Melbourne January 23, 1848, finding in his diocese but three clergymen of the Church of England, and had before him the whole task of forming and organising the Church in the colony of Victoria: his abilities in doing so have been signally displayed. He left Melbourne, April 26, 1874, for his health, and resigned the see in 1875. He now resides in England. In 1877 he was appointed Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

PHILLIP, Arthur, first Governor of New South Wales, was a son of Jacob Phillip, a native of Frankfort in Germany, who, having settled in England, maintained his family and educated his son by teaching languages. Arthur Phillip was born in the parish of Allhallows, Bread-street, within the city of London, October 11, 1738. Being designed for a seafaring life, young Phillip was sent to the school at Greenwich, where he remained several years. At the age of sixteen he began his maritime career under Captain Michael Everet of the Navy, at the commencement of hostilities in 1755, and at the same time that he learned the rudiments of his profession under that able officer he took part with him in the early misfortunes and subsequent glories of the Seven Years' War. At the age of twenty-three he was made Lieutenant of the "Stirling Castle," June 7, 1761, by Sir George Pococke, an excellent judge of naval accomplishments. At the restoration of peace in 1763, Phillip found leisure to marry and to settle at Lyndhurst in the New Forest, where he employed himself in farming. But he soon tired of quiet country life, and hastened to offer his skill and services to Portugal when it engaged in war with Spain. His offer was readily accepted; and such was his conduct and such his success, that when the interference of France in 1788 made it necessary to return to his duties in the British Navy, the Portuguese Court expressed regret at his departure. Accordingly, on his return to England, September 2, 1779, he was made master and commander of the "Basilisk" fire-ship. On November 13, 1781, he was made post-captain of the "Ariadne," frigate. In the latter he had little time for active adventures, being appointed to the "Europe," 64 guns, December 23, 1781. In January, 1783, he sailed with a reinforcement to the East Indies. On October 25, 1786, His Majesty's ship "Sirius," lying in the dock at Deptford, was commissioned, and the command given to Captain Phillip to sail to that part of the eastern coast of Australia described by Captain Cook, and to form a settlement at a spot named Botany Bay. The success of Captain Phillip in safely conveying the whole of the "First Fleet," and landing 1,030 persons in New South Wales; his selecting and removing the settlement from Botany Bay to Sydney, on the shores of Port Jackson; and his formally founding the colony, January 26, 1788, only eight days after anchoring

in Botany Bay, are matters too well known in connection with the history of the country to need recapitulation. Captain Arthur Phillip successfully and wisely governed New South Wales for nearly five years. He left for England December 10, 1792; died in Bath, about the end of the year 1814. In the well-known work "Australian Discovery and Colonisation," by Samuel Bennett, the following character of Phillip is given: "Arthur Phillip was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of his day, and was admirably adapted both by nature and education for the important duties with which he was entrusted. Kind and confiding under ordinary circumstances almost to a fault, where firmness and decision were required, where a warning was needed, when duty was neglected, deceit practised, or the public interest jeopardized, he regarded leniency as a most culpable weakness. His punishments were not frequent but prompt and terrible. With a man of his less self-reliance, less decision of character, or less humanity, the shores of Sydney Cove would probably have witnessed, in the first year of the existence of the colony, more terrible scenes of vice and crime than any which history has recorded. Under his rule public order was never for a moment endangered, and considering all the circumstances with which the people under his charge were surrounded, the offences committed were few and insignificant. He left the colony loaded with the blessings of those over whom he had ruled, and followed by earnest wishes for his safe return to England, and speedy restoration to health. The first Australian Governor, in point of time, he must also be regarded as first in point of character and ability. The limited and remote sphere in which he exercised his talents, his death in a short time after his return to England, and the absorbing interest which attached at that period to the great events transpiring on the European continent, prevented that recognition of his services and that appreciation of his character which he certainly merited from the British Government and people, and which in more peaceable times, and under other circumstances, he most assuredly would have received."

PIDDINGTON, WILLIAM RICHMAN, was born near London in 1815; entered the book trade early in life and came to Sydney in 1838; passed some time on the Hunter in farming, but soon returned to his own business in Sydney, in which he was very successful. In 1848 he came forward as a warm opponent of the resumption of transportation; in 1856 was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Northumberland and the Hunter. From that time he represented the Hawkesbury until the general election of 1877, when he lost his seat; joined the Parkes Ministry in 1872 as Treasurer, but had to retire on account of his ill health. In 1877 he again took office on the return to power of Sir H. Parkes, and retired on the defeat of the Ministry in the same year.

PILLARS, REV. JAMES, was born in Bristol, June, 1834. In 1844 he entered University College, London; after completing his course at college was made minister of a Unitarian church in Rochdale. In 1864 he married the daughter of Alderman Wright, of Nottingham, and came out to Sydney, where he arrived November 5th. He was killed by falling over the cliffs when rambling by the seaside, near Sydney Heads, July 31, 1875.

PLUNKETT, JOHN HUBERT, Q.C., born at Mount Plunkett, county Roscommon, in 1802; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the English Bar; came out to New South Wales in June, 1832, as Solicitor-General. In 1837, on Mr. Kinchela being promoted to the Bench, Mr. Plunkett became Attorney-General (with a seat in the Executive and old Legislative Councils), which office he held for nearly twenty years, whilst the Government was under the control of the home authorities. He was then appointed President of the Board of Education, holding the seat for many years. Whilst Attorney-General he distinguished himself by prosecuting ten Europeans, for the massacre of a number of aboriginals, men, women, and children; procured their conviction, and forthwith seven of the ringleaders were executed. Under the new Constitution, in 1856, he represented Argyle in the

Legislative Assembly. In 1866-68 he represented the Martin-Forster Government in the Legislative Council, and was President of the Legislative Council in the same year. He died in Melbourne May 9, 1869, aged 67, and was buried in Sydney, May 15, 1869.

POLDING, His Grace the Most Reverend Count John Bede, D.D., O.S.B., of the Order of St. Benedict—Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania—was born November 18, 1794, in Liverpool, England. At the age of eleven years he entered St. Gregory's College, Downside, in Ireland. On July 16, 1810, in his sixteenth year, he received the habit of the Benedictine Order. On July 18, 1811, he made his religious profession; and after eight years' special training for the priesthood, he was ordained priest March 4, 1819. On the 21st of the same month he celebrated his first mass. He discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to secure the approbation of the Church. When, in 1834, it was resolved to send out a Bishop, as chief pastor of the Roman Catholics of Australia—who had before been under the superintendence of the Bishop of Mauritius—Dr. Polding was selected for this important work. He was consecrated Bishop of Hiero-Cæsarea, with instructions to act as Vicar Apostolic of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The Bull of Pope Gregory XVI., appointing him to this position, was dated May 2nd. He was consecrated on the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29th. His Lordship arrived in Sydney in September, 1835. In 1841 he visited England, and thence proceeded to Rome. There, on April 10, 1842, he was appointed Archbishop of the newly erected See of Sydney. During his stay in Rome he was created by His Holiness the Pope a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and was also made a Bishop Assistant to the Papal Throne. Great excitement was produced on his return to the colony with the title of Archbishop. The late Bishop of the Church of England publicly protested against the assumption of such a title by any one within the dominions of Her Majesty, without the authority of the Crown. But, like the Ecclesiastical Titles Act in England, this protest was treated as a dead letter, except in so far as it satisfied the consciences of those who subscribed it. And the community in Australia has understood, and accepted without reserve, the principle that every religious denomination is to have perfect freedom, without molestation or interference, to carry out its own organization, with whatever titles it may see fit to use. Archbishop Polding was remarkable throughout the whole of his career in Australia for calm and conciliatory demeanour towards those who differed from him in theological views and ecclesiastical association. In 1848 he again visited Rome, and brought out with him on his return a number of priests and sisters of charity, for the work of the Roman Catholic Church in these colonies. In 1854 he made a third visit to Rome, accompanied by Dr. Gregory; and as before brought out priests and sisters of charity. He spent much of his time in traversing the interior of this extensive colony, and visiting the towns of Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. And as fruits of his abundant labours and generous enterprise, no less than nine dioceses have been successfully established within his archdiocese; these are the Dioceses of Melbourne, of Hobart Town, of Adelaide, of Perth, of Maitland, of Goulburn, of Bathurst, of Brisbane, and of Armidale. In the early part of 1862, his Grace, assisted by some of the Bishops within the See, consecrated the church of St. Benedict, in Parramatta-street, Sydney. His Grace was always ready to acknowledge and to honour the services of those who laboured with zeal and fidelity in the work of the Church. And on this occasion, the sermon was preached by one who was three years his senior in age, and had long preceded him as a priest in Australia, the Very Rev. J. J. Therry, Arch-Priest, a man whom, on many opportunities, he delighted to honour. The Archbishop's concern for the training of the young in the ways of religion and of virtue, was a fitting accompaniment of his care to secure the reverence due to the merits of the

aged; and throughout the archdiocese young and old were found harmoniously joining to express their reverence for his character, and their ardent affection towards his person. On November 22, 1865, His Grace left Sydney for Europe for the fourth time. His zeal, in encountering, when over three-score and ten years of age, the perils of the deep and the hardships of a long voyage, for the advancement of the Church in Australia, elicited warm expressions of admiration. He was accompanied on that occasion by the Rev. E. M. Athy. This, it was supposed, would be the last time he would venture upon so arduous a journey. But five years afterwards, when the Pope summoned the bishops of the Church from all parts of the world to meet in the great Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, and pronounce the decision of the Church on the question of Papal Infallibility, Archbishop Polding would not be deterred by any consideration of the ease to which his advanced years might well be supposed to entitle him, from setting out to join in this important work. This was the fifth time he left Australia to visit Rome on the business of the Church. But though his zeal was unabated, he was not able to bear the fatigues of the journey, and after landing at Aden, in the Red Sea, in compliance with the advice of those who watched with affectionate anxiety the effects of the passage and of the tropical heat upon his physical frame, he, without going further, returned to Sydney. After that time he repeatedly travelled over long distances in this country. He died at the Sacred Heart Presbytery, Darlinghurst, Sydney, March 16, 1877. After the usual ceremonials, his remains were honoured with a public funeral.

PRATT, General Sir Thomas Simson, K.C.B, entered the Army as Ensign, February 2, 1814; served in Holland, in the campaign of that year, with the 56th Regiment, and was present at the attack on Merxem, and the subsequent bombardment of Antwerp; served with the 26th Cameronians in the China Expedition, for which he received the medal; commanded the land forces at the assault and capture of the forts of Chuenpee, January 7, 1841; again at the capture of the Bogue forts, February 26th. He commanded the 26th at the attack on Canton; also at the night-attack on Ningpo Woo Sung. Was Commander of the Military Forces in Australia throughout the New Zealand war against the Maories 20 years ago; whilst thus employed in Australia and New Zealand he held the rank of Major-General. For his services in New Zealand he received the medal and was created K.C.B. On January 8, 1860, he succeeded Sir Edmund Macarthur in command of the Military Forces of Victoria. In May, 1862, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 37th Regiment, and retired from the active list under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of May, 1878, being over the age of 70 years. One of his daughters was married, July, 1860, to Sir Henry Barkly, then Governor of Victoria. General Pratt died in England, February, 1879.

PRICE, John, was born in Cornwall. He arrived in Tasmania in 1835 and commenced agricultural pursuits, but soon gave them up to enter the service of the Government, and attracted attention by his daring in the capture of bushrangers. In 1838 he was made Police Magistrate of Hobart Town; in 1848 succeeded Captain Mackonochie as Chief Superintendent at Norfolk Ireland; in 1853 was appointed Chief Inspector of the Penal Establishment in Victoria. On March 26, 1857, he was attacked by 82 of the convicts at Williams Town, Victoria, and received such severe injuries that he died the next day. He left a large family.

PROUT, John Skinner, artist, was the nephew of the late Sir Samuel Prout, noted for his architectural works; born at Plymouth in 1802. Before leaving England he published in 1836 two fine works entitled "The Antiquities of Chester" and "The Antiquities of Bristol." In 1840 he landed at Sydney, where he followed his profession with considerable success; was especially noted for his skill as an artist in water colours; some of his works are now to be seen at the Art Academy, Sydney; visited Tasmania in 1845, and shortly afterwards issued his

"Tasmania Illustrated" in four series. In 1850 Mr. Prout returned to England, where he was made a member of the "New Society of Painters in Water Colours"; and was afterwards elected a member of the Royal Academy. He died near London in 1876.

QUINN, RIGHT REV. MATTHEW, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, was born in county Kildare, May 29, 1821; educated in Rome at the Propaganda and Irish Colleges, where he studied from 1837 to 1847; ordained a priest February 15, 1845, at St. John's Lateran, and consecrated Bishop in Dublin by Cardinal Cullen, November 14, 1865. There are 29 priests in his extensive diocese, which extends to the borders of South Australia and Queensland, being divided from the diocese of Maitland by the Macquarie, and from the diocese of Goulburn by the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray.

RABONE, REV. STEPHEN, was born in Staffordshire January 9, 1811. He became a Wesleyan minister in 1833 and was appointed to Appleby in Westmoreland, but in 1834 was sent to Vavau, in the Friendly Islands, as a missionary. He and his wife arrived in Hobart Town in 1835. He laboured amongst the islands for fifteen years, and in 1850 came to Sydney, and was appointed to the Maitland district in 1851. In 1861 he was made President of the Wesleyan Conference. His health had been failing during the previous two years, and he died suddenly in Sydney, July 21, 1872.

RAE, JOHN, M.A., born in Aberdeen, January 9, 1813, and educated at the Grammar School and Marischal College. In 1831 he joined the elocution class of Mr. J. B. Calvert, and in 1832 took the degree of M.A., having been, in 1830, articled to the leading law firm of Aberdeen. On completing his apprenticeship he went to Edinburgh to attend the law classes. In 1837 he gained a prize of £20 offered for an Essay on the subject, "A Comparison of the Principal English Authors of Queen Elizabeth's Age with those of Queen Anne, in regard to Style." A boat accident which nearly cost him his life, determined him to quit his native place, and in 1839 he accepted the situation of secretary and accountant to the North British Australasian Loan and Investment Company, and arrived in Sydney December 8th, in that year. He at once became a member of the Mechanics' School of Arts, and during 1840 and 1841 assisted in getting up a debating class. On July 23, 1841, he delivered the first of a series of lectures on "Taste" and on "The English Language." In 1842 he wrote the letterpress for "Sydney Illustrated," and repeated his lectures (revised) at the School of Arts. On July 27, 1843, he was appointed Town Clerk of Sydney, and the duties of that office somewhat interfered with his literary pursuits. During 1844, however, he delivered, at the School of Arts, five lectures on "The Genius and Character of Burns." On August 21st of that year Mr. J. R. Wilshire, the Mayor, gave a fancy dress ball, and Mr. Rae wrote a description of it in a serio-comic poem in 4 cantos, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in April, 1845. In 1845 he made a water-colour sketch of the turning of the first sod of the first railway in Australia, which was subsequently published. In 1853 he published a version of Isaiah in blank verse with explanatory notes. On January 1, 1854, on the abolition of the Sydney Corporation, Mr. Rae was appointed one of the City Commissioners, and retained this office until the re-establishment of the corporation on April 1, 1857. Being thus relieved from duty he went overland to Melbourne, and on his return applied to the Colonial Secretary for compensation or for a situation of equal value. On July 25th, he was appointed secretary and accountant to the Railway Commissioners. On January 15, 1861, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Works, acting also as Commissioner for Railways. In 1875 he published "Gleanings from my Scrap Book." In 1877 the office of Commissioner for Railways was made independent of that of Under-Secretary for Works, and Mr. Rae was relieved from its duties whilst still retaining the office of Under-Secretary. Parliament unanimously voted him £800 for his services in the Railway department. He still retains the office of Under-

Secretary for Works. In 1845, Mr. Rae married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who died December 20, 1877, leaving him four sons and two daughters. Mr. Rae is now (May, 1879) absent on leave.

RANDELL, William Richard, South Australia, was born at Sidbury, Devonshire, May 2, 1824; educated at Exeter, and under the Rev. Ralph Drummond in Adelaide, where he arrived with his father in October, 1837; was afterwards engaged in pastoral pursuits, and in 1853 planned and built a steamer, the "Mary Ann," for the River Murray navigation, and took her up to Maiden's Punt, before Captain Cadell, who was assisted by the Government. Mr. Randell, in the "Mary Ann," pushed on to Maiden's Punt (Moama), and on returning overtook at Euston the "Lady Augusta" with the Governor on board and brought her despatches down to Adelaide. Two years after thus opening the Murray trade, Mr. Randell constructed a more powerful twin steamer, which he named the "Gemini," and in this he proceeded up the Murrumbidgee as far as where the township of Hay now stands, then known as Lang's Crossing. The following year he took the "Gemini" up the Darling, which had been previously navigated by Captain Cadell as far as Mount Murchison. Mr. Randell went about 1,000 miles further up the river to where the township of Brewarrina now stands, but the water being low a rapid prevented further progress. The next trip, the river being higher, he was enabled to go about 250 miles further up (100 by land) to Walgett on the Namoi, a tributary of the Darling, and then the farthest post-town in Riverina. Since then Mr. Randell has been constantly engaged in the Murray trade, and has now three steamers and six barges on the river. Very great credit is due to Mr. Randell for having, *unassisted*, displayed so much perseverance and pluck in opening up a trade of such vast importance to South Australia and to the settlers on the river. He worked with untiring energy at the building of his steamers, though he had never been on board a steam-vessel in his life until he built the "Mary Ann." His enterprise well deserved some substantial public recognition, and he received a bonus of £300 from the Government, and a purse of £400 with a testimonial from the public.

READ, Sir John Cecil, Bart., is the only son of the late Rev. Sir John Read, Bart., of Moyriol House, county Clare, Ireland, and is the ninth baronet, though he does not assume the title. He joined the London Police Force when very young and was placed in positions of great trust, particularly in 1848, when he had charge of the Clerkenwell district. In 1854 he resigned on a pension; in 1855 was appointed in London to an Inspectorship in the New South Wales Police, and served in this position for five years and a half, during which time he was in charge of the police at Port Curtis during the Canoona gold rush, where he obtained the highest praise from Sir Maurice O'Connell, the Government Resident. In 1861 he received his present appointment of Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol. He is a cool and courageous officer.

REID, George Houston, son of Rev. John Reid, a Presbyterian clergyman, was born at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1845, and came out with his parents in 1852 to Melbourne; in 1857 they removed to New South Wales. On July 18, 1864, he received a junior appointment in the Civil Service of New South Wales; on September 1, 1869, was appointed Clerk of Correspondence, Treasury department; and in 1878 Secretary to the Attorney-General. He is the author of "Five Free-Trade Essays," and of a well-known work entitled "New South Wales, the Mother Colony of the Australias." For his "Essays," Mr. Reid was elected an Honorary Member of the Cobden Club.

REYNOLDS, Charles, was born in Devonshire in 1806. He arrived in Sydney in 1840 and purchased a station on Liverpool Plains, but losing the greater part of his stock by drought he settled down at Louth Park, near Maitland, and devoted himself to breeding stock, in which he was eminently successful. In 1843 he removed to Tocal, and his Devon and Hereford cattle, his Leicester sheep and his horses, have all acquired a well-deserved

reputation. He died in consequence of an accident in September, 1871, leaving a widow, four sons, and one daughter.

RICHARDS, THOMAS, Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, New South Wales, born in Sydney, 1831; educated at Ebenezer, on the Hawkesbury. Entered the Government Printing Office as a clerk in February, 1845; but preferring an industrial occupation, became an apprentice. After passing through the technical branches of the business, was appointed Overseer in 1854, and Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps in 1859, which latter positions he still holds. The present admirable condition of the Printing Department is due to his zealous administration. By progressive improvement and organization he has succeeded in rendering the Government Printing Office one of the most complete and effective establishments of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, and well worthy of a visit from those interested in the advancement of printing and the cognate arts and trades. In 1876 Mr. Richards visited England for the benefit of his health, and whilst there received a commission to purchase machinery and transact other business on account of the department. During his stay the Caxton Centenary Exhibition was held, which afforded him an opportunity of seeing exhibited all the most modern improvements affecting the trade. In addition to this advantage, he had the privilege of visiting repeatedly and studying in work some of the best printing houses in England, in which he was received with great cordiality, and had every facility given him for prosecuting his inquiries. Mr. Richards was authorized to purchase the best appliances that came under his notice, and the Department is now well furnished with the most approved machinery in every branch of printing, bookbinding, &c. Economical processes invented by Mr. Richards in connection with postage stamp and debenture printing have been adopted in several of the Colonies. About ten years ago he introduced the process of photo-lithography, and since his return from England has added the "Woodbury" and other photo-mechanical processes. Mr. Richards has been associated with the Volunteer Force since its formation, passing through all grades up to the rank, which he now holds, of Senior Major in the 1st Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He has always been an active member of the Rifle Association, and maintains a good place amongst the best rifle shots.

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN LARKINS CHEESE, born in Bengal, August 4, 1810, and educated at Addiscombe. Early in 1829 he went to India as an artillery cadet, and having passed for the Bengal Horse Artillery, entered the East India Company's Service in 1830, and for twenty-two years was engaged in active military service in India. In the Afghan and Sikh wars he was aide-de-camp to Sir H. Smith, and was wounded at Ferozeshah. He was engaged in Cabul in 1842, and received medals and clasps for these services. In 1851 he retired from the Service, and in 1852 paid a visit to New Zealand and published an account of it—"A Summer's Excursion," and also a volume in blank verse entitled "The First Christian Martyr in New Zealand." He returned to England the same year, but came back to Otago in 1856 and settled in the Molyneaux district. He was a Member and Speaker of the Provincial Council, and in 1861 was chosen Superintendent, but in 1863 was defeated by Mr. Harris. He was again elected Member and Speaker of the Council, which post he held till 1865, when he resigned on taking a seat in Mr. Stafford's Government. Since 1861 he was a Member of the General Assembly until he was elevated to the Upper House, of which he became Speaker. He was knighted in 1875. He died in Dunedin, December 16, 1878.

RIDLEY, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born at Hartford End, Essex, September 14, 1819, and educated at King's College and London University. In 1849 he came out with Dr. Lang to Sydney, where he arrived in 1850. He married Miss Isabella Cotter; was made a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and became Professor of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew in the Australian College. He took pastoral charge at Portland Bay, Brisbane, and the Manning River; afterwards devoted himself

to missionary work amongst the aboriginals. The care of his family caused him to relinquish this occupation and to come to Sydney, where he became connected with the *Empire* newspaper, and continued on that journal until its discontinuance. For the last five years of his life he was the principal editor of the *Evening News*, and wrote for the *Town and Country Journal*. In 1877, at the request of the Presbyterian Synod, he acquired the Chinese language, in order to take charge of the Chinese mission in Sydney, and he gave up part of his time to this task. He died, deeply regretted, October 26, 1878, after a very short illness, leaving a widow, three sons, and five daughters.

RINTEL, Rev. (Rabbi) Moses, was born in Edinburgh, in 1824, son of the late Rev. Myer Rintel, a famous Hebrew and Talmudic scholar. He was the first duly authorized Jewish clergyman in the colonies. He arrived in Sydney in 1844, where he established the Sydney Hebrew Academy; in 1849 accepted the office of minister of the newly established Jewish congregation of Melbourne. He married the same year Miss Hart, and has had a family of nine children. In 1856 he founded the United Jewish Friends' Benefit Society, and in 1864, mainly through his exertions, a duly constituted *Beth-Din*, the only one out of London, was established.

ROBERTS, Colonel Charles Fysshe, was born at Ickwell, Bedfordshire, August 20, 1837; educated at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; obtained his commission in the Royal Artillery in February, 1855, as Second Lieutenant; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in April, same year; landed in the Crimea in that month; was present during the remainder of the siege, in the trenches with the Right-Siege Train, until September 2nd, when he was wounded whilst in the advanced trenches. He was subsequently severely and very dangerously wounded, by the explosion of the French magazines, whilst on duty in the Right-Gun attack November 15th. He was commended personally by Lord Raglan June 18th, for continuing to work one of the mortar batteries after having been knocked down by a spent cannon ball, and was subsequently mentioned in despatches. Received Crimean medal, Turkish medal, and Italian Order for military valour. Served in India from 1858 to 1861, during which time, on the expedition into Sikkim being formed, he was placed in command of the Artillery accompanying the Force. Was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Indian Government for services during the expedition. Was promoted to the rank of Captain in October, 1862, and Major, for services in the field, in January, 1863. Served in Sydney with the Royal Artillery from 1865 to 1868, during part of which time he was Acting A.D.C. and Private Secretary to Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar). At end of 1871 he retired from the Service, and in December, 1872, undertook the duties of acting secretary to the Agent-General for New South Wales, at the time of the first illness of Sir Charles Cowper, which position he resigned, on his leaving England for Australia, in March, 1874. In August, 1876, when the Permanent Artillery was increased, was appointed Colonel Commanding the Artillery Forces regular and volunteer. He married, in 1866, one of the daughters of the late William Bradley, Esq., of Goulburn.

ROBERTS, Charles James, Mayor of Sydney, was born in Sydney March 29, 1846, and is the youngest citizen who ever obtained the civic dignities of Alderman and Mayor. He received his early education at St. James's Grammar School, in Phillip-street, under the tuition of the late Rev. Thomas Druitt and the Rev. Canon Rich. Upon leaving that school he was entered amongst the first pupils at the Sydney Grammar School, under the headmastership of W. J. Stephens, M.A. The Grammar School was opened in August, 1857; here Mr. Roberts remained for five years, during which time he took frequent prizes for mathematics and classics, his proficiency in the Greek language being very marked. He was intended for the legal profession, but preferred commercial pursuits, and ultimately purchased from his father, Mr. C. W. Roberts, the sole proprietorship of one of the most lucrative hotel businesses in Sydney. He married Miss Lucretia Abraham, daughter of Mr.

Abraham Abraham. On the retirement in 1877, of Mr. Alderman Macintosh, M.L.A., from the representation of Macquarie Ward Mr. Roberts was elected to fill the vacancy, and was chosen by the Aldermen in December 1878, to fill the Mayoral Chair. He has distinguished himself by his dignity in the office, and by his liberality to the citizens, to whom he gave a magnificent Fancy Dress Ball, at the Exhibition building, Alfred Park, February 19, 1879. Mr. C. J. Roberts has been made a justice of the peace, a member of the N.S.W. International Exhibition Commission, and is "ex officio" chief magistrate of the city of Sydney. In that capacity he is a member of the board (with the Superintendent of Police and one other elected Commissioner) of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

ROBERTSON, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M.G., was born at the village of Bow in Essex, October 15, 1816. His father was a Scotchman, his mother was English. In 1820 his father emigrated with his wife and family of six children, of whom Sir John Robertson was the fourth. They lived for some years in Sydney, where he received his first scholastic training under the Rev. Dr. Lang. He was one of the first of Dr. Lang's pupils, and this early relationship was by both often remembered with pleasant reflections. He was also for some time a pupil of Mr. Gilchrist, and afterwards of Mr. Cape. Meanwhile his father entered into sheep and cattle farming on the Hunter, and at Liverpool Plains. The family removed to the Hunter, 1835. At the age of sixteen, having a great desire to see the world, and having made good use of the opportunities offered for nautical practice on a small scale in Sydney harbour, young Robertson entered on board the ship "Sovereign" and worked his way to England as one of the ship's company. Whilst in England, the most noteworthy event he met with was an invitation from Lord Palmerston to accompany him on a visit to his country seat at Broadlands in Hampshire. The way in which this was brought about was as follows:—Some two or three years before he left the colony, a young man was assigned as a convict servant to his father. He was, although a convict, a gentlemanly young fellow, very fond of horses and dogs, and made himself useful with a will in the work of the station. When Mr. Robertson was starting for England, at this young man's request he willingly engaged to take a letter and some packages from him to his mother. In those days postal communication was comparatively rare, there being no subsidised mail, and many letters were generally confided to anybody "going home." He took a large number from people in New South Wales to their friends in England. On his arrival in London he went to Messrs. Walker and Company, the representatives of his father's Sydney agent, on whom he had a letter of credit. At their advice he posted the letters from their office. A few days after this, the chief of the firm of Walker and Co. said to him on his entering the office, "Here's a letter for you from Lord Palmerston." He was not a little surprised, and at first was quite incredulous, as he knew nothing of Lord Palmerston, except as a statesman, and had brought no letter to him or any person of his class, as far as he was aware. However, the letter was from Lord Palmerston sure enough, and in it his lordship asked him to call upon him at his official residence. It appeared afterwards that the young man previously alluded to was the son of a neighbour of Lord Palmerston, and that kind-hearted nobleman wished to get all the information he could for the parents in reference to their banished son. He waited on Lord Palmerston as requested, and was received most cordially by his lordship, who, after getting answers to his inquiries, talked with him about the affairs of the colony, asking his opinion of the Governor and other matters. In those days a visit to England by a colonial youth was an uncommon event, and Lord Palmerston seems to have thought there was something unusual in young Robertson, for he not only treated him with great consideration, but invited him to take a trip with him to Broadlands, and before they parted an appointment was made for a future day. At the time agreed upon his lordship himself drove him down in his curricle to Broadlands. There he was introduced

to several distinguished visitors. He stayed three days. During this time Lord Palmerston joined him in rambles about the estate, and took him to see a lady, the mother of the convict, who like most persons of his class respectably connected had changed his name to prevent disgrace to his relatives. This lady was of course thankful to see one who could tell her all about her banished son. At the end of three days Lord Palmerston brought him back to London, and on parting from him desired him to call upon him again before he left England. Accordingly, in a month or two after this, he called upon Lord Palmerston, who inquired into his views and prospects, and expressed a warm desire to serve him. He explained that he had come to see the old country, but did not intend to remain much longer, and therefore would not be in a position to take advantage of his lordship's offer. On parting, Lord Palmerston gave him a letter to the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, expressing the interest he felt in his young friend, and bespeaking the Governor's favourable consideration towards him on his return to the colony. Robertson, however, with characteristic independence, told his lordship that he did not want anything from the Governor. He was absent from the colony for two years, and during that time visited different parts of England, Scotland, and France, and then proceeded to Brazil and other parts of South America. During this tour young Robertson gained great information. On his return to New South Wales, his friends persuaded him to leave the sea, though he was in a fair way to success in that profession, and he joined his father and brothers in the Northern district. He continued for many years in the management of stations and engaged in squatting and farming enterprises. At the age of twenty-one he married. Shortly afterwards, he was called upon to undertake a duty of an important and somewhat public nature on behalf of the squatters of the north. It had been reported to Sir George Gipps that some of the squatters in the west had destroyed blacks by putting poison in the waterholes, and to prevent the repetition of the alleged crime the Governor refused to allow the squatters to take out their cattle beyond the then limits. This was felt to be a great hardship, and Mr. Robertson was deputed to wait on the Governor to represent the matter fairly to him: he called a meeting at the Exchange, Sydney, — the first squatters' meeting in Australia—at which he moved the first resolution. He had become a squatter before the commencement of the system of licenses, and held one of the first sets of licenses issued. This meeting was very successful; the prohibition was withdrawn as far as the northern squatters were concerned, and on his return he received the thanks of his fellow-squatters. For several years before the introduction of responsible Government he was regarded by the settlers of the Upper Hunter and surrounding districts as the man who was marked out by his public spirit and ability as entitled to receive the expression of their confidence as soon as the new Constitution should place them in a position to choose their representative. He first became known as a politician in the discussion of the following subjects: Responsible Government, National Education, and the Administration of the Lands. His views on these questions approved themselves to the minds of his fellow-colonists in that quarter, and when the new Constitution came into operation, in 1856, he was the first man in the colony who received a requisition to offer himself as a candidate. In his reply—the first that was published by a candidate under the new Constitution—he set forth the line of action which he would pursue if elected. The chief objects which he then pledged himself to pursue were,—Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, the Division of Electoral Districts on a Population Basis, the Abolition of State-aid to Religion, National Education, and FREE SELECTION OVER THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COLONY. To the attainment of these objects he has devoted his best energies, and he has had the singular satisfaction of seeing all of them accomplished, having taken a prominent part in carrying all of them into effect. Whilst recording this success, it may be noted that, from the time of his first candidature until now, he has been

remarkable for the tenacious consistency with which he has adhered to the principles he announced at the outset of his career. He was elected for the electoral district of Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh. When the Ministry of the day brought forward their Land Bill, he proposed to insert clauses providing for free selection over the public lands "surveyed or unsurveyed." This clause met so little favour that only nine Members voted with him. Upon the defeat of his amendment, he moved that the Bill be considered in Committee that day six months. The squatters now joined the advocates of free selection in opposition to the Ministers, and the Bill was thrown out. The Government brought in another Bill, with clauses increasing the rental of runs. This he supported; but the measure was defeated by the squatters, and Parliament was dissolved. Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Cowper invited Mr. Robertson to join his Ministry, and he became Minister for Lands and Works January 13, 1858. On February 22nd he issued regulations providing that all future pastoral leases should be made subject to whatever conditions Parliament might impose when they came to legislate on the subject; so that, when legislation took place in 1861, Parliament dealt with the subject from February 22, 1858. He now gave his assistance in carrying an Electoral Act and other measures. But before the second reading of the Bill came on, the Government were defeated on their Education Bill, and resigned October 26, 1859. A few weeks previously, the department of Lands and Works was divided, and Mr. Robertson became Minister for Lands on October 1. The Forster Ministry succeeded, and Mr. John Black, Minister for Lands, and Mr. Edward Flood, Minister for Works, prepared a Bill the main feature of which was a limited right of selection over proclaimed agricultural areas. This measure, however, never came to a Parliamentary decision, as the Government was defeated on its Elective Upper House Bill, and compelled to retire by a vote of want of confidence. Mr. Cowper having retired from Parliament, Mr. Robertson was left at the head of the party in the Assembly, and was therefore called on to form an Administration, which he did March 9, 1860. His first business was the introduction of his Land Bill. The main principle of the Crown Lands Alienation Bill was, on a motion by Mr. Hay, rejected by a small majority. The result was an appeal to the people on the question of "Free Selection before Survey," or rather, according to the purport and effect of the Bill itself, "Free Selection over the Public Land Surveyed and Unsurveyed." The new Parliament assembled January 10, 1861, and passed Mr. Robertson's Land Bill; though, in order to secure the result, he himself retired from the Assembly and entered the Council as a nominee to assist in passing the measure through the Upper House. This Parliament also passed the Act to prohibit future grants for Public Worship. In 1866 Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes brought in his Public Schools Bill; and notwithstanding the usual opposition between these two leaders and their respective parties, Mr. Parkes received the cordial and consistent support of Mr. Robertson, who has thus taken part in the accomplishment of all the chief measures which were comprised in the political creed he put forth on his first appeal to the electors in 1856. On October 27, 1868, he again became Premier and Colonial Secretary; but in January, 1870, he gave up the Premiership to Mr. Cowper, he himself taking the Lands department. From December 16, 1870, to May 13, 1872, he was Colonial Secretary in the Martin Ministry. On February 9, 1875, he formed another Ministry, in which he took the Colonial Secretary's department; this Government lasted until March 21, 1877. After several offers of distinction during the last ten years, which were, however, until recently declined, he was, in 1877, created a K.C.M.G. On August 17th he again became Colonial Secretary; but the Government retired December 17, 1877. At the general election in December, 1877, the agitation that prevailed in consequence of the frequent changes of government producing so small an amount of legislation, resulted in the defeat of Sir John Robertson for West Sydney (as the rival political leader, Sir

Henry Parkes, had, two days previously, been defeated for East Sydney); but he was immediately afterwards chosen to represent two constituencies—Mudgee and the Bogan. When the House met, Sir John elected to take his seat for Mudgee. On the defeat of the Farnell Ministry, Sir John Robertson was sent for to form a Government, but being unsuccessful, he resigned his seat in the Assembly; and the Farnell Ministry, attempting to continue to carry on the Government, was again defeated, and Sir John Robertson joined Sir Henry Parkes, December 20, 1878, in forming the present Administration (1879), taking his seat in the Upper House, as Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government.

ROBINSON, Sir Hercules George Robert, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., second son of Admiral Robinson, was born at Rosemeath, county Westmeath, in 1824; was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the 87th regiment; but in 1846 retired from the army and was employed under the Poor Law Board, in Ireland, upon the works undertaken during the famine. The same year he married the Honorable Nea Arthur Ada Rose D'Amour, fifth daughter of Viscount Valentia. In 1852 he was made Chief Commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland; in 1854 he was made President of Montserrat, and in 1856, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher. In 1859 he received the honour of knighthood, and was made Governor of Hong Kong. In 1865 he was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and in 1872 was transferred to New South Wales; in 1874 visited Fiji, and obtained the cession of these islands to Great Britain; was Acting Governor of them until the arrival of Sir Arthur Gordon; in March, 1879, was appointed Governor of New Zealand. Sir Hercules Robinson is one of the most eloquent speakers in any branch of public life that has ever been in the colony; he knows how to say the right thing at the right time, and in the right place, and his speeches on a variety of subjects delivered during his term of office as Governor merit preservation in the annals of oratory. He is a man of most courteous bearing, and possesses a powerful intellect added to great determination of character. Sir Hercules possessed a fine stud of trained racehorses, and by his personal example, contributed greatly towards elevating the turf in N.S.W. to a noble sport.

ROBINSON, Sir William Cleaver Francis, K.C.M.G., fourth son of Admiral Robinson, was born at Rosemeath, county Westmeath, in 1834. In 1856 he accompanied his brother to St. Kitts, and in 1859 to Hong Kong as his Private Secretary. In 1862 he was appointed President of Montserrat, in the West Indies, and in the same year married Olivia, daughter of Dr. Townsend, the Bishop of Meath. During 1865 he was Acting Governor of Dominica. In 1866 he was made Governor of the Falkland Islands, and in 1870 of Prince Edward Island, until its incorporation with the Dominion of Canada in 1873. In November, 1874, he was appointed Governor of Western Australia, and in 1877, Governor of the Straits Settlement.

ROLLESTON, Christopher, born in Nottinghamshire in 1817, was educated under private tutors; arrived in New South Wales in 1838, and was for five years engaged in farming on the Hunter. In January, 1843, was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands for Darling Downs. In February, 1853, went to England on leave of absence. In December, 1854, returned to the colony, and was appointed Private Secretary to Sir William Denison in January, 1855. In March, 1856, made Registrar-General, when he inaugurated the present system of registration. In 1858, the statistical branch of the Colonial Secretary's department was transferred to the Registrar-General, and the Statistical Register was first published. In the same year the Registration of Deeds was transferred from the Supreme Court to his department. In 1862 the Real Property Act was passed, and its introduction devolved upon him. In November, 1864, he was appointed Auditor-General. In 1870 the present Audit Act was passed, under which the finances are now administered, the value of which measure is evidenced by the order and regularity shown in the annual accounts laid before Parliament.

ROPER, JOHN, was born at Gayton Thorpe, county Norfolk, February 29, 1824, and was educated at Fakenham and Lynn; he came to the colony in 1843. In 1844, he, Dr. Leichhardt and J. S. Calvert accomplished the famous exploring expedition from Brisbane to Port Essington, and the River Roper was named after him in consequence of his having discovered it. In 1847 he was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions at Albury, a Magistrate in 1854, and Mayor of Albury in 1862. In 1868 he was made Inspector of Stock for the district, which office he still holds. He is also President of the Albury Hospital, School of Arts, Jockey Club, and Agricultural Society at Albury.

ROUS, ADMIRAL, THE HON. HENRY JOHN, second son of the Earl of Stradbroke, was born January 23, 1795. He was educated at Dr. Burney's academy in Gosport, and joined the "Repulse" as a midshipman in 1808; from her he went to the "Bacchante," and distinguished himself in several boat actions. In 1823 he obtained his first command, and in 1825 came out to Sydney in the "Rainbow," and was in Australian waters for four years. During this period he imported "Emigrant," the sire of some of the best Australian horses. In August, 1829, discovered the Richmond and the Clarence Rivers; in September was made a member of the Parramatta Jockey Club; in 1830 went on half-pay until 1835, when he brought the "Pique" home from Quebec to Spithead, after she had been on the rocks on the Labradore coast. In 1836 he married Sophia, daughter of the late J. R. Cuthbert, Esquire, and retired from the Navy. In 1841 he entered Parliament for Westminster, but was not re-elected in 1846. He is best known, however, by his patronage of the turf and his strenuous efforts to raise the character of racing pursuits. He died in 1877.

RUSDEN, REV. GEORGE KEYLOCK, M.A., born in 1786, was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, where he gained an exhibition for Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to which he proceeded and graduated M.A. In 1809 he was ordained deacon, and priest in 1810. In 1809 he married Anne, the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Townsend, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. For twenty-three years he kept a private school at Leith Hill Place, Surrey, but the lease having expired, and his eldest son having already gone out with a Government appointment to New South Wales, he embarked for Sydney in October, 1833, arriving May 1, 1834. As Colonial Chaplain he was stationed at East Maitland, where he proceeded in August, 1834, and had, at first, charge of all the Hunter above Maitland. At a later period his district was curtailed, as other clergy were stationed beyond Maitland. He died in 1859. He was an excellent mathematician and an accomplished linguist, adding to the classic tongues a knowledge of the modern and oriental languages.

RUSDEN, GEORGE WILLIAM, third son of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, who came with his family to New South Wales, in 1834. Mr. Rusden was born in Surrey, July 9, 1819. He was engaged in pastoral pursuits, and in 1849 was appointed agent for National Schools, first in Port Phillip, afterwards in Moreton Bay and New South Wales. In 1851 he accepted the post of chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office in Victoria. In 1852 he became Clerk of the Executive Council, and in 1856 was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of Parliaments. In 1860 originated the Shakespeare statue and scholarship in the University. Author of "National Education," "Moyarra" a poem, a translation of Les Propos of Labienus, "Discovery, Survey, and settlement of Port Phillip," "Curiosities of Colonisation," and various pamphlets.

RUSDEN, HENRY KEYLOCK, fourth son of the Rev. G. K. Rusden, was born in Surrey, January 30, 1826. He was engaged in pastoral pursuits, and after trying the gold-fields in 1853 went to Melbourne, and obtained an appointment in the civil service, in which he still remains. He was the founder of the Eclectic Association in 1867, and in 1870 of the Sunday Free Discussion Society. He has contributed several papers to the Royal

Society, of which he is Secretary, and also to the *Melbourne Review*. He is a utilitarian in economical subjects, and holds what are called very advanced views in philosophy.

RUSSELL, HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, Government Astronomer, New South Wales, was born at West Maitland, March 17, 1836. He was educated at the Grammar School, West Maitland, and at the Sydney University, where he graduated B.A. in 1858; took a scholarship for general proficiency, and the Deas-Thomson scholarship for chemistry and physics. On January 1, 1859, he was appointed Assistant in the Sydney Observatory, and Government Astronomer in August, 1870. In 1872 elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, in 1874 Fellow of the Meteorological Society, London, and in 1875 Honorary Member of the South Australian Philosophical Society and Member of the Royal Colonial Institute, London. Under his auspices an extensive set of meteorological observations is being collected from all parts of the colony, which bids fair to throw great light on the climate of and rainfall in Australia. In 1874 he organised four distinct parties for observing the transit of Venus, and obtained more photographs than were taken in any other country; the results were used with great advantage by the Astronomer Royal in the determination of the sun's distance. He has published numerous papers on subjects connected with Astronomy and Meteorology. An attempt was made upon his life by means of a kind of infernal machine, September 8, 1877.

SAMUEL, HON. SAUL, C.M.G., M.L.C., was born in London, October 2, 1820, and came to New South Wales, when about twelve years of age; was educated at Mr. Cape's school with several of those who have since become public men and obtained high positions in the country. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislative Council, for the Electorate of Roxburgh and Wellington. With one short interval, he represented the same part of the country until 1872, being for several years Member of the Legislative Assembly for Orange. He was made Treasurer in Mr. William Forster's administration, in 1859; was also Treasurer in Mr. Cowper's government, in 1865, and in Mr. Robertson's government, 1868, and again in Mr. Cowper's ministry in 1870. In 1872, having been elected for East Sydney, he joined the ministry of Mr. Parkes, as Vice-President of the Executive Council (an office with no emolument). He resigned his seat in the Assembly, and was made a Member of the Legislative Council, to represent the government in that Chamber. When Mr. Piddington was disabled by illness for the fulfilment of his duties as Treasurer, Mr. Samuel undertook to discharge them for him. When Mr. Piddington retired from office, Mr. Lloyd was appointed his successor, and Mr. Samuel took the office of Postmaster-General; in this position he had the honour of opening the new General Post office, and, on that occasion, gave to the citizens an entertainment memorable in the history of the country. In 1873 Mr. Samuel was specially delegated by the Government of New South Wales to visit Europe and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of the Pacific Mail Service: this he succeeded in doing, and was entertained at a public dinner on his return to the colony in 1874, besides having the distinction of C.M.G. conferred upon him by Her Majesty. He again, in 1877, became a Member of the Parkes ministry, in which he held the office of Postmaster-General, which position he holds in the present Government, it being the sixth administration in which Mr. Samuel has held office. With the late Sir Charles Cowper, he represented New South Wales at the Conference held in Melbourne in 1870, for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a settlement of the Border Customs' Duties, and other matters affecting the interests of the colonies. He was also a member of the Conference held in Sydney in 1873, representing New South Wales in conjunction with Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes. During his absence from the colony in 1873, Mr. Samuel visited the United States and made a Postal Convention with that Government. Throughout his parliamentary career, he has been the author of several measures which have become law; amongst

others the Navigation Act and the Government Savings' Bank Act. Mr. Samuel has for many years been prominently connected with the mining, commercial, manufacturing, and pastoral enterprises of the colony, and has contributed largely to the development of its industries. Mr. Samuel has been twice married, first in 1859, to Henrietta Matilda, daughter of B. G. Levien, Esq., of Victoria; and, second, in 1877, to Sara Louise, daughter of E. Isaacs, Esq., J.P., of Auckland, New Zealand.

SANDERSON, Frederick James, Secretary to the Attorney-General, South Australia, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 4, 1834, and was educated at Dr. Brush's establishment. He arrived in the colony in 1852, and entered the Government Service, June 26, 1854, as a clerk in the Treasury; was appointed Secretary to the Lands Titles Commissioners, December 1, 1862, and Secretary to the Attorney-General in 1870. During the absence at the Paris Exhibition of Mr. Josiah Boothby, the Under Secretary and Government Statist, Mr. Sanderson has performed the duties of those offices in addition to his own.

SAUNDERS, Rev. John, first Baptist Minister in Australia, born in London October 7, 1806, of which city he was a Liveryman; was originally articled to an attorney in 1820, in which profession he remained for fourteen years; during that period he devoted himself to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to prepare himself for the ministry of the Gospel; soon after his ordination as a minister of the Baptist Church, he left England for New South Wales as Chaplain to the female convict ship "George Hebbert," which vessel arrived in Port Jackson December 1, 1834. During his stay in the colony he was one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of total abstinence, and the formation of Societies for the suppression of the liquor traffic. He returned in 1848 to England, where he died.

SAWYER, Right Rev. William Collinson, first Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, born in 1831, consecrated Bishop of the See, February 2, 1867. He had only taken charge of the Diocese about three months when on Sunday night, March 15, 1868, he was drowned with his son and servant in the Clarence River. His last sermon was on the subject of the "Unjust Steward" in the 16th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, when he spoke about the necessity of being prepared to meet the Creator. After service he started, with five others, in a boat for his home; they had proceeded about two miles when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat; the whole six were precipitated into the river. His body was recovered on the Tuesday following. His energy, self-denial, ability, and friendly demeanour had secured to him many attached friends besides those connected with his church. He was a man admirably qualified for the work for which he had been selected, and was universally respected and loved. He was only 37 years of age at the time of his death.

SCHOMBURGK, Richard von, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, was born at Fribault, in Saxony, in the year 1811. His family is one of old standing in Saxony. His father was a minister in the Lutheran Church. His brother, Sir Robert Schomburgk, has made himself a name as a traveller, in connection with the discoveries of the greatest scientific traveller of his time, Baron Alexander von Humboldt. Richard Schomburgk, after passing through his elementary education, studied botany in Berlin, and was for some time in Royal Gardens at Potsdam. As a young man he gave practical proof of his capability, under the supervision of his celebrated brother Sir Robert Schomburgk. He was his companion in some of his perilous voyages. After a series of expeditions in the pursuit of science, Richard von Schomburgk returned to Germany, and being concerned in the political troubles of the day, with some difficulty, and by the assistance of his old friend, Baron von Humboldt, and the almost equally celebrated scientist, Leopold von Buch, he fled with his brother Otto from his native land, and embarked for Australia. They arrived at Adelaide, purchased land at Gambier River, and cultivated a farm and large vineyard, which they called Buchfeld, in honour of their generous friend and patron. The wines of Buchfeld soon

obtained a splendid reputation. But after they had been in the colony some ten years Otto Schomburgk died, to the great grief of his brother Richard and a large number of the people of South Australia. On the death of Mr. Francis, the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, the appointment was offered to Dr. Schomburgk, and accepted in 1866. Nature had done little for Adelaide Botanic Gardens. The site of them was nothing but a waste, a flat. The result of the management of Dr. Schomburgk is a magnificent work of art, the admiration of visitors from all the other colonies. Since taking the management of the gardens, Dr. Schomburgk has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the task of creating a taste for floriculture amongst all classes of the people of the colony, and to the introduction of valuable plants and seeds, which he deemed likely to prove of value, as articles of commerce, to the colony. He has written many papers on the culture of tobacco, the sugar-cane, sericulture, flax and hemp, beetroot, hops, the Zante currant, sultana and other raisins, almonds, castor-oil plant, mustard, rape seed, sunflower, olives, canary seed, gram, vetches, yellow lupin, and maize, lentils, capers, chicory, osier, opium, cochineal, and perfumes. So valuable in the view of the South Australian Government were the information and instructions thus given, that they published several of these papers as supplements to the *Government Gazette* of that colony. Nor was Dr. Schomburgk content with giving information by means of his writings. He also gave practical proofs and lessons, and largely distributed seed amongst the farmers of South Australia. Honours of all kinds have, unsolicited, been conferred on Dr. Schomburgk. He is a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Crown; of the Order of Merit of Philippe the Magnanimous, first class; Member of the Imperial Carol. Leopold. Academy; Honorary Member of the Botanical Society, Magdeburg; of the Horticultural Society, Frankfort; of the Horticultural Society of Victoria; of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Adelaide; of the Chamber of Manufactures, Adelaide; also Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society, London; of the Royal Botanical Society, London; of the Botanical Society, Edinburgh; of the Geographical Society, Berlin; and of the Horticultural Society, Berlin. He holds an order and medals from the Emperor of Germany, and another order of merit from the Duke of Hesse.

SCOTT, JOHN, was born at Edinburgh, in 1822; was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and afterwards at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities. He arrived in New South Wales in 1843. In 1846 he took up land on the Murrumbidgee, and continued to follow pastoral pursuits in New South Wales and Queensland, except during two visits to Europe, until 1870. He was first elected to the Queensland Parliament for Clermont in 1868; in 1870 for Leichhardt, and in 1873 for Springsure. He was Chairman of Committees from November, 1871, to the end of 1873, and again elected to the same office in 1879.

SCOTT, THOMAS, "Father of Sugar Industry in Australia," was born at Glasgow, July 1, 1787. In 1790 his family moved to London. He was educated at a public school, and in 1793 began a mercantile career in Liverpool, but abandoned it and returned home. He then went out to St. Thomas with a Treasury appointment, but finally left the Government Service in 1797, after giving up two other appointments in Antigua, to manage a family estate in that island. In 1805 he came into an inheritance bequeathed by his father, and went for a tour through Canada and the United States. When he returned to Antigua he found that his money had been fraudulently used by those with whom he had invested it; he returned to England; left for Sydney, where he arrived in 1817, and being convinced that it would prove a good sugar country, resolved to give up his prospects in Calcutta (whither he was going) and devote himself to sugar growing. But not having sufficient means, after an attempt at tobacco culture, he entered the Commissariat as a clerk. He was then invited to undertake the management of the sugar works in Tahiti. But he found that appliances

were not forthcoming, and returned to Sydney. He then went to Roiatea, and established sugar works there. On his return he went to Port Macquarie, and established a sugar plantation near the coast. At the end of three years he obtained the first crop, but from the inefficiency of the plant supplied to him he could make but 7 tons, when it gave way, and it was only after 40 years' delay that it has again been taken up. But his first attempts continued on a small scale demonstrated the capabilities of the colonies for growing the cane.

SCRATCHLEY, Colonel Peter H., Royal Engineers, born in Paris in 1835, is the youngest son of the late Dr. J. Scratchley, Royal Artillery; was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from which he passed out at the head of his batch, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the corps of Royal Engineers in February, 1854. After studying at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for a short term, he proceeded to Dover, where he was employed in military engineering duties, until ordered to the Crimea in the summer of 1855. There he served in the trenches before Sebastopol until its capture in September, 1855. He took part in the expedition to Kinburn, and remained in the Crimea until the termination of the war with Russia. From this time until August, 1857, he was employed on the ordinary duties of a military engineer at Portsmouth, and then proceeded to India as acting adjutant of the Royal Engineer Force despatched to that country shortly after the outbreak of the mutiny. On arrival at Calcutta, he pushed forward with his chief (now General Sir Henry Harness, R.E., K.C.B.) to Cawnpore. At this place he served on General Wyndham's staff, and subsequently in operations against the Gwalior contingent; was then employed with the force engaged in clearing the district of the rebels. He afterwards went as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Robert Napier, R.E. (now Lord Napier of Magdala), on his appointment as chief engineer of the army employed in the final siege and capture of Lucknow. He served throughout the operations which led to the capture of that city, and accompanied the storming party at the attack on the Begum's Palace. He commanded a company of Engineers during the subsequent operations in Oudh under General Sir Hope Grant during 1858-9. In the summer of 1860 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to his former chief, General Sir Robert Napier, in the Chinese expedition, but subsequently resigned in consequence of his company being ordered to China. These orders were countermanded, and he was selected to proceed to Melbourne, in command of a detachment of Engineers, to advise upon and construct works of defence. During his stay in Victoria, from August 1860, to September, 1863, he was actively employed on the construction of defensive works, and in the organisation of a system of defence. As honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Volunteer Artillery and Engineers, he identified himself with the volunteer movement in that colony. In consequence of the decision of the Government not to proceed with the defences of the colony, Captain Scratchley resigned his appointment, and returned to England in the winter of 1863. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Major for his services in India; and, after six months' employment in command of a company of engineers on the defences of Portsmouth, he was appointed Assistant-Inspector of Works in the manufacturing departments of the War Office. He subsequently was appointed Inspector of Works, which office he held until March, 1877, when he was selected by the Earl of Carnarvon, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State for War, to proceed to Australia for the purpose of acting as assistant to his Excellency Major-General Sir W. Jervois, in advising the Governments upon the defences of these colonies. During an employment extending over twelve years under the War Office (during which time he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, February 20, 1874), he had charge, as building engineer and architect, of extensive engineering works connected with the great arsenal and store depôt at Woolwich, the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness,

and the manufacturing establishments for small arms, powder, clothing, &c. For many years Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley acted as military adviser to the Agent-General for Victoria, in London, and is now Commissioner of Defences for the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia. Colonel Scratchley has the war medals for the Crimea and India. In 1878 he received the rank of Colonel.

SELWYN, Right Rev. George Augustus, son of William Selwyn, Esq., was born at Richmond, in 1809. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated Junior Optime in mathematics and as Senior Optime in classics. He was acting as tutor at Eton and curate of Windsor in 1841, when he was chosen as first Bishop of the Church in New Zealand. Here whilst superintending the spiritual wants of the colonists, he sought to impart the blessings of the Gospel to the natives also; and extended his labours to the Melanesian Islands, himself navigating his own vessel, the "Southern Cross" for that purpose. He brought some youths from there, and after instruction took them back to teach their countrymen the civilisation and religion that they had acquired. He established a Mission School for their instruction near Auckland (afterwards removed to Norfolk Island), and found a kindred spirit to carry on this branch of his work in Bishop Patteson. In 1850 he was one of the six Bishops who met in Sydney to initiate Synods in the Church of the colonies; in 1857 obtained the division of his Diocese; in 1867 was appointed to the Bishopric of Lichfield: there he introduced from his colonial experience much more active internal church work than is usual in England, and after nine years' labour there he died in March, 1878. When his son was consecrated in New Zealand to succeed Bishop Patteson the Cathedral of Lichfield was lighted up and the consecration service was held there simultaneously.

SERISIER, J. E., J.P., the founder of Dubbo—having settled upon the spot in 1848, and in conjunction with the surveyor, G. B. White, brought there at his instance, driven in the first pegs for the township. Subsequently after considerable agitation succeeded in getting reserves made round the town, and has been connected with every movement of local importance. On the introduction of Representative Government, he was called upon by Mr. Charles Cowper to state his views regarding the suitability of place of nomination for the Bogan Electorate. Dubbo being thereby selected, he was appointed Returning Officer—a post held by him for many years. After being principally concerned in bringing the Quarter Sessions to the town, he was appointed Visiting Justice to the Gaol, and held also from time to time various commissions, acting for the P.M. in his absence for a few months, for Wellington and Dubbo; and in addition to being an old Magistrate, Guardian of Minors, &c., he was called upon to represent the district in Parliament, but declined, and is now (1879) President and Delegate of the Free Selectors' Association. He was one of the three guarantors for the extension of the telegraph to his town, to the extent of several thousand pounds. He spent nearly £10,000 in developing the wine industry in Dubbo district.

SERVICE, Hon. James, was born at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, in November, 1823, and was educated at the local school; was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Glasgow until 1853, when he emigrated to Melbourne and commenced business as a merchant. In 1857 he was elected Member for Melbourne; in 1859 was Minister for Lands and President of the Board of Lands and Works, but ten months afterwards resigned. In 1862 he resigned his seat in order to visit England, whence he returned in 1865. In 1874 he was elected for Maldon, and took office as Treasurer, which post he held until 1875.

SHEEHAN, Hon. John, was born in Auckland in 1845. In 1862 he entered the legal profession, and passed with credit in 1867. In 1863 he was engaged in the Waikato war. After a preliminary training in the Auckland Provincial Council he was elected to Parliament for the Rodney district in 1872. He is the present Native Minister in New Zealand.

SHEIL, Right Rev. Laurence Bonaventure, third Bishop of Adelaide, was born at Wexford, Ireland, in 1817; received his preparatory education in the Franciscan Schools at Eniscorthy. Commenced his ecclesiastical studies at St. Isadore's, Rome; came to the Diocese of Melbourne in 1856, was for some time President of St. Patrick's College and subsequently Arch-Deacon of Ballarat; was appointed Bishop of Adelaide in the year 1865; consecrated August 15, 1866; took possession of his see September 14th of the same year. He died at Willunga, March 1, 1873.

SHERIDAN, The Very Rev. John Felix, Dean, V.-G., is the second son of the late Philip Sheridan, farmer and grazier; was born at Martinstown, near Athboy, county Meath, Ireland, November 9, 1824, and received his early education at that town; was subsequently sent to the classical and commercial academy of a Mr. Carroll, a man of considerable literary attainments, in the town of Trim; and was afterwards for two or three years with his father. Animated by a series of letters, published under the title of "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," he resolved (in 1845) to devote himself to the service of his Church on the foreign mission. At first he meditated going to China; but through the advice of the late Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Adelaide, and formerly Vicar-General of New South Wales, he turned his thoughts to Australia, and, notwithstanding the advice of his friends, carried his determination into effect. After pursuing his studies as a theological student at the Benedictine College of St. Lawrence, Appleworth, Yorkshire, he joined his superior, Archbishop Polding, on board the St. Vincent, at Liverpool, December, 1847. The party, consisting of several ecclesiastics—of whom only two survive, the Rev. Eugene Luckie, of Liverpool, and the Rev. M. Ryan, of Newcastle—and the original sisterhood of the Subiaco Convent, near Parramatta, arrived in Sydney in February 1848. He soon resumed his ecclesiastical studies, and having become a member of the Order of St. Benedict, he was ordained priest in old St. Mary's in 1852. He continued to officiate in that cathedral till early in 1853, when he was appointed Vice-President of Lyndhurst College, and conducted the affairs of that institution, in concert with the late Bishop Davis, till the death of the latter. Whilst at Lyndhurst Father Sheridan devoted a portion of his time to missionary affairs in the suburbs, and it was chiefly through his zeal that the church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Petersham, was so quickly erected. In 1856 he was appointed to St. Benedict's church, and a short time afterwards to that of the Sacred Heart. In this parish the peculiar powers of Father Sheridan developed themselves in efficiently organising societies having moral and philanthropic objects in view. At the Sacred Heart he established a Young Men's Society, a Young Women's Society, a Home for Women out of Employment, a Teetotal Society, and a reading-room and library. During this time he was elected a Fellow of St. John's College, and was then chosen for the priorship of Lyndhurst College and the presidency of the school. He continued in this responsible position for a few years. He was then appointed to the charge of what was at that time considered the poorest and most difficult to manage of all the Roman Catholic missions of this city—that of St. Francis, Haymarket. In a short time he enlarged the church, subsequently erected a temperance hall, used also as a school, at a cost of £3,000, revived the Total Abstinence and Literary Societies of a former period, and so thoroughly improved the moral tone of the locality as to render it one of the most orderly portions of the city. He was appointed Dean early in 1873. He built the new convent of the Good Shepherd, at a cost of between seven and eight thousand pounds, a work in which he was assisted by the liberal-minded of all denominations, the Dean taking care to satisfy them that the institution was non-sectarian—its sole object being to rescue from a state of degradation fallen women of all denominations, without any attempts—direct or indirect—at proselytism. Dean Sheridan had previously secured Tarmons, Victoria-street, formerly the residence and grounds of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., as a convent for the Sisters of Charity, at a cost of £10,000. This sum the Dean raised chiefly

by organising concerts, bazaars, and excursions. He was appointed Vicar-General by His Grace Archbishop Vaughan, May 7, 1877. Dean Sheridan has devoted a considerable amount of time and attention to the affairs of the Sydney Infirmary, the Randwick Institution, and the Immigration department. It is perhaps in his relations with the public charities of the metropolis that he is best known to the general community. He has been a director of the Sydney Infirmary for more than twenty years; and when the Sydney Infirmary Bill, lately before the Legislature, was drawn up, although one of its clauses—since rejected by the Legislative Assembly—had for its object the exclusion of clergymen from the management of the institution, the names of Dean Sheridan, the Rev. Canon Stephen, and the Rev. John M. Dwyer, were retained "on account of valuable services rendered." Dean Sheridan has been for many years a life director of the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children, and of the Benevolent Asylum. As a member of the Board of Immigration for nearly a quarter of a century, he has been assiduous in the discharge of the onerous duties that attach to the office. He has also been chaplain at Cockatoo Island, Darlinghurst, and the Victoria Barracks, for two or three years.

SHILLINGLAW, JOHN JOSEPH, F.R.G.S., born in London in 1830; in 1844 was with Admiral Washington, Hydrographer to the Navy, and resigned his appointment to emigrate with his father and family to Victoria in 1852; was appointed Chief Clerk of the Bench at Williamstown; in 1854 had charge of the Water Police. In 1856 he was Government Shipping Master, and remained in this office until 1869, when he retired from the Civil Service. In 1853 he first brought forward the necessity of a Sailors' Home in Melbourne. He has contributed to various home and colonial magazines. In 1865 he edited "Cast away on the Aucklands" and a "Shipmaster's Guide" in 1858, and was proprietor and editor of the *Colonial Monthly*.

SHORT, RT. REV. RYHKEN AUGUSTUS, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, born near Exeter, in Devonshire, in 1803; was educated at Westminster and Christchurch College, Oxford; took his degree of B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1826. In 1835 he was made Vicar of Ravensthorpe in Northamptonshire. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1846, and next year he was consecrated first Bishop of Adelaide. He has been earnest and energetic in the difficult work of organising his diocese. In 1858, when the Governor and others wished that the Rev. Thomas Binney might be allowed to preach in a Church of England church, the Bishop felt compelled to refuse. He attended the Lambeth Conference in 1878.

SHORTLAND, LIEUTENANT JOHN, was born in 1739. In 1755 he entered the Navy, and saw active service in Newfoundland, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies, being present at the reduction of several of those islands. In 1763 he was made a Lieutenant. During the war of American Independence he was actively employed in the Atlantic; in 1782 commanded the transports with the 97th, for the relief of Gibraltar; in 1786 he was appointed agent to the transports sent to New South Wales, and arrived with the "First Fleet" in January, 1788. He left six months afterwards, *via* Batavia, with the "Friendship" (abandoned October 28th), "Alexander Borrowdale," and "Prince of Wales," and reached England May 29, 1789, after a most adventurous voyage. He returned to the colony in 1792. He discovered the Hunter River, Newcastle, in June, 1797.

SINNETT, FREDERICK, was born at Hamburg, March 8, 1831, where he lived with his parents till he reached the age of seven years. His mother was Mrs. Percy Sinnett, a lady well known in literary circles, and for whom he entertained the greatest affection up to the time of his death. He was educated for the profession of an engineer and surveyor, although he must have been almost entirely self-instructed, for at the early age of fifteen, he was engaged as reporter on the London *Globe*. Being naturally delicate, and his medical advisers recommending a warmer climate than that of England, he devoted himself to engineering pursuits; and in 1849 arrived in the Colony of South Australia, as sub-

engineer to the Adelaide and Port Railway Company. This scheme was never carried out; on its failure, and after having made the preliminary survey of the line, he commenced the practice of his profession in conjunction with Mr. Burr, the former Deputy Surveyor-General. His love for literary pursuits was however so great, that though still retaining the practice of his more lucrative profession to a certain extent, he contributed regularly to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, edited by Mr. George Stevenson, and at that time the best conducted paper in South Australia. At the time of the great Victoria gold discoveries in 1851, Mr. Sinnett left South Australia for the second El Dorado; and on his arrival in Melbourne accepted an engagement as contributor to the *Herald*, of which paper he became eventually the editor and part proprietor. About 1855 he severed his connection with that paper, and became a contributor to the columns of the *Melbourne Argus*, with which journal he remained till 1859,—with the exception of a short time spent in editing the *Daily News* at Geelong. About the same date that he joined the *Argus*, was commenced *Melbourne Punch*, of which he was one of the principal founders, and to the success of which his facile pen and genial humourous fancy contributed in so great a measure. In 1859 Mr. Sinnett again returned to South Australia, for the purpose of taking the management of the Adelaide Ice Works. Disappointed however in the first instance by the non-arrival of the requisite machinery from Sydney until much later than he expected, and afterwards by several adverse seasons, he met with very poor success, and indeed was almost ruined in this speculation; the worry of which continued to trouble him till the day of his death. During his sojourn in South Australia from 1859 to 1865, in addition to his management of the Ice Works, he edited the *Daily Telegraph*, carried on business as "Patent Agent," and was Parliamentary Reporter for the *Hansard*. In consequence of the failure of the Ice Works, he returned to Melbourne in the early part of 1865, where he resumed his connection with the *Argus*, and was retained on the literary staff of that paper as contributor and leader-writer until within a short time of his death, at Kew, November 23, 1866. At all times from its foundation, and both whilst he was in Adelaide and Melbourne, he, in addition to his other literary work, continued his contributions to *Melbourne Punch*. The *Melbourne Herald* of November 24, 1866, said:—"His death will be a void in the ranks of Australian journalism not readily to be filled; and his loss will long be keenly felt by a large circle of private friends by whom he was beloved for his kindness of heart, and admired for his brilliancy of intellect and conversation."

SKENE, Alexander John, present Surveyor-General of Victoria, and Land Tax Commissioner; born in Aberdeen, 1820; son of a major in the army, who served through the Peninsular War; arrived in Victoria, 1839; followed his profession till 1868, when he succeeded C. W. Ligar as Surveyor-General. He has a remarkable knowledge of the physical features of Victoria, and has won distinction for his production of maps of the colony, to which he has paid special attention.

SLADE, John James, was born in London in 1837. After leaving school he entered the employment of Rock Brothers and Payne, manufacturing stationers, but shortly left England for Sydney, where he landed in 1851. He soon left for Melbourne, where he obtained employment as a lithographer. In 1860 he returned to Sydney, and obtained an appointment as draughtsman in the Survey department, which position he now holds. It is as a rifle shot that he is distinguished. In 1867 he was top scorer, when Sydney won the shield from Melbourne. In 1874 his eye-sight becoming impaired, he left off shooting, and underwent an operation, but was advised to take a sea voyage—and accordingly went with the riflemen to compete at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, where he made top score.

SLADEN, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council of Victoria for the Western Province; second son of John Baker Sladen, of Ripple Court, county of Kent, Esquire, Deputy-

Lieutenant of that county; born in 1816; educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; graduated in Law in 1837 as S.C.L., in 1840 LL.B., and in 1867 *LL.D.* (although at the time in Victoria). Married in 1840; arrived in Port Phillip in February, 1842, and practised as an attorney in Geelong until 1854, when he retired from business; in December of the same year was offered by Sir Charles Hotham (then Governor) the post of acting Colonial Treasurer, in the place of Captain Lonsdale, then absent on leave. Was Treasurer in the first ministry under the new Constitution, formed by the late Mr. Haines, in 1855, when he was elected one of the Members for Geelong. At the first general election under the new Constitution in 1857, he again sought election for Geelong, but was defeated, and was not in Parliament again till 1864, when he was elected to a vacant seat in the Legislative Council for the Western Province. In May, 1868, during a protracted political crisis (arising out of the tack of a Customs Duties Bill to the Annual Appropriation Bill in 1865, and at last culminating in the inclusion in the Annual Appropriation Bill for 1867 of a grant of £20,000 to Lady Darling, the wife of the late Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who had been recalled by the Secretary of State), he accepted office as Chief Secretary, with Mr. (now Judge) Fellows as Minister for Justice and leader in the Legislative Assembly. His ministry only retained office till July 11th of the same year. In August of that year, the term for which he had been elected Member for the Western Province expired, and he did not seek re-election. In 1876 he was again elected, without a contest, for the same province. He has always taken an active part in the debates and business of the Council. He is regarded by both friends and opponents as a high-minded and able politician.

SLATTERY, Thomas Michael, born December 17, 1844, educated at St. Mary's (old) Seminary, was, for about three years a private pupil of J. S. Paterson, Esq., LL.D., barrister-at-law, for some time Lecturer at the Sydney University, with whom he read Greek, Latin, French, Algebra, Euclid, History, and Law. Was appointed junior clerk, H.M. Customs, August 23, 1864; fifth clerk, Central Police Court, February 7, 1868; third clerk, Equity Office, Supreme Court, February 28, 1870; third clerk of the Supreme Court, December 1, 1872; clerk of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court, July 1, 1873; chief clerk of the Supreme Court, Deputy Registrar of the Divorce Court, and Secretary to the Barristers' Admission Board, September 1, 1874; passed his examination as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, and admitted July 3, 1875—their Honors the Judges (the Chief Justice, Sir James Martin, Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Faucett) complimenting him in open court for passing a most successful examination. Appointed Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, also, Registrar of the Divorce Court, and Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court of New South Wales, January 12, 1876.

SMITH, Sir Francis, Knt. (created 1862), eldest son of the late Francis Smith, Esq., of Campania, in Tasmania, formerly of Lindfield, in the county of Sussex, and a merchant in the city of London; born 1819; educated at University College, London, where he gained the first prize in the class of Jurisprudence (International Law), and the second prize in that of English Equity; graduated B.A. in the University of London, 1840; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, May 1842; admitted a barrister in Tasmania, October 1844. Appointed Solicitor-General in 1848; nominated by the Governor, Sir William Denison, an *ex officio* Member of the Legislative Council, 1851; appointed Attorney-General, 1854; a Member of the Executive Council, 1855. Upon the discussion in the Legislative Council of the proposal to adopt Responsible Government in 1855, he declared himself unfavourable to a system which was likely to involve frequent changes of administration, as being unsuitable to a new country in which there did not exist, as in England, a sufficiently numerous class of gentlemen possessing the requisite wealth, leisure, culture, and experience; and thought that the then existing

Constitution might be so modified as to give due weight to the will of the people in the Government of the country, by restricting the nominee element in the Legislative Council to a limited number of *ex officio* Members only; was a Member of the first House of Assembly and first administration under the new Constitution, holding office as Attorney-General, from November 1, 1856 to February 26, 1857; again appointed Attorney-General, April 25, 1857, and became Premier on May 12th following, which office he held until appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, November 1, 1860; appointed Chief Justice February 5, 1870; was Administrator of the Government of Tasmania from November, 1874, to January, 1875; married, 1851, Sarah, only child of the Rev. George Giles, LL.D. He is a member of the Conservative Club, London.

SMITH, Hon. Professor John, C.M.G., M.L.C., was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he took the degrees of M.A. and M.D. For five years he conducted the class of chemistry at Marischal College, as substitute for Professor Clark, who was incapacitated by ill health. In 1852, when Sir John Herschel, Professor Airy (Astronomer Royal), Professor Malden, of University College, London, and Alfred Denison, Esq., were commissioned by the Sydney University with the task of selecting professors for the University, they selected Dr. Smith as the first Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics. He accepted the office; and during the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the opening of the University, he has exercised the duties of the professorship. Early in 1853 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Board of National Education, and continued to serve on that Board till its dissolution in 1866, by the passing of the Public Schools Act. When that Act came into operation he was appointed a member of the Council of Education. He has ever since continued to fulfil the duties of that position. For twenty-six years he has been a zealous promoter of public elementary education, and for a number of years has been President of the Council. He has served on numerous Government Boards and Royal Commissions, and was President of the Commission on Water Supply. He has been an active member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, and is one of its Vice-Presidents. Professor Smith has travelled over a great part of this and the neighbouring colonies, including New Zealand, and made himself generally acquainted with their character and resources. Since his appointment to the Professorship in the University he has twice re-visited England. On his return from these voyages round the world he gave lectures to many audiences on the scenes through which he had travelled, and the historical and antiquarian topics associated with them. Professor Smith was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council in 1874. He obtained from Aberdeen the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1876. He was made C.M.G. in 1877 (for services in the cause of education), and he continues to be President of the Council of Education, having been re-elected nine times.

SMITH, John Thomas, M.L.A., born at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1816, and educated at Mr. Cape's school. He commenced life as a clerk in the Bank of Australasia: this he left for the Colonial Store department. Accepted the appointment of assistant teacher at the Church of England Aboriginal Mission Station, Melbourne; arrived there by the "James Watt," steamer, at the close of 1837. He turned his attention to business pursuits, as manager for the late Hon. John Hodgson, and subsequently on his own account. During the years 1838, 1839, and 1840 he carried on a considerable business in Melbourne, and then laid the foundation of a future competency. He built the Queen's Theatre—the first house for theatrical representation in Melbourne. On the incorporation of the City of Melbourne in 1842 he was elected to the City Council, and retained his seat till his death; was seven times elected Mayor of Melbourne. In 1851 he was elected for North Bourke; in 1853 for the City of Melbourne; in 1859 for Creswick, and represented West Bourke at the time of his decease. He was Minister for Mines in the Macpherson Government

in 1869. Mr. Smith was the first Freemason initiated in Victoria, and was appointed by the Duke of Leinster Provincial Grand Master under the Irish Constitution. The Duke of Abercorn renewed the appointment in 1875. He was also a member of the order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity. As Mayor of Melbourne in 1858, he was delegated by the City Council to present an address of congratulation to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the marriage of the Princess Royal, and proceeded to England. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria; a trustee of the Victorian Savings' Bank; a member of the Central Board of Health, and Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums and Retreats at Cremorne and Northcote. He was generous to the public charitable institutions of Victoria, many of which have been established with his assistance and co-operation. He died in Melbourne, January 30, 1879.

SMITH, ROBERT BURDETT, M.L.A. born in Sydney in 1842, received the early part of his education at Mr. Cape's school and subsequently became a pupil at St. James's Grammar School, and of the Surry Hills Academy. He afterwards studied classics with Dr. McKaen, LL.D., and, later, a course extending over two years with a private tutor. Mr. Smith at an early age was articled, in 1858, to Mr. William Roberts, solicitor, and managed the business for that gentleman for some years before his own admission as an attorney of the Supreme Court October 31, 1863. He then began practice on his own account, and has since conducted a large and increasing business. Mr. Smith first took part in public affairs at the very large meeting held at the Victoria Theatre, to express sympathy with the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of an attempt made upon his life by O'Farrell, at Clontarf, Sydney. In consequence of the speech made by Mr. Smith on this occasion, he was shortly afterwards elected President of the Australian Patriotic Association. He has always been a warm promoter of the Captain Cook Memorial Fund, becoming Secretary to the Committee, and exerting himself strenuously for the object in view. Mr. Smith has seen the realisation of his wishes by the elevation and unveiling of the beautiful statue in honour of the great navigator, the founder of the country, February 25, 1879. At the general election of 1869, Mr. Smith was invited, by several influential electors of the Hastings to become a candidate for the representation of that constituency in Parliament. He consented, but was defeated by Mr. Horace Dean. Mr. Dean being an "alien," Mr. Smith petitioned against his return, and succeeded in unseating him, when a fresh writ was issued. Mr. Smith and Mr. Dean again became candidates and Mr. Dean was again elected and again unseated on the petition of Mr. Smith, who on the third election was without canvassing on his part chosen to represent the constituency, an event which was celebrated by his friends inviting him to a dinner in the refreshment room of the Legislative Assembly, Sir James Martin, now Chief Justice, presiding. At the general election of 1872, Mr. Smith was again returned for the Hastings. He received a vote of thanks from his constituents for his strenuous exertions to obtain an adequate representation for the Electorate when the Electoral Bill was introduced, and was again returned by them, unopposed, at the general election, December, 1874, according to him all the honours of a triumph. During this period he introduced and carried a Bill for the increased representation of the Electorate, which, however, has not been carried into effect, in consequence of the Government, at the general election in November, 1877, having promised to embody it in the Electoral Reform Act to be introduced by them. Mr. Smith was re-elected as Member for the Hastings, and without personal canvass. He has been appointed on two different occasions by the Judges of the Supreme Court an Examiner in Law, and is a Magistrate of the Territory.

SMITH, REV. CANON THOMAS, was born at Leominster, England, December 21, 1829. The early part of his life he acknowledges to have been one of wickedness. He was educated at the Grange, Leominster, and for a short time at King's College, London, but left to come to

Sydney, where he arrrived in 1857. He was ordained in 1858, and laboured first at Blackwattle Swamp, during which time St. Barnabas' church was built. Was made a Canon of Sydney Cathedral in 1872. Went to Bathurst in 1873, since which time the Cathedral church there has been renovated and enlarged. He is one of the most energetic clergymen of the Church of England in Australia.

SMYTH, ROBERT BROUGH, was born at Carville, in 1830. In 1846 he was assistant at the Derwent Ironworks; in 1852 he went out to Victoria and entered the Survey department as a draughtsman; and in 1854 was appointed to take charge of the meteorological observations; in 1858 was appointed Secretary to the Board of Science, and in 1860 was made Secretary for Mines, and held office until 1876, when he resigned all his Government employments. He has written "The Prospectors' Handbook," "Gold-fields and Mineral Districts of Victoria," various papers in literary and scientific journals in Victoria and Europe, and "The Manners and Customs of the Aboriginal Natives of Australia."

SNODGRASS, COLONEL KENNETH, C.B., was born in Scotland, about the year 1784. At an early age he entered the army in the 52nd; led the "forlorn hope" at St. Sebastian; was twice wounded during the Peninsular war, for which he received a pension. When Sir John Franklin left Tasmania he administered the Civil Government, as he did also that of New South Wales previous to the arrival of Sir George Gipps. He died on the Hunter, October, 1853.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, M.D., an eminent naturalist and pupil of Linnæus, born in Nordland, Sweden, 1736; took his degree as doctor of medicine at Upsal, and in 1760 visited England. At the request of Sir Joseph Banks, he accompanied that botanist in the voyage round the world with Captain Cook. In 1773 he was appointed under-librarian of the British Museum. He wrote a "Description of the Collection of Petrifactions found in Hampshire," which had been given to the British Museum, and "Observations on Natural History in Cook's Voyage." He left a mass of valuable manuscripts, which are in the British Museum. He died in 1782.

SORRELL, COLONEL WILLIAM, was born in 1775; was Colonel of the 48th Regiment, and on April 9, 1817, was appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, which position he held until May 14, 1824. He retired on a pension in 1825, and died January 4, 1848.

SOWERBY, VERY REV. WILLIAM, Dean of Goulburn, was born at Castle Sowerby, Cumberland, August 31, 1799. He studied at St. Bees College, and was ordained in 1835. In 1837 he came out to Sydney and was appointed to Goulburn; in 1868 was made Dean of Goulburn, for thirty-eight years he laboriously and charitably lived among the people of that city. He died at Goulburn, November 22, 1875.

STACK, REV. CANON WILLIAM, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and ordained in that city. He married Miss Bagot, and in 1838 came out to Sydney. His first charge was West Maitland and the whole of the Hunter above it, which he retained until the formation of the diocese of Newcastle in 1847, when he removed to St. Peter's, Campbelltown. There he buried two of his children, and in 1855 removed to Balmain. He took a lively interest in the formation of a synod, and was made a Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral. In 1867 he paid a visit to England, and returned with his health improved by the change. On June 12, 1871, he left home with Mrs. Stack for Walgett, to see their son who had met with a dangerous accident, and, on the 13th was thrown from the coach and sustained severe injuries, from the effects of which he expired the same day. He was buried, as he had requested, at Campbelltown.

STANDISH, CAPTAIN FREDERICK CHARLES, son of the late Charles Standish, of Standish Hall, Wigan, Lancashire, was born there in 1824; was educated at Prior Park College, and then entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery, in which he served for nine years and retired with the rank of Captain. He came to Victoria in 1852,

and in 1854 was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Gold-fields at Sandhurst, and in 1858 Chinese Protector. On the resignation of Sir Charles Macmahon he was made Chief Commissioner of Police.

STANTON, RIGHT REV. GEORGE HENRY, first Bishop of North Queensland, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and took his degree of B.A. in 1859, and M.A. in 1862; laboured as curate from 1862, for two years at All Saints, Maidstone, and afterwards at St. Saviour's, perpetual curate of Holy Trinity church, Fitzroy-square, in 1867 was made rector of Holborn; consecrated Bishop of North Queensland June 24, 1878, with Dr. Maclagan, Bishop of Lichfield, and Dr. Cramer Roberts, Bishop of Nassau; took charge of his diocese May, 1879.

STAWELL, SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, Chief Justice of Victoria, born in county Cork, June, 1815; educated at Trinity College; studied for the law and was called to the Bar in London, in 1839. In 1842 he came to Melbourne, and in 1851, on Victoria being made a separate colony, was appointed Attorney-General; in 1856 was elected to represent Melbourne in the Legislative Assembly, and on Sir W. A'Beckett resigning the Chief Justiceship, in consequence of his failing health, he received that appointment; was knighted shortly afterwards. In 1873 he visited England on leave; in 1875 was Acting-Governor during the absence of Sir George Bowen. He is a member of the Church of England, and has always shown an earnest interest in the proceedings of the synod. He married, in 1856, the only daughter of Mr. W. P. Greene, R.N., and has a numerous family.

STEEL, THE REV. ROBERT., M.A., PH.D., D.D., born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, in 1827, of Scotch parents; was taken to Scotland at an early age, and for a few years educated at a parish school, and then at the Royal Burgh Academy in Ayr. He entered the University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1843, and in 1846 went from that to Edinburgh to study theology. In January, 1851, he was licensed to preach by the Free Presbytery of Irvine and, after labouring for a time in Irvine, and afterwards at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, was settled in the Isle of Cumbrae, on the Clyde, as a minister of the Free Church of Scotland; remained in this sphere for three years, and was translated to Salford, in Lancashire, in 1855, to the great regret of his flock. When in Manchester he was chosen one of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, and received a high recognition of esteem from that body. He was removed to Cheltenham in the beginning of 1859, where he was very successful. He had at an early age commenced to write for the Religious Press, and was a contributor to the *British Messenger*, the *Sunday School Union Magazine*, the *Bible Class Magazine*, the *British Herald*, and the *Quiver*. He was also the originator and one of the editors for four years of *Meliora*—a quarterly review of social science, in its ethical, economical, political, and ameliorative aspects. In this he had very distinguished contributors, and won the respect of many. In 1861 many of his friends, including the members of his Presbytery and of other churches, recommended him to the University of Göttingen, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The late eminent biblical scholar, Professor Dr. Ewald, conveyed the honour in a very kind letter in reference to his work on "Samuel the Prophet." When the church in Macquarie-street, Sydney, was vacant in 1861, he was invited by the Commissioners of the Congregation then in England—Professor Smith and Mr. J. S. Adam, with the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland to undertake the charge, which he accepted. He arrived in Sydney June, 1862; took a very active part in promoting the Union of Presbyterian Churches in New South Wales, and was elected Moderator of the third General Assembly in 1867. His address was published at the time under the title of "The Church and the Pulpit." He also advocated the establishment of St. Andrew's College, and collected a large sum for its erection. He stood at the head of the poll at the selection of Clerical Councillors; has for a series of years been elected by the General Assembly as one of the Tutors in Theology, and has taken the

department of Church History and Pastoral Theology. Dr. Steel has edited the Presbyterian periodical in Sydney for a number of years. His congregation is the largest in the Presbyterian Church of the colony. Whilst acting on behalf of the churches supporting the New Hebrides Mission, during the excitement of the Polynesian Labour Traffic in 1869, he was prosecuted for contempt of Court for publishing a letter from a missionary referring to the conduct of a captain, then awaiting his trial for murder of kidnapped South Sea Islanders. Dr. Steel made an affidavit that he was unaware of the arrest of the party at the time of publication; but the Supreme Court by a majority adjudged him guilty of contempt. The Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, dissented entirely from the judgment, and the newspaper Press of the colonies and public opinion in Sydney, with marked unanimity, expressed dissatisfaction with the reprimand given by one of the Judges. Dr. Steel received an address from a public meeting, presided over by Mr. (now Sir) John Hay, and also a purse of sovereigns to defray his expenses. His congregation also presented him with a gold watch, and he shortly afterwards secured the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, one of the chief Presbyterian Colleges of America. For this he was recommended by the Moderator and ex-Moderators of the Presbyterian Church in this colony, by one of the Professors of the University of Sydney, and by ministers and others in America and Nova Scotia, for the latter of whom he had been acting as agent of the New Hebrides Mission. Dr. Steel removed from Macquarie-street to Phillip-street in 1874, when the present St. Stephen's church received its handsome spire. In 1874 he paid a visit to the New Hebrides in the "Dayspring" to see the working of the Mission, and published the notes of his voyage. In Sydney Dr. Steel has been always ready to take a part in philanthropic and religious movements, and to unite with other Christian ministers in works of general usefulness. He has visited most of the country districts, from Glen Innes to Twofold Bay, and as far west as Dubbo, on the business of the Presbyterian Church. Alike in town and country, he has lectured on popular topics of literature and religion, suitable to mixed audiences, and has been identified with the cause of temperance reform. Dr. Steel's works are :—"Doing Good; or the Christian in Walks of Usefulness," 1858; "Samuel the Prophet, and the Lessons of his Life and Times," 1860; "Lives made sublime by Faith and Work," 1861; "Burning and Shining Lights, or Memoirs of Good Ministers of Jesus Christ," 1864; and "The Christian Teacher in Sunday Schools," 1867. These have all been published by Messrs. Nelson and Sons, of Edinburgh, within the last twenty years, and have had a large circulation. All the remaining stock was consumed in the great fire on the premises of the publishers some months ago. "Doing Good," has been since reprinted.

STENHOUSE, Nicol Drysdale, "the Mæcenas of Australian Literature," for many years occupied a prominent position in legal, scientific, and literary circles. He was a patron of literature and the arts, and many experienced his kindly encouragement. Mr. Stenhouse was connected with most of the literary and scientific institutions of Sydney, and was a member of the Senate of the University. He was a clerk to Sir William Hamilton, when the latter was practising as an advocate in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and was afterwards enrolled as an attorney; was a correspondent and very intimate friend of the celebrated writer De Quincy, and was a pupil of Pillans Dunbar Brunton. He was in New South Wales for about forty-six years, during which time he was engaged in an extensive practice as an attorney-at-law, and not many months before his death the partnership between him and Mr. Hardy was dissolved, in consequence of Mr. Hardy leaving for England. At an election of officers of the University, the last that occurred before his death, Mr. Stenhouse was, on the motion of Dr. Badham, admitted as an Examiner in the faculty of Law, and made a member of the Senate. For many

years he evinced a deep interest in the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, as its President, in which honourable position he succeeded the late Dr. Woolley, the strongest friendship existing between these two literary brethren. He was well known as a scholar and fosterer of colonial literature, and his few published works show great power and refined taste, as well as a profound acquaintance with classical, German, and English literature. He was one of the first appointed trustees of the Free Public Library, and was the proprietor of a splendid private collection of the rarest and choicest works. Mr. Stenhouse was about seventy-three years of age when he died, 1876, leaving a wife and five children.

STEPHEN, Sir Alfred, C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, was born in St. Christopher, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, August 20, 1802, and is the fourth son of the late Mr. Justice Stephen, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and who died in Sydney, in 1833. He was sent to the Charterhouse School, London, under Dr. Raine. He afterwards went to the Grammar School at Honiton, Devonshire. In 1815 he accompanied his father, then Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands, to the West Indies. They landed at Barbadoes June 18, 1815, and visited all the islands westward of Barbadoes to St. Thomas (inclusive). In 1817 Colonel Thomson, President of the Council of St. Christopher, called on all above sixteen to serve in the militia formed under his command for the defence of the island; Mr. Stephen was appointed a second Lieutenant in the Corps of Fusileers. He returned to England and studied for the Bar, first as pupil of Sergeant Stephen, and then of Sir James Stephen. In November, 1823, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced practice as an equity draftsman. In 1824 he married a daughter of Matthew Consett, Esq., a merchant of London, and shortly afterwards embarked for Tasmania. In April, 1825, he was appointed Crown-Solicitor and Solicitor-General; in April, 1832, whilst on his passage to England with his family was gazetted Attorney-General of Tasmania. He entered on the duties of that office in the following year, and held it until 1838. In that year he married his second wife, now Lady Stephen, daughter of the Rev. W. Bedford, D.D., senior chaplain of Tasmania. In April, 1839, Sir George Gipps appointed him to a vacant judgeship in New South Wales, and in October, 1844, on the death of Sir James Dowling, he became Chief Justice. In August, 1846, he was knighted, in recognition of his services in Tasmania and in the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In 1856, on the initiation of Parliamentary Government, he was appointed President of the Legislative Council. In the following year, however, he resigned this post, and in 1858 his seat also. At various times he has appealed through the Press to public opinion on many subjects. In 1862 he was made a C.B. By both branches of the profession Sir Alfred's indefatigable diligence and conscientious zeal, his unflagging intellectual activity and urbanity have been subjects of general recognition. On the departure of Earl Belmore, February 23, 1872, he was Administrator of the Government, until the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson. In 1873 he resigned the Chief Justiceship. He was made K.C.M.G. in 1874, and Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales in 1875, this latter appointment having been decided by the Home Government in consequence of a claim to that office having been made by Sir James Martin as Chief Justice, on the departure of Sir Hercules Robinson for Fiji. On March 8th in the same year Sir Alfred was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. This seat he resigned March 20, 1879, in consequence of his having entered upon his duties as Acting Governor, consequent on the departure of Sir Hercules Robinson, a position he still holds (May, 1879). He has been for many years a member of the Council of Education, and has always been distinguished by his advocacy and support of benevolent and charitable institutions. During his career on the Bench, especially after being elevated to its highest position, Sir Alfred Stephen was always most diligent and particular in preparing his

judgments for press publications, personally revising the proofs with the utmost nicety. Sir Alfred has a large family, all his sons being in official or civil positions of prominence in the colony.

STEPHEN, ALFRED HEWLETT, CANON, was born at Hobart Town in 1826. In 1839, his father Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Stephen brought his family to Sydney, and Mr. Stephen was placed at the Sydney College; was then sent to England, and graduated at Cambridge; was ordained in 1848, and returned to Sydney shortly afterwards. In 1850 he was appointed to Christ church, and in 1855 to St. Paul's, Redfern. In 1869 he was made a Canon of St. Andrew's Cathedral. He is (1879) Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Randwick Institute.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, KNT., Q.C., was born in 1794; educated in the medical schools, but afterwards went to Magdalene College, Cambridge. After two years he entered the office of Kaye and Freshfield, solicitors; was one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery; was knighted in 1837, in recognition of his gratuitous professional services in behalf of paupers. Two of his sons having emigrated to Melbourne in 1852, he followed them with his family in 1855, and has ever since remained in Victoria. He married in 1821 Henrietta, eldest daughter of William Ravenscroft, Esq., county Antrim, and has a numerous family. He has written several works, chiefly legal.

STEPHEN, JAMES WILBERFORCE, born in London 1822, is the son of the late Sir George Stephen, at one time Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Bucks. He was educated at a private school, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated fourth Wrangler in 1846. He shortly afterwards took the degree of M.A. After leaving college he went to London and read for two years, when he was called to the Bar and practised until 1854, when he came out to Victoria. In 1871 he was elected for St. Kilda, and became Attorney-General. In 1872 he was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

STEPHENS, JAMES BRUNTON, born at Borrowstounness, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1835; came to Queensland, 1866. Was engaged for several years in private tuition in that colony; accepted an appointment under the Education department. Is at present Head Teacher of the State School at Ashgrove, near Brisbane. Author of "Convict Once"; "The Godolphin Arabian"; "The Black Gin and other Poems"; "A Hundred Pounds"; "Mute Discourse," &c., &c. He has also written several burlesques and poems, and may be considered one of the best periodical writers in verse and prose in Australia at the present day.

STEPHENS, HON. T. B., born at Rochdale, in the year 1819; came to New South Wales in 1849, and was for some years a woolbroker, in partnership with Mr. Atkinson, carrying on business at the Circular Quay, Sydney. Four or five years before Separation he settled in Brisbane, and commenced the fellmongery business near Cleveland. About the year 1862 or 1863 he gave up the Cleveland works and started the fellmongery business at the Burnett Swamp, on the Logan road, a short distance from South Brisbane, to which he gave the native name of "Ekibin." Subsequently he added the tannery business, and for some years past it has been the largest tannery and fellmongery establishment in that part of the colony. About the time of the separation of Queensland from New South Wales, or shortly afterwards, Mr. Stephens became proprietor of the *Courier*, the oldest newspaper in the colony, and held it until 1869, when it passed into the hands of a company, of which he was a shareholder. Mr. Stephens's connection with the *Courier* terminated about 1873, when the property was sold to the present proprietors. The one achievement however on which he most prided himself in newspaper work, and in the success of which he took the deepest personal interest, was the *Queenslander*, which he established. For a number of years he wrote a considerable portion of the leading matter of this journal. Mr. Stephens was elected an alderman of Brisbane soon after the town became a municipality, and held the office for several years. In 1862 he was elected Mayor. He represented South Brisbane in the Legislative

Assembly from the time of separation until he retired from public life. A few months before his death he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council of Queensland, and attended several times. He died August 20, 1877. Mr. Stephens left a widow and eight children—four sons and four daughters.

STILES, Rev. Henry Tarlton, M.A., was born at Bristol, June 24, 1808. At the close of his school career he entered at Islington College, London, and was subsequently ordained by the Bishop of London, 1833. Shortly afterwards he received an appointment as one of the colonial chaplains to New South Wales, and before the close of the year entered upon his duties at St. Matthew's, Windsor, where he continued till his death. On two occasions he visited Norfolk Island to prepare condemned criminals for death. He received the degree of M.A. from the Archbishop of Canterbury on Bishop Broughton's recommendation. He died June 22, 1867.

STIRLING, Sir James, Knt., R.N., fifth son of Andrew Stirling, Esq., of Drumpeller, Lanarkshire, was born in Drumpeller in 1791. His mother was the daughter of Sir Walter Stirling. He entered the navy at an early age, and continued in active service throughout the French war; commanded H.M.S. "Brazen" in the last American war; was for seven years—from June 1, 1829, to September 30, 1832, again from August, 1834, to December, 1838—first Governor and Commander-in-chief of Western Australia. On his return to England after establishing this colony he was knighted; was Commander-in-chief in China during a part of the Russian war; was in 1852 for a few weeks a Lord of the Admiralty. He died in 1868.

ST. JULIAN, Charles James Herbert, born in France, May 10, 1819, was the son of a French officer. His mother was English. Landed in Adelaide in 1837, and in Sydney in 1839. Wrote for the *Australian Chronicle*, and then for the *Commercial Journal*, afterwards known as the *Free Press*. In 1843 joined the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Left in 1847 to join Mr. E. J. Hawksley in the *Sydney Chronicle*. In 1849 again joined the *Herald*, and remained with it as law reporter until 1872, when he received the appointment of Chief Justice of Fiji, from King Thakombau. He died near Levuka, November 26, 1874. He wrote several works, of which the most noteworthy is one on N.S.W. Municipal law.

STONEHOUSE, Rev. George, Adelaide, S.A., was born at Cranbrook, in Kent, July 1, 1808. His father and grandfather were both Baptist ministers. After attending private schools in his native town, he studied at the Newport Pagnell Theological Institution, conducted by Dr. Bull. Mr. Stonehouse was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Middleton, Cheney, Northamptonshire, September, 1833. He afterwards removed to Chipping Norton, where he undertook the pastorate of another Baptist church in 1838, but owing to a weakness in his voice from previous over-exertion in public speaking, he was recommended to remove to a warmer climate, and in 1845 arrived in South Australia with his wife and family. Mr. G. F. Angas assisted in sending him out, intending him to be President of a Baptist College, which Mr. Angas desired to found in Adelaide. This plan however, was not carried out, and Mr. Stonehouse for a time depended to a great extent on teaching at Angaston. He was afterwards invited to Adelaide, where he became pastor of the first Baptist church, and preached for about eighteen years with great usefulness. The old complaint in his throat returning he was compelled to give up preaching, and was appointed President of an embryo Baptist College in Adelaide. After holding this position for only two years, an attack of acute bronchitis terminated his life, July 24, 1871.

STOUT, Hon. Robert, born in Lerwick, Shetland Isles, in 1845, was educated at the parish school. In 1858 he passed his examination as a pupil teacher, and taught for five years in the parish school. In 1863 he left for New Zealand, and was engaged as second master in Dunedin Grammar School; organised the Otago Schoolmasters' Association, now the Educational Institute of Otago, of which he is President. In 1867 he began the study of the law, and was articled in 1868. He was a constant contributor to the Press, and edited for three years an important weekly journal in

Otago. He passed as barrister in July, 1871; has been a large contributor to the *New Zealand Magazine;* was elected to the General Assembly in 1875 for Caversham, and in 1876 for Dunedin, and became Attorney-General in March, 1878.

STOW, JEFFERSON PICKMAN, Adelaide, South Australia, was born at Buntingford, Herefordshire, September 4, 1830; arrived in the colony with his father and family in October, 1837, and was educated partly by his father and partly by Mr. Wylie, after which he engaged in farming pursuits until 1856, when he went to the Victorian diggings. On returning, he carried on business as an agent in Gawler, and subsequently at Wallaroo. In 1864 he went to the Northern Territory, and was one of the brave little party that purchased a small boat, which they named the "Forlorn Hope," and in which they accomplished a perilous voyage around the West Coast and back to South Australia. Mr. Stow published a most interesting account of this expedition, and shortly afterwards joined the *Advertiser* staff, and on the death of Mr. Harris, in 1876, he was appointed editor, which office he still holds.

STOW, RANDOLPH ISHAM, JUDGE, born in England in 1829; was brought by his parents to Adelaide in 1837, and educated at Mr. Wylie's school. In 1847 was articled to Bartley and Bakewell, and on the expiry of his term was taken into partnership. In 1859 he commenced business on his own account; in 1861 was elected for West Torrens, and made Attorney-General. In 1875 he was made a Judge. He died September 17, 1878.

STOW, REV. THOMAS QUINTON, was born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, July 7, 1801. At the early age of 17, he began preaching the Gospel. Subsequently, for some years he studied for the Ministry, at the Missionary College, Gosport, under the direction of Dr. Bogue a theologian of no mean attainments. His first pastoral charge was at Huntingdon in Hertfordshire, whence he removed to Halstead, in Essex, where he laboured with much success for many years, respected for his ability and consistency, and beloved for his kindness. In the year 1837 Mr. Stow was sent out by the Congregational body of the Colonial Missionary Society to the then newly established Colony of South Australia. In the first instance he preached from a tent, brought with him from England, and pitched it in the park lands. The first sanctuary was a very unpretending building of pine and reeds, which was partly erected by Mr. Stow's own hands, and which stood in North Terrace, just above Trinity church. This was the first religious edifice built in the colony. In the year 1840, the church in Freeman-street was opened for Divine worship, and there Mr. Stow laboured with untiring devotedness and increasing success for several years, until at length he was seized by a severe illness, and a successor (in the person of the Rev. C. W. Evan) was obtained. Though prevented from regular official duties, he still continued to serve the churches of his denomination, and it was whilst fulfilling a temporary engagement in Sydney that he was overtaken by his last and fatal attack of illness. He died July 19, 1862, at the house of Mr. John Fairfax, Sydney. Mr. Stow was a man universally beloved and respected, a true patriot, an urbane gentleman, a faithful minister, and a kind friend.

STRETCH, ARCHDEACON THEODORE C. B., Worcester College, Oxford, took second class *In Literis Humanioribus;* B.A., 1841; M.A., 1844; ordained at Worcester deacon, 1841; priest, 1842; held curacies of Wishaw and Harbro Mayna, Warwickshire successively. Appointed to vicarage of Pottersbury, Northants Diocese, Peterborough, 1844; arrived in Victoria, July, 1852; appointed to Christ church, Geelong, 1853; to St. Paul's, Geelong, 1854; appointed Archdeacon of Geelong, 1854; resigned parish and archdeaconry in 1863 to take the parish and archdeaconry of Sale, Gippsland. He relinquished this in 1866, and was re-appointed Archdeacon of Geelong without parochial charge, the Bishop having resolved to try the experiment of having Archdeacons unattached, to be employed simply in superintendence of readers, organisation and Home Mission work generally. In 1869 the Archdeaconry of Ballarat and Hamilton was formed, to which Mr. Stretch was appointed. When the project of dividing the Diocese came to be seriously entertained, Ballarat

was thought by many to be the fittest residence for a second Bishop. After long delay, an organised effort was made to obtain funds for the endowment of a Bishopric, in which the Archdeacon naturally took a leading part. The effort was successful, resulting in the appointment of the Rev. Samuel Thornton, as the first Bishop of Ballarat. Shortly after the Bishop's arrival, which took place in August, 1875, the Archdeacon returned to the old Diocese of Melbourne. After assisting the Vicar-General for a short period, he became Incumbent of Trinity church, South St. Kilda, which office he resigned in October, 1877, having been requested by the Bishop to accept the appointment of administrator under the Church Funds Act.

STRZLECKI, Count Paul E. von, a distinguished Polish refugee; emigrated to Australia, in consequence of disorders in his own country, and the rigorous measures adopted towards the Poles by the Russian Government; was well known for his scientific pursuits, especially in Geology and Mineralogy. From examination of the rocks made soon after his arrival in New South Wales, he felt convinced of the existence of gold in the country. Prosecuted his scientific researches with great vigour for five years, and at a personal expense of £5,000; in 1839, in the district of Wellington, discovered gold-bearing quartz, specimens of which he sent to Berlin for analysis; exhibited some to Mr. James Macarthur and other gentlemen; mentioned to the Governor-General Sir George Gipps the existence of a gold-field in the Bathurst district; but was requested not to make the matter generally known, for fear of the serious consequences which, considering the condition and population of the Colony, were to be apprehended, by the fact being likely to arouse the cupidity of the prisoners and labourers. He subsequently published a book—though without mentioning in it (in fulfilment of his promise) his actual discovery of gold in the Bathurst district—"A Physical description of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land," accompanied by maps, sections, and specimens of rocks, the examination of which in London, and subsequent comparison with analogous evidence from the Ural Mountains, led to the scientific conclusion that gold existed, and probably abounded, in certain districts of Australia. He, afterwards, returned to Europe in 1846, and died in London, 1878.

STUART, Alexander, M.L.A., born in Edinburgh, in 1825; educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and afterwards at the Edinburgh University. In early life he entered into mercantile pursuits in Leith, Glasgow, and London. He then went to India. In 1851 he came to Sydney, and entered the Bank of New South Wales as assistant secretary. In 1855 he resigned his post in the Bank, in order to join in business the late Captain Towns of the firm of Towns and Co. He paid a visit to England in 1862-3. In 1874 he was elected for East Sydney. In 1876 he accepted office as Colonial Treasurer of N. S. W., and retired with his party in 1877. In 1878, Mr. Stuart again paid a visit to England, whence he returned, February, 1879. He is a fair debater, and one of the ablest financiers in Australia.

STUART, C. W., born in St. Marylebone, London, 1812, was educated three years at Merchant Tailors' School, and subsequently for three years at a private school at Vauxhall; was intended for the army, but in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining a commission, withdrew his funds from the army agents, and in 1832 left London by the ship "Atwick," Captain Hugh Mackay, for Hobart Town and Sydney. Arrived in Sydney early in 1833; joined his relative, Captain W. Caswell, R.N., in a cattle station at Port Stephens. Early in 1836 received from London preliminary land order in South Australia. Left Sydney October, 1836, per "Truelove," Captain Colton, bound for Swan River; landed at Kangaroo Island, November 13, 1836; accepted appointment from S. A. Co. for two years as manager of cattle and horses. In 1850 was appointed Inspector of the Adelaide Metropolitan Police; 1852 promoted to be Senior Inspector of Mounted Police and Gold Escort; and was in 1853 appointed by His Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young, Commissioner of Police, and Police Magistrate for the colony.

STUART, JOHN M'DOUALL, South Australian explorer, arrived in the colony about the year 1839. He accompanied Captain Sturt's expedition to the northern parts of the colony in the year 1844 as draughtsman, and in 1859 commenced a series of explorations in the far north, eventually leading to his being placed at the head of a strong party, which succeeded in crossing the continent and reaching the shores of the Indian Ocean at Port Darwin. On April 22, 1860, he reached the centre of the continent, but had to return; finally reached the northern shores of the continent July 24, 1862. Stuart's discoveries led to the Northern Territory being granted to South Australia by the Home Government, so that the colony now stretches completely across the vast island continent from the Southern to the Indian Ocean. The overland telegraph line is at present one of the most important results of Stuart's explorations, though they have also led to the settlement of thousands of square miles of country in the interior which was not previously known to be adapted for grazing purposes. Mr. Stuart was rewarded by the Government for his grand discoveries, both by a grant of 1,000 square miles of grazing country in the interior, free of rent for seven years, and in all £3,000 in cash. He did not live long to enjoy his honours and rewards, but died in England June 16, 1869.

STURT, CAPTAIN CHARLES, the most distinguished of all Australian discoverers; entered at an early age the army in the 39th regiment. When his regiment landed in Australia the nature of the interior was under discussion. He advocated the theory of a central lake, to which Oxley's experience seemed to point. Choosing, therefore, a dry season for his first expedition, in November, 1828, he started on Oxley's track down the Macquarie with a friend, two soldiers, and six convicts. Suffering from want of water they at length arrived on the banks of the Darling, but found the water salt. In 1829 he started on his next and most famous expedition to explore the course of the Murrumbidgee. Finding the difficulties of land travelling increase he formed a depôt, and with Mr. G. Macleay and six men took to the river in a whaleboat, and, passing the junction with the Murray and the Darling, reached Lake Alexandrina. The return was more difficult. At night he heard the men, thinking him asleep, declare that they could do no more, and must tell the captain so to-morrow; but when the morrow came his voice and influence made the brave fellows go on without telling him of their determination. In 1833, when he published his book, he was nearly blind from the hardships he had gone through; but after being employed from 1839 as Surveyor-General in South Australia, he started on a third expedition, this time straight to the interior in September, 1844. Again in a dry season the difficulties were found insufferable, and the country instead of a lake was an arid desert. At length, after being repeatedly baffled, he made the important discovery of Cooper's Creek. The expedition returned to Adelaide after enduring great privations, and Sturt was now blind; he never entirely recovered his sight, and died at Cheltenham, in 1869.

SULLIVAN, BARRY, was born at Birmingham in 1824, and first appeared on the stage at Cork, in 1840; was several years at the Edinburgh Theatre, then under the management of W. H. Murray, and in 1851 appeared in London. In 1857 he went to the United States, returning in 1860. He came out to the colonies in 1861, and played for nearly a thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also had several engagements in Sydney, and returned to England by way of Queensland and India in 1866. In 1869-70 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre. He is by all competent critics considered to be one of the finest Shaksperian actors of the day.

SUMMERS, CHARLES, sculptor, born in Somersetshire, 1828, at the Royal Academy took several prizes, including the silver medal for modelling. In Victoria he lived for many years, following his profession. His most notable work was the Burke and Wills statue erected in Collins-street, Melbourne. In 1866 he returned to Europe and settled at Rome, where he produced a large number of works. Shortly before his death,

in 1878, he completed four sitting statues of Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, the gift of Mr. W. J. Clarke to Victoria; and, had he lived, it was his intention to return to Melbourne to superintend the setting of them up in the gallery of the Public Library in that city.

SUTER, Right Rev. Andrew Burn, D.D., born November 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's school, London, and at Cambridge, was Curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London; in 1856, Incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, August 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time Secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

SUTHERLAND, Hon. John, M.L.A., born at Hemfrigs, near Wick, county Caithness, February 16, 1816; arrived in New South Wales in 1838, and from that time carried on for many years the business of a builder, with credit and success. In April, 1857, on the restoration of the City Council after the period of the Commissioners, he was first elected Alderman of the City of Sydney, and up to a recent date held that office continuously, with the exception of the time that he was a Minister of the Crown, having been re-elected whenever he offered himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors. In 1861 he was made Mayor of Sydney. At the general election in November and December, 1860, which turned on the great question of "Free Selection before Survey," he became a candidate for the electorate of Paddington, and was returned by that constituency, which he has ever since represented. When Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson formed his Ministry in October, 1868, he offered Mr. Sutherland the position of Secretary for Public Works, and he accepted that office, remaining in that Government nearly two years. When Mr (now Sir) Henry Parkes formed his Administration in 1872, he offered the same position to Mr. Sutherland, who again became Secretary for Public Works. He was appointed for the third time Minister for the same department in the Farnell Ministry, 1877-8. As a private citizen, as an alderman, as Mayor of Sydney, as Member of Parliament, and Minister of the Crown, he has won and retained the esteem of his fellow-countrymen by his uprightness and consistency, his sound sense, and the energetic discharge of his duties.

SUTTOR, Hon. Francis Bathurst, M.L.A., born at Bathurst in 1839, was educated at King's School, Parramatta. He has been occupied in pastoral pursuits. He was elected for the city of Bathurst in 1875; in 1877 became Minister for Justice and Public Instruction in Mr. Parkes's Administration, retiring in the same year with the rest of the Ministry; again took office in the same department, in Sir Henry Parkes's Government, on the retirement of the Farnell Ministry, December, 1878.

SUTTOR, William Henry, born at Baulkham Hills, in 1806. In 1833 he married Miss Charlotte Augusta Anne Francis, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1843 he was elected to represent Roxburgh, Wellington, and Phillip in the Legislative Council. He opposed the continuance of the transportation system. In 1854 he retired from the Council to look after his affairs, business being much disturbed by the discovery of gold. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Bathurst, and in 1860 for East Macquarie, and afterwards again represented Bathurst. He retired from Parliament in 1872. He died October 20, 1877, at his residence, Alloway Bank, near Bathurst.

SUTTOR, William Henry, M.L.A., eldest son of the late W. H. Suttor, of Bathurst, N.S.W., born at Brucedale, near Bathurst, November 14, 1834; was educated at the private academy of Dr. Woolls, at Parramatta; was returned to Parliament at the general election in January, 1875, for the district of East Macquarie, which had been previously represented for some years by his father, and also by his uncle Mr. J. B. Suttor. Was again elected in 1877, and took office as Minister for Mines on the formation of the Farnell Administration, in December, 1877, which office he held till the resignation of that Ministry, in December, 1878; was appointed in January, 1879, a Commissioner of the International Exhibition.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, naturalist, born about the close of the last century; published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by his "Exotic Conchology," in 1821, and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds"; "The Natural History and Classification of Birds"; "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes"; "Animals in Menageries"; "The Habits and Instincts of Animals"; "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Flycatchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's "Naturalist's Library"); "A Treatise on Malacology"; "Ornithological Drawings"; "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson afterwards settled in New Zealand.

TEBBUTT, JOHN, F.R.A.S., a self-taught amateur astronomer. His grandfather, John Tebbutt, was one of the oldest colonists of New South Wales, having emigrated from England in the year 1801, bringing with him his wife, two sons, and one daughter, the eldest son, Thomas, being at the time only about nine years of age. The family, soon after their arrival in the colony, settled in the district of Windsor. After engaging in agricultural pursuits for some years with but little success, the brothers Thomas and John commenced in Windsor a general wholesale and retail business, which gradually increased in importance, and finally proved very successful. The business was closed about the year 1843. Mr. Tebbutt was born in Windsor, May 25, 1834, and when very young attended the Church of England parish school, then under the management of Mr. Edward Quaife. Thence he was transferred to a large private school ably conducted by the Rev. Mathew Adam, Presbyterian minister of Windsor; and he subsequently studied under the Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A. He, however, left school at the early age of fifteen, and at once commenced a system of careful self-training. In his boyhood he had displayed a considerable taste for mechanics, and made numerous wooden clocks and models of boats and steam-engines. The father, after retiring from mercantile affairs, engaged in agricultural pursuits on the estate near Windsor known as the Peninsula, purchased by him, and now forming the site of the observatory afterwards erected by his son. Under these circumstances considerable scope was afforded the young mechanic for the display of his abilities in the construction of various useful machines for agricultural purposes. In his frequent intercourse, commenced in 1853, with his old friend and tutor Mr. Quaife, who had some knowledge of the outlines of astronomy, their conversation often turned upon the subject of the heavenly bodies. A correspondence was commenced between them, and it was by this happy intercourse and the perusal of the communications of Mr. Hind in the *Illustrated London News* and other papers on the subject of comets, that Mr. Tebbutt's attention was strongly directed to the study of astronomy. He was seized with an intense desire to do in some degree in the southern hemisphere what Mr. Hind was so ably doing in the northern. Knowing that mathematics was the basis of any creditable knowledge of astronomy, he entered on a regular course of study in algebra and geometry. His interest in the course increased as he took up successively analytical trigonometry, co-ordinate geometry, and the differential and integral calculus, and applied the principles, when mastered, to the solution of some of the important problems in astronomy. In his early studies he was much indebted for help to those admirable works, Delambre's "Astronomie Théologique et Pratique," "Theoretische und Praktische Astronomie," by Littrow, and Olber's "Abhandlung über die Kometen-Bahnen." His instrumental appliances for some years were of a very imperfect character, consisting chiefly of a very small telescope, a sextant, and a common eight-day clock. Letters on astronomical subjects were occasionally published by him in the *Sydney Morning Herald* between the years 1853 and 1857, and his interest in astronomy was greatly promoted by the

establishment in 1858 of the Sydney Observatory under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Scott, M.A., in whom he found a valuable friend. The first application of Mr. Tebbutt's mathematical knowledge to cometary calculations was on the occasion of the appearance of the magnificent comet of Donati in 1858. He observed this body with a sextant, and from the resulting places computed the elements of its orbit; he did the same for the third comet of 1860. The results of these observations and calculations appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and were highly commended at the time by Mr. Scott. In the year 1861 an event occurred which afforded a fresh stimulus in his astronomical career. On May 13th he discovered a faint comet in the constellation Eridanus, which a few weeks subsequently became one of the grandest comets on record. By means of his small telescope and a sextant he carefully noted the apparent positions of this body, and at length computed and published the elements of its path in space. His predictions in the *Herald* and *Empire* of its movements, more particularly of the near approach of its tail to the earth for June 29th, produced considerable excitement, and gave rise to a leader in the latter paper, June 22nd. Mr. Tebbutt, was, however, assailed by several anonymous writers who denounced the calculations as a mere mass of blunders and exaggerations, but without giving at the same time any calculations of their own. Confident, however, in the mathematical certainty of his predictions he awaited the confirmation of the Government Astronomer and Mr. H. S. Hawkins of Goulburn, the only other recognised authorities at the time in the colony on important astronomical questions. The vindication of the correctness of Mr. Tebbutt's calculations came in due time not only from these astronomers but also from Europe, where the comet was subsequently seen in all its splendour. Previously to 1862, Mr. Tebbutt's contributions to the colonial newspapers were numerous, but he had not yet ventured to communicate with the scientific journals of Europe. His first attempt to bring his work before European astronomers was on the occasion of the appearance of a large comet in August and September, 1862. Observations of this body with a telescope of 3¼ inches aperture and the deduced elements were forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society and to Professor Peters of Altona. These were published in the Royal Astronom. Society's Notices and the "Astronomische Nachrichten," a periodical devoted almost wholly to the contributions of professional astronomers. In the year 1864, Mr. Tebbutt again exercised his mechanical talents in the construction of a small observatory, all his previous work having been done either in the open air or under temporary shelter. In this building he mounted a small transit instrument and a telescope of 3¼ inches aperture, as an equatorial. With the latter instrument he observed the large comet II, 1864, and I, 1865. He computed their orbits, and the results were soon afterwards published by the Royal Astronomical Society and Professor Peters. From this time numerous contributions on various astronomical subjects proceeded from the small observatory at Windsor, and were published by the authorities just mentioned. Some of these contributions have already been discussed by eminent astronomers in Europe and America. The elements of the great comet of 1865 calculated by Mr. Tebbutt are adopted as the most accurate yet obtained, and are in consequence transferred from the astronomical authorities to the tables in recent popular works on the science. A fine series of observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, commenced at a time when these bodies were generally neglected, have been published by him and especially commended. A comparison of the magnitude of the well known southern variable star *Eta Argus* was one of the earliest attempts at astronomical observation made by Mr. Tebbutt, and the department of observation thus begun has been carried on over a period of twenty-five years. It appears from the last edition of Chambers's admirable work on Descriptive Astronomy that our knowledge of the wonderful changes in the light of this star depends chiefly on the observations at Windsor and those made by Mr. Powell, of Madras. Encke's well-known periodical comet has been observed

at Windsor during four of its visitations. Mr. Tebbutt's labours in astronomy have brought him into correspondence with some of the eminent scientific men of Europe and America, and his name has been placed on the distribution list of many scientific institutions. In this way he has acquired a considerable addition to his astronomical library, without which accessory no amateur can expect to do much for the science. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Philosophical (afterwards the Royal) Society of New South Wales, and contributed to it several papers on astronomical and meteorological subjects. These are to be found in the published "Transactions" of the Society. The last of these papers is perhaps the most important of the number. It contains a discussion of the longitude of the Sydney Observatory, based on lunar occultations observed at Windsor, and points to the conclusion that a considerable positive correction is required to the previous determination of longitude from moon culminations. On the resignation of the Rev. W. Scott in 1862, the appointment of Government Astronomer was offered to Mr. Tebbutt, but was declined by him. In 1867 he received the Silver Medal of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners for his paper on the Progress and Present State of Astronomy in New South Wales. In 1869 the astronomical work at Windsor was deemed of sufficient importance to admit of Windsor being adopted in the British Nautical Almanac as an astronomical station. It was also placed in the list of the "Astronomische Jahrbuch." Although not connected with the Royal Astronomical Society, that body continued to publish Mr. Tebbutt's contributions; and, in 1873, they conferred upon him the fellowship of the Society. He contributed his share to the data so ably furnished by the Australian Colonies in 1874, for the solution of the grand problem of the sun's mean distance from the earth. In addition to his numerous contributions on astronomical subjects, he is the author of "Sixteen Years' Meteorological Observations," the greater portion of which has been published and distributed by him. These will doubtless hereafter be found to afford very reliable information as to the meteorology of Windsor. Mr. Tebbutt still continues his contributions to the science, in addition to the duties devolving on him in the management of an extensive farm. A new and more commodious observatory is now in course of erection, near the site of the old one, so that Mr. Tebbutt will, with these improvements, be in a better position to extend his researches into his favourite science. Mr. Tebbutt married in the year 1867, and has now a family of one son and six daughters. Besides his scientific labours, he has been the author of various press contributions of a religious character.

THAKOMBAU (CAKOBAU), the war king of Mbau, in Fiji, has, during his eventful career, shown himself a man of great resolution. In 1832 his father, Tanoa, was driven from his throne, and most of his family were murdered. He plotted in secret until his plans were ripe, when he defeated his enemies and revenged himself in the barbarous manner of his country. He was up to this time known as Thikinoru or the Centipede, but the title was then changed to Thakombau (Evil to Mbau), Tui Vita, and Vanni Valu. He then took the management of affairs, but had many difficulties to contend with. At one time he was saved by the assistance of the King of the Friendly Islands; at another the American Government had demanded a fine for losses incurred by Americans, and he only obtained the money from the Polynesian Company for 200,000 acres of land. After becoming a Christian he always protected the converts. He ceded the whole of the Fiji group to Great Britain for a pension, October 2, 1874, when the Islands were formally taken possession of in the name of the Queen, by Sir Hercules Robinson, who went over from Sydney for that purpose, in company with the Attorney-General, Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Innes. In November, 1874, he visited Sydney, in company with his two sons, Timotee and Joseph Celua, the latter of whom had been educated at Newington College, near Sydney. They were the guests of Sir Hercules Robinson, at Government House, and their presence in Sydney created considerable excitement.

THERRY, VENERABLE JOHN JOSEPH, first Roman Catholic Arch-Priest of Sydney, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1791, where he was educated by a private tutor till he entered Carlow College, in the 17th year of his age. During his seven years' course of studies there, he had as teachers the Rev. Dr. Doyle, afterwards distinguished in England as a political writer, under the signature "J. K. L.", and the Rev. Dr. Slattery, some time Archbishop of Cashel. Mr. Therry was ordained priest in 1815, and exercised his functions for three or four years afterwards in his native city, where he became acquainted with Father Flynn, who had been removed by the Government of New South Wales from ministering to the Roman Catholic prisoners. Father Therry, on learning the state of affairs at the antipodes, determined to devote his life to the service of the Irish prisoners in Australia, and through the kind intervention of friends, he was enabled to leave Cork in January, 1820, as a recognized R. C. Chaplain. He arrived in Sydney in April, 1821, where he laboured for many years. He was the founder of St. Mary's Cathedral, of the Roman Catholic Missions in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Melbourne, and South Australia. His principal labours were amongst the prisoners; and such were the good services he rendered that several Governors thanked him for his efforts, and two of them—their Excellencies Governors Macquarie and Gipps—gave him grants of land. The venerable gentleman died at Balmain, in 1864.

THERRY, SIR ROGER, KNT., was born April 22, 1800. He was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1824, and was one of O'Connell's early friends; entered the public service in 1829; was made Attorney-General of New South Wales in May, 1841; was a Member of the old Legislative Council for some years; resident Judge at Port Phillip in 1845, and in 1846 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court and Primary Judge in Equity; retired from the Bench in 1859. He published in England "Reminiscences of N. S. Wales," which elicited much comment. He died May 17, 1874, in England, and Lady Therry only survived her husband ten days.

THOM, SARAH CLARINDA, daughter of Sir Henry Parkes, born at sea, July 25, 1839, on the passage from England, two days before landing in Sydney. Miss Parkes made some well known translations from the French, published a volume of poems, many of these bearing evidence of power and simplicity; she also wrote a number of tales and sketches for the Sydney newspapers. She was married to Rev. Mr. Thom, a Presbyterian clergyman, who died in 1876.

THOMAS, RIGHT REV. MESAC, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn, born at Typoeth, Cardiganshire, in 1816; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1840, and that of M.A. in 1843. Some years afterwards he received the degree of D.D. He commenced his career as a clergyman at Birmingham, where he held a curacy; was shortly afterwards appointed Vicar of Tuddenham in Suffolk, where he remained from 1843 to 1845; became incumbent of Attleborough in Warwickshire, labouring there from 1845 to 1851. In the fulfilment of parochial duties he displayed a combination of zeal, perseverance, and ability which evidently marked him out as fitted for more extensive undertakings. In 1851 he became secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and held this office until he was appointed the first Bishop of the diocese of Goulburn, in 1863. During the years of his sojourn in London as secretary of this Society, Dr. Thomas organized missions for the spiritual benefit of cabmen, omnibus-drivers, and other classes who are from the nature of their occupation and their general habits to a great extent excluded from the ordinary means of grace. The diocese in N. S. Wales, committed to the episcopal charge of Dr. Thomas, extends from the 34th parallel of south latitude to the border of Victoria, and comprehends a very widely-scattered population, with some important centres of enterprise. And in the exercise of sagacious and considerate activity and generous kindness which marked his previous career, he has won for himself great influence in the community. As a member of the House of Bishops, in the Provincial Synod in the General Conference,

and in the General Synod, Dr. Thomas has taken a decidedly conservative stand. Anything that bears, to his mind, the semblance of a departure from the name and the principles of the Church of England meets with his determined opposition. He paid two visits to England, and on each occasion obtained substantial assistance fer the Australian Church. He is the greater part of his time travelling from parish to parish through his extensive diocese.

THOMAS, ROBERT, born in Wales, November, 1781, but settled in London on coming of age, and was in business for 20 years in Fleet-street as a law stationer. Took warm interest in the colonisation of South Australia, and was one of the first to invest in the purchase of land in the proposed colony. Came to South Australia, arriving in the "Africaine" in November, 1839, accompanied by his wife and all his family, except his eldest son Robert (now Secretary to the Board of Health in Adelaide), who had preceded him in the "Cygnet," as one of the Survey Staff under Colonel Light. Mr. Thomas had decided upon starting a new paper, and the first number of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register* was printed in London in 1836. The second number was printed in Adelaide, June 3, 1837, the late Mr. George Stevenson being engaged in partnership with Mr. Thomas in the enterprise. Mr. Thomas ceased his connection with the proprietary some years later, and died July 1, 1860, aged 78 years.

THOMAS, WILLIAM KYFFIN, was born in London November 4, 1821. He was educated at a grammar school in Rickmansworth, and came out with his father to South Australia. Except for a short period (in 1842) when he was engaged in agriculture, and in 1852, when he was for some months at the Victorian diggings, he always identified himself with the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, established by his father, and to the sole proprietorship of which journal he succeeded shortly before his death. He joined the volunteers in 1860, and was a supporter of the Mission to the Aboriginals, the Bushman's Club, and other similar societies. In 1875, he took up his residence in Glenelg, dying there July 4, 1878.

THOMPSON, HON. JAMES MALBON, M.L.A., grandson of Charles Windeyer, Esq., born in Sydney December 24, 1830; was educated at Mr. W. T. Cape's Grammar School; admitted an attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court, Sydney, 1855; commenced practice in Ipswich, Queensland, 1857; entered Queensland Parliament as Member for the town of Ipswich in 1868; has ever since sat for the same constituency almost without interruption; has filled various offices in Parliament; was Chairman of Committees for two years; accepted portfolio as Minister for Lands in the Palmer ministry of 1870, and, in July, 1873, was transferred to the political control of the Works department, till the resignation of the ministry in 1874; in January, 1879, again accepted office in the M'Ilwraith-Palmer ministry as Minister for Justice, which position he now holds.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER MORRISON, was born in London in 1841. In 1853 he was sent to the University of Aberdeen, where he showed his aptitude for Physical Science. In 1858 he returned to England, and in 1860 won the prize for Natural Philosophy at King's College. In 1862 he took his degree of B.A.; in 1867 obtained the highest degree of Doctor of Science. He arrived in Sydney in 1866, as Reader in Mineralogy and Geology in the University; he also lectured in Practical Chemistry, and assisted in the Laboratory. He died in 1871.

THOMSON, REV. ADAM, born at Coldstream, Berwickshire, in 1813. He was ordained minister in the Scotch Church in 1833 and was minister at Hawick-Roxburgh till 1860, when he was advised to seek a milder climate, and in 1861 came to Sydney for the benefit of his health; in 1865 was chosen Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, and, on March 21, 1873, the first Principal of St. Andrew's College. He died November 8, 1874, leaving a widow and six children.

THOMSON, HON. SIR EDWARD DEAS-, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., was born at Edinburgh, June 1, 1800; was educated at the High School and afterwards at Harrow; completed his studies at Caen

in Normandy. On his return to England he was for some time engaged in acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business, and assisted his father (who was Accountant-General of the Navy) in introducing the system of double entry into the accounts. In 1826 he went to the United States of America for the settlement of some business connected with the property of his deceased mother, and returned to England in 1827. His observations coming before Mr. Huskisson attracted so much attention that he was appointed Registrar of the Orphan Chambers at Demarara, but the situation of Clerk of the Council in New South Wales having become vacant he applied for and obtained an exchange, and arrived in Sydney, December 24, 1828. In 1833 he married Anna Maria, second daughter of General Sir Richard Bourke, then Governor of the colony. In 1837 he was appointed Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. From 1843 he represented the Government in the Legislative Council until 1854, when he was compelled to obtain leave of absence for two years on account of ill health. On May 20, 1853, a select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to prepare a Constitution Bill; and this having been passed shortly before his departure for England, he was appointed conjointly with Mr. Wentworth to watch its progress through the British Parliament. He was also appointed one of the Commissioners for the colony at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. A service of plate was presented to him in appreciation of his public services, and the sum of £1,000, subscribed in excess, was by him devoted to the establishment of a scholarship in the University for the encouragement of physical science. A portrait of Mr. Thomson was executed by Signor Capalti, of Rome, and has been placed in the Great Hall of the University, and a bust by Fantachiotti, which stands in the Library. In 1856 he retired from the Public Service on the full pension acquired by twenty-eight years' service. At the election of 1856 he was asked to allow himself to be nominated for Sydney, but the state of his health compelled him to decline. He represented the Government in the Upper House as President of the Council. In 1851 he was appointed a fellow of the Senate; in 1862 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University, and in 1865 Chancellor, which position in 1878 his increasing age induced him to resign. In 1878 he was made a K.C.M.G.

THORN, Hon. George, M.L.A., formerly Premier of Queensland, is a native of Sydney. His father, Mr. George Thorn, who died in 1876, was the oldest inhabitant and the founder of the town of Ipswich, Queensland. He had been for many years in the army, and was much esteemed by Sir George Gipps. The late Premier of Queensland was born at the end of 1838. After attending a private school, he was sent to King's School, Parramatta, where he received the chief part of his education. From King's School he went to the Sydney University, where he graduated B.A. in 1858. Mr. Thorn followed pastoral pursuits for the following nine years. His first appearance in public life was at the general election in Queensland in 1867, when he was returned as one of the Members for West Moreton. He continued to represent that constituency in the next two Parliaments, being returned in two general elections at the head of the poll. At the general election of 1873, when the whole colony was split into single Electorates, he stood for Fassifern, which included part of the old Electorate of West Moreton, and was returned by a majority of nearly five to one over his opponent. A new Ministry having been formed by Mr. Macalister shortly after the meeting of Parliament, Mr. George Thorn accepted the portfolio of Postmaster-General and a seat in the Legislative Council as Representative of the Government in that Chamber. He entered on his duties January 8, 1874. Since his first accession to office in January, 1874, Mr. Thorn did good service in the work of postal and telegraphic communication, pushing on and establishing lines and stations in Queensland. Mr. Thorn has shown great zeal on all occasions to further the progress of that colony; and has not failed to give publicity to its greatness in every mode that lay

in his power. In October, 1874, he visited Sydney and attended a conference for the laying of cables to connect New Zealand with New South Wales, and extending the communication to Singapore and Europe *vid* Normanton. In 1876 he became Premier and Minister for Works; resigned in 1877, visited Europe 1878, returned 1879, was elected member of Queensland Legislative Assembly for Dalby in April, 1879.

THORNTON, Hon. George, M.L.C., born in Macquarie-street, Sydney, December 23, 1819; was educated at St. Philip's Primary School (private class), at the late Mr. W. T. Cape's, King-street, and at the Australian College, Jamison-street. For several years he followed the occupation of a Custom-house and ship agent, but for the last few years of his business career was an import merchant. He has, however, for some time withdrawn from all business pursuits. Was for some years an Alderman, and twice Mayor of the City of Sydney (in commemoration of which election the obelisk in Hyde Park, facing Bathurst-street, was erected); was elected Member for Sydney in 1858 by the largest majority ever recorded in this colony; was at one time also Member for the Western Goldfields. Mr. Thornton has visited England several times; and, on one of these voyages, whilst returning to the colony, he was wrecked on "Las Rocas," off Pernambuco, in the ship "Duncan Dunbar." He owns considerable property in the city. He was the first Mayor of Woollahra under the Municipalities Act. In 1877 Mr. Thornton was appointed to a seat in the Upper House of Parliament, in the duties of which he appears to take an active part. He has been a Magistrate of the city of Sydney for about twenty-five years; and when in England, he on one occasion managed the agency of the New South Wales Government for upwards of a year, for which he received the thanks of the Ministry. Was appointed by the Robertson Ministry Executive Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, which office he was compelled to decline in consequence of his numerous engagements. He is a Commissioner for the New South Wales International Exhibition for 1879.

THORNTON, Right Rev. Samuel, D.D., Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, born April 16, 1835, is the third son of the late Thomas Thornton, Esq., F.R.A.S., a gentleman of literary pursuits, and for many years connected with the London *Times*. Educated at Merchant Tailors' School, he obtained, at sixteen, an open exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, and graduated there at twenty, having gained a first class in Moderations, and a double second in classics and natural science. Proceeding to a fellowship, he was ordained by Bishop Wilberforce in 1858, and commenced duty in East London, where he was soon appointed Diocesan Clerical Missionary by Bishop Tait. In this office he preached in the open air and amongst the masses of the people, and was twice arrested by the police on the unfounded charge of obstructing thoroughfares. At the end of 1859 he was appointed Incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, in succession to the well-known Hugh Allen, of St. George's-in-the-East notoriety. His evangelistic labours amongst the criminal and poverty-stricken classes recommended Mr. Thornton to the notice of the Trustees of St. George's, Birmingham, a leading parish, with a population of 16,000 souls. He accepted the rectory in 1864, and laboured in this sphere until 1875; was selected for the new Bishopric of Ballarat by the Bishop of Melbourne, and the Chief Justice of Victoria, then in England, in consultation with the two Archbishops, and was consecrated by Royal Mandate at Westminster Abbey, on St. Philip and St. James's Day, May 1, 1875; the new diocese of Ballarat thereby coming into existence. It includes the western half of Victoria, and contains some 150,000 souls and forty-five parishes, with three archdeacons and forty-two other clergy, besides eleven probationary clergy at work. The Bishop married in 1866, and has one son. He belongs to no religious party, possessing broad and non-exclusive sympathies, but inclines doctrinally to evangelical views, yet without sectarianism or bitterness. He has from time to time been a contributor to periodical literature.

TODD CHARLES, C.M.G., Postmaster-General, and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Astronomer and Observer, Adelaide, South Australia, born in London in 1826, where he was educated at a private school. On leaving school he was engaged as an assistant and calculator at Greenwich Observatory, at the same time continuing his studies under some of the Professors of Cambridge University. In 1848 he was appointed Assistant Astronomer at Cambridge Observatory, which position he held until 1854, when he took charge of the Galvanic department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and was also appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty as one of the Astronomers. In 1855 Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed Mr. Todd to the position he now holds of Astronomer and Superintendent of Telegraphs for South Australia. In 1870 the Governor of the colony amalgamated the Telegraph and Postal departments, and Mr. Todd was appointed Postmaster-General. As far back as 1859 Mr. Todd pointed out the importance to England of having an independent telegraph system, and when the proposal was made to construct a line of telegraph wire from Adelaide to Port Darwin, to be there connected with a submarine cable between Java and Singapore, he entered heartily into the work, a large portion of which was done under his personal superintendence. The line which connected the Australian Colonies with the rest of the world was completed August 22, 1872, amidst great rejoicings. Mr. Todd connected the wires in the centre of the continent, at Mount Stuart, and received a great number of congratulatory messages. For this important national work he received from Her Majesty the honour of the Companionship of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Mr. Henry Ayers, who was at the head of the South Australian Government at the time the line was completed, also received the honour of Knighthood, as well as that of C.M.G. Mr. Todd has since planned the overland line to Eucla, 1,000 miles in length, connecting South and Western Australia, which was carried out under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, owing to the desert nature of a large portion of the country. The Port Darwin line is nearly 1,900 miles in length, and the benefits which have resulted from it to all the Australian Colonies are immense. It has led to the pastoral settlement of hundreds of thousands of square miles of country, which will eventually be of very great value, and will probably be ultimately occupied by a large population. The constant communication with Europe has greatly benefited the colonies in a commercial point of view, and the heavy cost of the line, has in this way, indirectly, been more than repaid. The total length of telegraph lines in operation in South Australia at the end of 1878 was 4,217½ miles, having 5,686¼ miles of wire; 764¼ miles additional are authorised and in course of construction. Mr. Todd has contributed to the scientific world the results of some valuable astronomical observations, amongst which may be mentioned, those on the Transit of Venus in 1874, the cloudy haze over Jupiter first noticed in 1876, and others during the two following years, and the Parallax of Mars in 1878. Mr. Todd is a member of several learned and scientific societies, including the Royal Astronomical Society, and the British Meteorological Society.

TORRENS, SIR ROBERT RICHARD, K.C.M.G., M.P., son of Colonel R. Torrens whose services in the Walcheren Expedition in 1810 are matters of history, was born at Cork, in 1814; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of M.A. In 1839 he married Barbara, daughter of Alexander Park, of Selkirk, North Britain, Writer to the Signet. In 1841 he was made Collector of Customs in South Australia, with a seat in the Legislative Council, and some time afterwards, Treasurer and Registrar-General. At the first election under Responsible Government he became Member for Adelaide, and devoted himself to instituting a new system for the transfer of lands, thenceforth popularly known as "The Torrens Act." The legal profession opposed his measure, but it was carried through the Assembly, but with more difficulty through the Council, and received the Governor's assent January 27, 1858. He resigned his

seat and became the head of the department for carrying out the measure. The principle of the Act is that all transfers are effected by registry without the necessity of a new deed. Nearly all the other Australian colonies adopted the measure. In 1863 he returned to England, and was a few years afterward elected a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Cambridge, which he still represents.

TOWNS, Hon. Robert, M.L.C., born November 10, 1794, at Longhorsely, Northumberland; educated at the village school, but having at an early age a great desire to become a sailor, he was placed on board a collier running between Shields and London. Whilst on board he diligently applied himself to the work of getting a practical knowledge of his profession, and when the vessel was in port he used to attend a night school kept by an old mariner, from whom he learnt some of the elements of navigation. At the age of sixteen Robert Towns was made mate, and the following year took command of the vessel. A few years afterwards he was entrusted with the command of a brig trading in the Mediterranean. Captain Towns made sufficient capital whilst in this trade to enable him to build a vessel for himself, which he called "The Brothers." It was at the time (1827) considered the crack passenger ship to the colonies. He continued for many years captain of her, and amongst other passengers whom he brought to and fro, were Admiral King and Hon. S. Samuel, also Dr. George Bennett, who attended Captain Towns in his last illness. Captain Towns married, in 1833, a sister of William Charles Wentworth, the Australian patriot, and nine years afterwards he retired from a seafaring life and settled in Sydney, where he established the well-known mercantile house which bears his name. Captain Towns employed many vessels in the "Island Trade," collecting sandal wood, cocoa-nut oil, &c. When his business had largely increased he took into partnership Mr. Alexander Stuart. In 1851 Captain Towns took an active part in re-organising the Bank of New South Wales, increasing its capital and otherwise making it suitable to the growing demands of the colony; he was, from that time till his death, connected with the directory of the bank. Captain Towns entered largely into pastoral pursuits, and held a number of stations in the north of Australia. Townsville, an important township and electorate was named in his honour. He was the first to introduce the cotton cultivation on an extensive scale, for which he, at an expense of £20,000 formed a plantation of 2,000 acres, and employed about 260 South-Sea Islanders. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1856, and continued to take an active part in mercantile marine, and all matters affecting the shipping interests, to the end of his career. In his private life he was remarkable for his generosity and kindness: during the Crimean War he contributed largely to the "Patriotic Fund," and gave £500 also for the relief of the sufferers by the Lancashire cotton famine. He died April 4, 1873, at his residence, Cranbrook, Rose Bay, Sydney. Mr. Towns was at one time connected with Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Cowper, in taking up the country known as the "Plains of Promise," on the Albert and Norman Rivers, Gulf of Carpentaria.

TRENCH, Hon. Robert Le Poer, late Attorney-General of Victoria, is a barrister of very long standing, both in this colony and in the old country. He is a member of the noble family of the same name, whose principal seat is in the county of Galway, in Ireland. He was articled to the celebrated pleader and conveyancer Mr. Coventry, and was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) June 10, 1842. After having spent several years travelling in various parts of the world, he found his way to Victoria, and was, in a short time, appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions in Kilmore; and shortly afterwards was promoted to the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions in Ballarat. In 1855 he was admitted to the Victorian Bar, in the same year with Sir George Stephen, His Honor Judge Bindon, and the Hon. Robert Walsh. He soon became a leading member of his profession, and has long been looked upon as a high authority on mining law. In Learmonth *v.* Bailey and

others—perhaps the most important case that was ever tried in Australia—he was retained for the defence, and had the satisfaction of gaining a verdict for his clients. On the formation of Mr. Berry's first Government in August, 1875, Mr. Trench was appointed Attorney-General; and when Mr. Berry again became Chief Secretary in May, 1877, Mr. Trench resumed his position in the Crown Law Offices, and was subsequently appointed one of the Land Tax Commissioners.

TROLLOPE, ANTHONY, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, and of the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Frances Trollope; born in 1815; was educated at Winchester and Harrow. He held an appointment in the Post Office; has written a great many novels; and has contributed to periodical literature. In 1871 he paid a visit to Australia, and since then has written "Australia and New Zealand," "New South Wales and Queensland," "South Australia and Western Australia," and "Victoria and Tasmania." He again visited Australia in 1875. One of Mr. Trollope's sons is settled in Australia, following a pastoral occupation.

TROUTON, CAPTAIN FREDERIC HENRY, born at Chester, 1826. He entered the mercantile marine in 1844. On December 17, 1852, he landed in Melbourne but had no success at the gold diggings, and took charge of the "Elizabeth," in 1853, for the homeward voyage. In 1857, he settled in Geelong. In 1862 he entered the service of the A. S. N. Company, and after having successfully commanded several of their finest vessels, his thorough knowledge of seamanship and business habits induced the Directors to offer him the position of General Manager of their Company in 1866, and through many difficulties he has performed the responsible duties connected therewith.

TUFNELL, RT. REV. EDWARD WYNDHAM, D.D., first Bishop of Brisbane, born at Bath in 1814; was educated at Eton and Wadham College, Oxford. In 1846 he was Rector of Beechingstoke; in 1850 Prebendary of Salisbury; in 1858 Rector of SS. Peter and Paul, Marlborough, and was consecrated first Bishop of Brisbane in 1859. He retired in 1875.

TURNER, RT. REV. JAMES F., D.D., Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, born at Yarmouth in 1827; was educated at the Charterhouse and at Durham University. In 1858 he was ordained and stationed at North Sidmouth, Wiltshire. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.

TYRRELL, RT. REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, born in London in 1807; was educated at the Charterhouse and at Cambridge. He was ordained in 1832; was first at Aylestone, Leicestershire, and afterwards at Beaulieu, Hampshire; in 1847 was consecrated first Bishop of Newcastle. In 1876 he had a paralytic stroke, and from that time became very infirm. He died in Newcastle, March 24, 1879. He made a magnificent bequest of a quarter of a million sterling to the diocese of Newcastle.

TYSON, JAMES, the well-known Australian millionaire, was born at Cowpasture, near Sydney, April 11, 1823. His father, William Tyson, was the scion of a good old Cumberland family, but, having offended his parents by marriage against their wishes, he found things so unpleasant at home that he enlisted in the army. His discharge was purchased about 1818, when he emigrated from England in the service of Mr. Commissioner Bigge, who was sent out to investigate the charges that had been made against Governor Macquarie. Mr. William Tyson was kept by Mr. Bigge some time in his service at Government House, Sydney, and was asked by Mr. Bigge to accompany him to India, but, having a son (the late William Tyson, of Geramey), Mrs. Tyson objected to go to India, thinking the climate would be prejudicial to the child. Mr. William Tyson then commenced farming near Baulkham Hills, and afterwards received a grant of a farm near the Cowpastures, where he held the office of District Constable, and where his son James was born. Mr. William Tyson did not succeed very well with his farm, and he received the grant of another at East Bargo, where he died. After assisting his mother some time on the farm at East Bargo, James Tyson entered the service of Messrs. Vine, at Brook's Point near D'Arrietta's Farm (near

Douglas Park) as working overseer, at a salary of £30 per annum. He afterwards transferred his services, in the same capacity and at the same salary, to the late John Buckland, Esq., of the Owen River. His next step was to a similar situation, with a rise to £35 per annum, at Jugiong, with the late Henry O'Brien, Esq., of Douro, near Yass. From here he went to the same gentleman's stations at Groongal, on the Lower Murrumbidgee, and remained there till he joined his brother William in the formation of a station called Gunambil, on the Billabong. After putting up a hut, yard, and paddock, the task devolved upon James of going to Burragorang for a draught of cattle, which Mr. Graham of Campbelltown had agreed to place in the hands of the brothers Tyson. James Tyson, to prepare for the journey, cooked as much rations as he could carry on his horse, and of money he had just one shilling, which when he reached Gundagai was demanded of him by the puntman for ferrying him and his horse over the Murrumbidgee. Thinking he might want the shilling for a still greater need, Mr. Tyson determined to save it, and, declining to use the ferry, swam over the river, if not at the risk of his life, at any rate greatly to the detriment of his rations. After numerous shifts and difficulties, Mr. Tyson got the cattle together, and drove them as far as the Murrumbidgee, where he met his brother, who had been compelled to abandon the newly-formed Gunambil Station on account of the water having utterly failed, and who had sold the run and improvements for £12, but—did not get the money! They then went to the stations now held by James, near the junction of the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee Rivers. Whilst his brother William carried on a dairy, James went jobbing and cattle-droving, until a few of his stock were fat and fit for market. He then joined with the neighbouring stockowners, and made up a mob for Sydney, selling his first lot to Mr. Thomas Sullivan (now of Sullivan and Simpson), at £3 a head for the pick and £2 for the remainder, whilst the same buyer purchased a lot from the Murrumbidgee at eight shillings a head, which were afterwards sold at 6d. profit to a Mr. Inches for boiling-down purposes. The run near the junction of the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee was taken up by the Tyson brothers, July 8, 1846, and was held by them for about four years without a license, the Government having refused to grant licenses for the runs on the north side of the Lachlan, as no Commissioner of Crown Lands had been appointed for that district. The runs were afterwards thrown open for tender, and the Tysons sent in one which was not accepted. The Tysons, however, purchased the right of lease from Mr. Flood, who was the successful tenderer, and so remained in undisturbed possession of the Towong or "Tysons' Run." They also held a licensed run on the south side of the river opposite Towong; and when the brothers dissolved partnership, Mr. William Tyson took the run on the south side, and Mr. James Tyson that on the north, and it has ever since remained in his possession. In 1851, when the gold discoveries were made, James Tyson commenced cattle-droving to Sandhurst, where he opened a wholesale and retail butchering business, and where he made large sums of money. After carrying on business successfully at Sandhurst until 1855, Mr. Tyson purchased the Royal Bank Station near Deniliquin; he afterwards purchased the Juanbong and other stations on the Murrumbidgee, then the famous Hayfield Station in Gippsland; he next extended his operations to Queensland, where he purchased the Felton Station on the Darling Downs; he afterwards acquired several immense stations on the Warrego, where, as in Victoria and this colony, he now holds large areas of freehold land. Mr. Tyson is a broad-shouldered, robust man, standing 6 feet 3½ inches. He has never had a day's illness in his life; has lived much in the open air, and prefers it; is a keen sportsman and a good shot. He is a true friend and staunch protector of the Aboriginals on his various stations, who are all very much attached to him, and render willing service. He is of a very retiring disposition, and has always refused to allow parliamentary or other public honours to be thrust upon him. He is a bachelor, and mingles but little in society; is, however,

very fond of children, and has always been a liberal supporter of all local schools, and also a liberal subscriber to all local hospitals and other popular institutions, although generally desirous to avoid having his name paraded before the public. The amount of Mr. Tyson's wealth cannot be easily estimated, but it may be mentioned that a short time ago he was able to offer the Government of Queensland a loan of half-a-million of money towards the construction of a proposed transcontinental railway. Mr. Tyson owes his good fortune mainly to his energy, his untiring industry, and his great self-denial. He has never indulged in a glass of wine or spirits or in tobacco in his life, and those who know him best, say, as Disraeli said of Gladstone, that he has not "one redeeming vice." His temper is so even that under the most trying circumstances no profane word has been heard to escape from his lips; and the frugality and simplicity of his habits should disarm the envy of those who might be disposed to covet his great riches.

ULLATHORNE, Right Rev. William Bernard, D.D., O.S.B., a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, May 7, 1806; educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. After being admitted to the priesthood he became a missionary to Australia in 1832, and was appointed Vicar-General there, being well known for his zealous labours amongst the convict population. Father Ullathorne was the first Catholic priest who visited Norfolk Island, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Catholic bishop for the colony. Through giving evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in 1838, he exercised great influence in putting a stop to transportation to the penal settlements. Having returned to England, he was stationed at Coventry, where he built a large chapel in the Gothic style. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Western district, and consecrated Bishop of Hetalona, *in partibus*, June 21, 1846; was transferred to the Central District July 28, 1848; and translated to the See of Birmingham September 29, 1850, on the restoration by the Roman Catholic authorities of their hierarchy, in obtaining which he bore a prominent part. Amongst his published works are "A Reply to Judge Burton" (1836); "Horrors of Transportation," and "The Australian Mission" (1838); "Pilgrimage to La Salette" (1854); "The Immaculate Conception" (1854); "Pilgrimage to the Monastery of Subiaco and the Grotto of St. Benedict" (1856); "Letters on the Association for Promoting the Union of Christendom" (1865); "Letters on the Conventual Life" (1868); "Letters on the Council and Papal Infallibility" (1870); "Mr. Gladstone's Expostulation Unravelled" (1875).

VAUGHAN, Most Reverend Roger William Bede, D.D., Archbishop of Sydney, is the second son of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire. The family is, perhaps, one of the oldest of the county families of England, having been founded by Herbert, Count of Vermandois, who came over from Normandy with the Conqueror, and was Chamberlain to William Rufus. The great-uncle of the Archbishop was the celebrated Cardinal Weld. His eldest brother is the present Bishop of Salford. His uncle is Bishop of Plymouth, and his cousin the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, is Bishop of Clifton. Archbishop Vaughan was born at Courtfield January 9, 1834, and educated by private tutors until the year 1851, when he was sent to St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath, an institution conducted by Fathers of the English Benedictine Congregation, and the Alma Mater of his Grace Archbishop Polding, and of the late Coadjutor-Bishop Davis. In 1853 he entered on his novitiate, was professed in the following year, and in 1856 went to Rome to complete his study of divinity. In 1859 he was ordained priest by Cardinal Patrici, in the Church of St. John Lateran. He returned to Downside in the latter end of the same year, and was at once made missionary priest of a large district. His labours there for two years were great, and most successful. In 1861 he was made Professor of Philosophy in the Benedictine Institution at St. Michael's, near Hereford; and in 1862 was elected, in spite of his youth, to the Cathedral Priorship. This office he retained until the time of his consecration as Archbishop.

During these ten years he has been a hard student, and has earned for himself by his preaching, his lectures, his retreats, his writings in the *Dublin Review* and other periodicals, his "Life of the great St. Thomas of Aquin," perhaps more than all by the influence of his character upon the minds of those priests and laymen with whom he has been thrown into contact, a reputation that extends throughout the English Catholic world. His Grace was only in his 39th year when appointed Coadjutor to the late Archbishop Polding. He arrived in Australia December 1873, and on the death of that venerable prelate he succeeded him March 16, 1877. He has the reputation of possessing in addition to his great learning, judgment, tact, and liberality of thought.

VERDON, Sir George Frederic, K.C.M.G., born at Bury, Lancashire, January 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College. He came out to Melbourne in 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He then studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1863; in 1854 was one of the first members of the Volunteer Force, and in 1857 was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of the convicts, for which service he received the thanks of the Government. In 1858 he was Honorary Assistant in the Astronomical Observatory. In 1859 was elected Member for Williamstown, and in 1860 took office as Treasurer. As Honorary Secretary to the Board of Visitors to the Observatory he was able to put the establishment on a satisfactory footing. In 1866 he went to England, and obtained a grant of £100,000 from the Home Government towards the Defences of the colony. In 1867 he was appointed Agent-General in England for Victoria. He was knighted in 1872, and shortly afterwards resigned the Agent-Generalship, and devoted himself to banking business in Melbourne, where he is now settled.

VIDAL, Rev. Canon George, born in Jamaica, April 28, 1815; educated at Eton and Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1840 he came to New South Wales, and resided for some time with his brother, who was engaged in pastoral pursuits. In 1843 he was ordained, and was first placed at Sutton Forest and afterwards stationed at Campbelltown. In 1845 he paid a short visit to England. On his return he was placed at Denham Court for ten years, and then for nine years at Mulgoa. In 1865, on the departure of Canon Walsh for England Canon Vidal succeeded him at Christchurch, St. Lawrence, Sydney. In 1876 his health failed, and on December 27, 1877, he went for change of air to Melbourne, but not deriving any benefit embarked to return to Sydney; whilst on the voyage he died, January 10, 1878.

VOGEL, Hon. Sir Julius, K.C.M.G., born in London February 24, 1835. In early life he had very delicate health, and was chiefly educated by masters at home. In his thirteenth year he attended the London University School, where he remained until he was sixteen. At this age he lost both his parents. After he left school he entered the office of his grandfather, who was the head of a large house in the West Indian and South American trade. It was intended Mr. Vogel should acquire a knowledge of mercantile pursuits, with the view of proceeding to South America, where, through his connections, good prospects would have awaited him. But when the Victorian gold-fields became famous he was seized with the restless fever to visit them which attacked so many young men, and against the advice of his friends he proceeded to the new El Dorado. Before leaving, however, he went through a course of study in the chemistry and metallurgy of gold and silver, at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street. He was Dr. Percy's first pupil in the metallurgical laboratory of that institution, and from that gentleman took out with him to Melbourne a certificate of proficiency in the art of melting and assaying the precious metals. Some time after his arrival Mr. Vogel was concerned in various business pursuits in Melbourne and on the gold-fields. To oblige a friend, who was ill, he wrote an article for an up-country newspaper, and so first became connected with journalism, to which he afterwards devoted himself. He became editor of the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, proprietor of the *Inglewood Advertiser*, and part proprietor

of the *Talbot Leader*. When the rush to Otago, New Zealand, commenced, he went to Dunedin, and purchasing an interest in the principal weekly paper there, started the *Otago Daily Times*, the first daily paper in New Zealand, and which for some years he edited. Before he left Victoria, however, he had contested an election for the Avoca district. He polled 2,000 votes, but was defeated by the Hon. Mr. Grant and by Mr. Davies, the present Chairman of Committees. Annoyance at this defeat did much to influence his departure for New Zealand. He studied closely the politics of that colony, and within two years became a Member of the Colonial House of Representatives, and of the Provincial Council of Otago. For some years he was head of the Provincial Executive, but early in 1869 resigned, as, having disposed of the *Otago Daily Times*, he intended to reside in Auckland, where he became, and still is, proprietor of the *Southern Cross* and *Weekly News* newspapers. In June, 1869, Mr. Vogel joined the Ministry formed by Mr. Fox, taking the portfolios of Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, and Commissioner for Customs. He held these offices for over three years, till September, 1872, when Mr. Fox's Government was defeated. After the incoming Government had held office for a month they were defeated on a want of confidence motion, moved by Mr. Vogel. The Governor refused them a dissolution, and sent for Mr. Vogel, who formed a Ministry. The Hon. Mr. Waterhouse was offered and accepted the Premiership, together with the leadership of the Upper House. Mr. Vogel took the portfolios of Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General, together with the leadership of the Lower House. Early in 1870, Mr. Vogel arranged in Sydney with Mr. Hall and the A.S.N. Co. the first Californian service. During the session of 1870, he introduced the Public Works and Immigration proposals which were so warmly adopted by the country, and to which vigorous effect has been and is being given. After the session Mr. Vogel proceeded to Washington. He had already negotiated a postal convention with the United States, and he now visited America to arrange for a through service to supersede Mr. Hall's. The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Thornton, was instructed by the Foreign Office to give every assistance. After arranging the contract with Mr. Webb, Mr. Vogel proceeded to London, where he negotiated the first instalment of the Public Works Loan, and concluded an engagement with a firm of eminent contractors to send out representatives to New Zealand. Mr. Vogel's name in New Zealand is also intimately identified with the Government Life Insurance system which he introduced (and which is working with very great success), and with the Intercolonial Reciprocity question, in which he has taken much interest. Mr. Vogel has also strongly advocated the confederation of the Australasian colonies, and has written several papers on the subject. He was made Agent-General for New Zealand in London in 1876, received the honour of C.M.G. 1872, and was knighted 1875.

WALCH, GARNET, son of the late Major Walch of the 54th Regiment, born in Tasmania in 1843, was educated in England and on the Continent. On his return to Australia he was at first engaged in commercial pursuits, but was soon employed as a writer for the leading papers of New South Wales. At Christmas, 1871, he produced his original extravaganza "Trookulentos," which was very successful. A year afterwards he removed to Victoria, and has since written several successful pantomimes and other dramatic works. In 1874 he published a volume of humorous verse and prose, "Head over Heels," most of which had appeared during the two preceding years in *Sydney Punch;* and in the year following he published "On the Cards." He was for six years secretary of the Melbourne Athenæum, and resigned in 1879.

WALKER, REV. JAMES, M.A., formerly Chaplain of New College, Oxford, was head master of King's School from date of arrival in 1843, and was also instrumental in erecting All Saints' church, Parramatta, of which he was incumbent, till 1848, when he removed to Liverpool, having succeeded to the incumbency of St. Luke's church. He died in October, 1854. He was well known as a botanist, and wrote several important letters to the newspapers on poisonous plants eaten. His sons occupy

high positions in the colony. Mr. P. B. Walker is Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs; Mr. Critchett Walker, Principal Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's office; and Mr. R. C. Walker, Librarian, Free Public Library.

WALKER, WILLIAM, was born in Glasgow, February 26, 1828. In 1837 he arrived in Sydney with his parents, his father being one of the Presbyterian teachers who were induced to come to the colony by the late Dr. Lang. He was educated by his father at Windsor; was articled to Mr. Beddek of the same town, and admitted an attorney in 1852, and has since practised there; was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Windsor from 1860 to the end of 1869, when he was defeated by Mr. Dight, and has not since been engaged in politics. He was the chief founder of the School of Arts in the town he represented, and was its first President for seventeen years, when he resigned. He was Secretary of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society for eleven years, and in 1856 wrote its history. He has written prose and poetry for the periodical literature of the colony, and has delivered a lecture on Colonial Literature and another on Self-culture. In 1871 he was elected an alderman of Windsor, and is now the Mayor of the borough.

WALLACE, WILLIAM VINCENT, born at Waterford, March 11, 1815. His father was Bandmaster of the 29th Regiment. When William Wallace was fourteen years of age he was placed in the orchestra of the Hawkins-street Theatre, Dublin. He even took the direction of the orchestra in 1831, but his health beginning to fail under these labours his father obtained him an engagement in the Roman Catholic church, Thurles. Here he composed an "O Salutaris." In 1833, being still delicate, a sea voyage was recommended, and he came to Sydney, where he resided as teacher of music. Here, too, he was joined by his sister Eliza, a vocalist of great excellence, with whom he afterwards gave several concerts through the colonies, and who subsequently married Mr. John Bushelle, also a singer of reputation. Whilst here he gave a concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by which £1,000 was realized. Finding his health re-established he indulged his love of travelling, and visited India, South America, and Mexico, making New York his residence for a time. In 1845 he returned to London, and there completed his opera of "Maritana," a great portion of which had been scored in Sydney. This work at once established his fame as a composer. This was followed by "Matilda of Hungary," but being seized with a complaint of the eyes in 1850, a sea voyage was recommended and he went to Rio Janeiro, whence he proceeded to New Orleans and New York, in which latter city he resided for ten years, occupying himself in composing "The Amber Witch," "Lurline," "Love's Triumph," and "The Desert Flower." In 1864 he went to Paris, and was there attacked by the illness which terminated his life, Oct. 12, 1865.

WALSH, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., born in Oxfordshire, December, 1825. In 1844 he left England for New South Wales, and spent three years acquiring colonial experience with Mr. Perrier, of Bathurst. In 1847 he took up a new station for Mr. Perrier, on the M'Intyre, and then on the Burnett. In 1859 he was returned to the Parliament of New South Wales for one of the northern constituencies. On the separation of Queensland he retired into private life, until 1865, when he was elected for Maryborough. He accepted office in 1870 as Minister for Works, but resigned in 1873 in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues on the subject of education. In 1874 he was returned for the Warrego, and was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly; in February, 1829, was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Queensland. Mr. Walsh was regarded as one of the best Ministers for Railways and Works in that colony; he introduced many reforms and excellent system of organisation; his boldest stroke of policy was the appointment of Mr. Ballard to carry out the great railway system from Rockhampton to the Comet River, by which the Government became their own contractor, and a line was completed at a large saving to the public.

WARBURTON, MAJOR PETER EGERTON, H.E.I.C.S., was born August 15, 1813, at Arley Hall, Northwich, Cheshire, and received his education at Orleans and Paris. He entered the Royal Navy in 1825, and served on board H.M.S. "Windsor Castle," Captain D. King. In 1829 he entered the Hon. East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe, and in 1831 sailed for India, where he was in 1835 appointed Adjutant of the Marine Battalion at Bombay. From that he was transferred to the General Staff in the Adjutant-General's department, and rose to be Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, which appointment he held for two years. He retired from the service in March, 1853, with the rank of Major and the pension of a Captain. In July of the same year he landed in Albany, Western Australia, but came on to Adelaide in September. In the following December he was appointed Commissioner of Police, and held that office until February, 1867. He was appointed Colonel Commandant of the South Australian Volunteer Force in 1869, and resigned in 1877. He has now charge of the Imperial Pension Establishment. From the year 1856 to 1874 Major Warburton has had command of various exploratory expeditions in the colony, and, whilst conducting one of these, he succeeded, by dint of heroic exertions and most indomitable energy, in pushing through the arid desert country between South and Western Australia, arriving in the latter province with his party in a dreadful state of exhaustion.

WATERHOUSE, REV. JABEZ BUNTING, born in London, and educated at Kingswood School. In 1839 he accompanied his father to Tasmania, the latter having been appointed General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in Australasia and Polynesia. There he became a local preacher. He proceeded to England to obtain the collegiate training required of Wesleyan ministers, and studied at Richmond College. In 1847 was appointed to Tasmania, and some years later was appointed to South Australia. In 1864 he was transferred to New South Wales. In 1875 he attended the first General Conference of the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Church held in Melbourne, and was elected Secretary. At the New South Wales and Queensland Conference in 1876 he was chosen President.

WATSFORD, REV. JOHN, born at Parramatta, December 5, 1820; educated at King's School, Parramatta, and for two years one of the teachers there. Became a minister of the Wesleyan Church in 1843, and for seven or eight years was in Fiji, for three years in Sydney, three years in Goulburn, and two years in Maitland, then in South Australia for six years, and has since then been in Melbourne. In 1875 he was appointed General Secretary of Home Missions, in which he has since been engaged. He was for four years Chairman of the Melbourne district, and was President of the Australasian Wesleyan Conference in 1871.

WATSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., a native of Portadown, county of Armagh, Ireland, was born December 17, 1837, and received his primary education at the school attached to the Church of England in his native town. He arrived in this colony twenty-two years ago, and first entered business at Young, where he, with his brothers, traded as Watson Bros. for some years. In February, 1869, Mr. Watson joined the Sydney firm of John Frazer and Co., wholesale merchants, on the death of Mr. William Manson, a partner of the firm, and has retained his connection with the firm ever since, being now the principal partner. He first entered Parliament in 1869, being elected for the Lachlan district in the general election of that year, and has sat for the same constituency ever since; was appointed Colonial Treasurer in Sir Henry Parkes's Administration, December, 1878. Is chairman of the City Bank, and is regarded as one of the soundest commercial men and financiers in Sydney. His speeches are remarkable for clearness and good common sense.

WAY, REV. JAMES, Bible Christian minister, born at Nenchard Bishop, North Devon, June 17, 1804; entered ministry of the Bible Christian Church May 18, 1826; President of Bible Christian Conference 1847; landed in South Australia November 13, 1850; established the first

Bible Christian Societies in South Australia and Victoria, and for many years was their General Superintendent in Australia.

WAY, Sir Samuel James, Chief Justice of South Australia, son of the Rev. James Way, born at Portsmouth, England, April 11, 1836; educated at the Bible Christian Grammar School, Shebbear, North Devon, and at the Maidstone Road School, Chatham, under the Rev. J. C. Means, a Unitarian minister of eminence. Arrived in South Australia, March 6, 1853; called to the South Australian Bar, March 23, 1861; appointed Queen's Counsel, September 12, 1871; was Member of Education Board, February 2, 1874; appointed Member of the Council of the University of Adelaide, November 11, 1874; elected Member of the House of Assembly for the district of Sturt, February 10, 1875; appointed Attorney-General, June 3, 1875; Chief Justice, March 18, 1876; elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, April 28, 1876. Has been Acting Governor or Administrator of the Government of South Australia as follows:—1877, January 29th to March 24th, May 17th to October 2nd; 1878, February 14th to August 15th.

WEARING, William, late third Judge, Supreme Court, Adelaide, S.A., born in London, November 12, 1816. After attending school, he studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A.; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 3, 1847, and arrived in Adelaide two years later. The following year he was admitted to the Bar in South Australia, June, 1850, and was appointed a Notary Public. In April, 1856, he received the appointment of Crown Solicitor, and in 1855 he was made a Q.C. and J.P. On August 8, 1867, he was appointed third Judge of the Supreme Court, and in the exercise of the functions of his office he went on circuit to the Northern Territory, and was wrecked in the steamer "Gothenburg" off the Queensland coast, on the return voyage, February 25, 1875.

WELD, Frederick Aloysius, C.M.G., Governor of Tasmania, is the second surviving son of Humphrey Weld, Esq., of Chidsock Manor, Dorset, England, and of the Honorable Christina Maria, daughter of Charles, the 6th Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. Cardinal Weld, and Mr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, the well known yachtsman, were brothers of Mr. Humphrey Weld. The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, is also a relative. Mr. Weld was born in 1823; educated at Stonyhurst College, England, and at Freiburg, in Switzerland. He chose for himself a colonial career, and in 1844 arrived in New Zealand. There he formed stations, explored country previously unknown, and discovered passes through the Kaikora Range. Several of his explorations were undertaken on foot, with only one companion; and some of them he prosecuted alone. In 1848, the Governor of New Zealand, Sir George Grey, offered to Mr. Weld a place in the Legislature, then entirely nominated. He declined the honour, but took an active part in the movement for representative institutions. As soon as these were granted, Mr. Weld was elected, and sat for several years in the House of Representatives. In 1854 he was made a Member of the Executive Council. In 1860 he was Minister for Native Affairs in the Stafford Ministry. That Ministry was defeated in 1861. In 1864 Mr. Weld was made Premier. When he came into office, the country was in a state of war; the General of the army and the Governor of the colony were at variance; escaped Maori prisoners held a fortified position within sight of the capital; Government debentures were unsaleable, and the banks refused advances, whilst the colony was exposed to what seemed a ruinous war expenditure. In the face of these troubles, the Fox-Whittaker Government had resigned without meeting Parliament. Mr. Weld proposed to carry on the war without the aid of regular troops, by small bodies of trained bushmen, relying much on the effect of pushing roads through the country. He thus succeeded in turning back the tide of war. He advised and carried out the confiscation of the lands of the Waikato tribe, as a mark of its defeat, and it has never since taken up arms. He also sent an expedition of colonial troops to punish the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Volkner. His administration not only dealt some effective

strokes in war, but took good measures for the establishment of peace. They opened Native Land Courts; carried the Native Rights Bill (introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Minister for Native Affairs); and raised the question of Native Representation. To secure the unity of the colony they brought about the removal of the capital to Wellington, a more central position, selected by Commissioners from the Australian colonies. The credit of the colony was restored; the finances, in the hands of Mr. Fitzherbert, the Treasurer, were placed on a better footing; the Panama line was subsidised; an electric telegraphic cable was ordered so as to connect the two islands of New Zealand; and a scientific department was established under Dr. Hector. In 1865 Mr. Weld's Government was defeated on a vote for defence purposes, and resigned. Though his administration had but a short duration, their policy was emphatically approved by the Home Government. Mr. Cardwell, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on receiving intelligence of the resignation of Mr. Weld, said in a letter to the Governor that her Majesty's Government would continue to be guided by the policy initiated by him. On resigning the Government, Mr. Weld, whose health had been broken down by over-work, went to England for rest and change. Soon after his arrival there, the Duke of Buckingham, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressed his intention of offering him a Colonial Governorship. A change of Ministry took place; and Earl Granville carried out the avowed intention of his predecessor, by appointing Mr. Weld Governor of Western Australia. At a public dinner in London, Earl Granville gave as his reason for selecting Mr. Weld for that appointment, that he believed him to be just the man to infuse a spirit of self-reliance into a colony in a state of transition from a condition in which it was used for the purposes of transportation and received the aid of Imperial expenditure, to one of freedom and self-support. During the period of Mr. Weld's Government in Western Australia various industries have been there developed, principally by concessions to capitalists from Victoria and other colonies. A partially representative legislature was established; municipal institutions were introduced; an Education Act was passed which gave general satisfaction; a system was adopted which placed all religious denominations on a footing of equality, grants of land being made by the Governor to all of them, in proportion to their numbers, for churches, schools, glebes, and charitable institutions; telegraph lines were constructed throughout the colony; steam communication was opened up along the coast, so as to promote the settlement of various parts of the territory; and important explorations were successfully carried out by Mr. John Forrest. Two of the last acts of Mr. Weld's Government in that colony were to cut the first sod of the first Government railway, and to plant the first telegraph post of a line which ultimately connected Western Australia with Adelaide and the whole of Eastern Australia. In January, 1875, Mr. Weld was appointed Governor of Tasmania, and has since delivered in that island many important speeches, especially those on Australian defences. In 1869 Mr. Weld married Filumena Lisle, eldest daughter of A. M. Lisle-Phillips de Lisle, Esq., of Garrendon Park and Grâce-Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, England.

WENTWORTH, William Charles, "the Australian Patriot," born October, 1791, at Norfolk Island, then as now, a dependency of New South Wales. His father, Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth, an Irishman, was Imperial surgeon on that island, and afterwards held the position of Principal Superintendent of Police in Sydney, and was also Magistrate of the Territory. Norfolk Island being both geographically and politically a part of Australasia. Mr. Wentworth was always regarded by himself and his countrymen as a native of this colony. At the age of seven he was sent to England for his education, and was for some time under the care of Dr. Alexander Crombie, of Greenwich, author of a standard work on Etymology and Syntax. After a few years he returned to Sydney. In the days of his early manhood, in 1813, he joined Mr. Gregory Blaxland and Lieutenant Lawson in an attempt to cross the

Blue Mountains, which had till then bounded the enterprise of the colonists. They left Mr. Blaxland's farm on South Creek May 11, 1813, and struck out for the westward. Having crossed the Nepean, and traversed several thickly-wooded ridges and gullies, they came on the 19th to the furthest point reached by Mr. Bass in 1796. Next day they went forward over a country entirely new to Europeans. Through great difficulty and danger they pushed on their way until the 31st. They succeeded in finding a pass through the mountains and descended a considerable distance on the western slope. They had thus accomplished a great work; they had marked out a track over what had been regarded as an impassable barrier; they had opened for their countrymen a way to new settlements of incalculable resources. They were all three suffering from dysentery; their provisions were nearly exhausted; and their clothes and shoes were in a very bad condition. They therefore determined to return; and succeeded in reaching home June 6th. In 1816, Wentworth went to England again, and matriculated at Cambridge. There he spent several years. In 1819 he published "A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales." This book was of much service to his country, by dispelling to some extent the gross ignorance that had prevailed up to that time in the mother country concerning Australia. The work was well received, and as early as 1824 a third edition was called for and published. Whilst at Cambridge he wrote his well-known poem on Australia. The prize on that occasion was awarded to his competitor, W. Mackworth Praed, afterwards a distinguished Member of the House of Commons; but it is now universally admitted that Wentworth's poem is the best. Until the vision is realized, Australians of every generation will repeat with exultation the words of joyous anticipation in which the first political leader of the Australian people apostrophised the mother country on the future greatness of his native land:—

> May this, thy last-born infant, then arise
> To glad thy heart, and greet thy parent eyes;
> And Australasia rise with flag unfurl'd—
> A new Britannia in another world.

At the conclusion of his University studies, he prepared himself for the legal profession, and in due time was called to the Bar. He then returned to Sydney. In September, 1824, he and his friend Dr. Wardell, also a barrister of the English Bar, were admitted by the Supreme Court of the colony to the practice of their profession here. Wentworth was from the first very successful in it. But he did not confine his energies to one pursuit. The social and political interests of the community early engaged his attention; and he took part, with much zeal, in the squatting enterprise of the colony. When he came out, in 1824, he and his friend Dr. Wardell brought with them the materials for starting a newspaper in Sydney, and they succeeded in establishing the *Australian*. As a journalist and as a public orator he took up the cause of the oppressed; and one imbued with sentiments of humanity and justice had not need to go far to find instances of oppression. Both soldiers and convicts were at the almost irresponsible disposal of the civil and military authorities. Some soldiers having sought to escape from the restraints of military life by committing offences which led to their being numbered with the convicts—a change which seemed to them, in prospect, desirable—the Government determined to put a stop to a practice so destructive of discipline. And in 1826, two soldiers, Sudds and Thompson, who had committed theft in order to be transferred to the convict *régime*, were sentenced to hard labour on the roads, with irons of unusual weight. Sudds died under the infliction, and as it was generally believed that the punishment was enormously severe, a cry of indignation rose against Governor Darling. Wentworth took the lead in the protestation, and in a pamphlet known as "The Impeachment," said he would follow General Darling to the gallows. From that time he was regarded as the champion of the oppressed, and many appealed to his powerful tongue and pen for protection. After the death of his friend Dr. Wardell, Mr. Wentworth withdrew in some measure from his professional and literary labours, and entered into pastoral pursuits. But he continued to take an active part in

political life. He was the leader of the Patriotic Association, which was formed to promote the claims of the people of New South Wales, for civil and political privileges, such as were enjoyed by their fellow-subjects in other parts of the British Empire. One of the first of these privileges for which he struggled was "Trial by Jury." On November 1, 1824, the first civil jury was empannelled in the Court of Quarter Sessions. This result was due to the enlightened spirit and resolution of Chief Justice Forbes. Mr. Wentworth took an active part in the agitation that was carried on to obtain a large increase of British rights. At a public meeting held in Sydney in January, 1827, for the adoption of a petition to the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Wentworth said:—"The first topic contained in the petition, is a request for trial by jury. We have already had in the Court of Quarter Sessions a two years' experience of that mode of trial, and notwithstanding a great part of the population is held not eligible to sit as jurors, it has gone on well and successfully; therefore, we urge that if it were more extended in the colony its beneficial effects would be more generally known." The petition was adopted, and entrusted to the hands of Sir James Macintosh, who on presenting it to the House of Commons appealed to the evidence of Governor Macquarie, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Chief Justice Wilde, and Chief Justice Forbes, in support of the assurance that New South Wales was "fully as ripe for such a change as any other dependency of the British Crown." But the Imperial Parliament was not willing to agree to these representations; and an Act which came into force here on March 1, 1829, again threw the power over the liberty and property of the colonists into the hands of military jurors in the Quarter Sessions as well as in the Supreme Court. In this untoward state of things Mr. Wentworth nobly maintained his position in the van of the long-continued contest to secure British rights and privileges for his fellow-countrymen. On the accession of William IV., in 1830, Mr. Wentworth seized the opportunity of making a new appeal to the Crown for the concession of the rights so long withheld. An address, couched in the usual phrases of loyal congratulation and prayers, had been prepared, and was moved in a public meeting convened for the purpose, by Mr. Sydney Stephen, and seconded by Sir Edward Parry. Wentworth came forward and avowed his conviction that this was a fitting time to urge on the King and his Council the just demands of the colonists. He moved the insertion of a paragraph expressing the hope that His Majesty would "extend to the only Colony of Britain bereft of the right of Britons, a full participation of the benefits and privileges of the British constitution." Mr. Lethbridge seconded the amendment, which was adopted by the meeting. Whilst various public and professional objects engaged his attention, Mr. Wentworth did not neglect science. He was from an early period a good mathematician; and on one important occasion proved the accuracy of his knowledge in a practical manner. He had gone on a voyage to Tahiti and other islands; and having lost their captain the passengers and crew finding that the chief officer was not competent to take charge of the ship, entrusted the command to Wentworth, who successfully navigated the vessel back to Port Jackson. In private business, and in his own home, he was remarkable for his generous consideration towards all who were connected with him. All his servants, overseers, and superintendents retained a warm attachment to him. To many of them their employment under him was the stepping stone to success and independence. In public life he came into hostile collision with men of different political views and associations; and when thus provoked he was not sparing in his denunciations. But to judge fairly of his mind and heart, one must hear the terms in which all who served under him speak of the generous treatment they uniformly received at his hands. Mr. Wentworth generally supported the administration of Sir Richard Bourke, who went much beyond his predecessors in liberal measures. He did not, however, spare the extravagance of the Government in spending the money of the people for purposes not conducive

to the public welfare. In 1833 he made a powerful speech at a public meeting in Sydney on this subject. He severely criticised the expenditure, and urged the adoption of a petition to the Governor, which was resented as presumptuous, but produced some salutary effect. With the next Governor, Sir George Gipps, Mr. Wentworth came into collision on the subject of his land purchases in New Zealand. He had bought of the native chiefs, for goods of the value of £400, and a promise of a small annuity to each of the vendors, the whole of the Middle Island,—that is the territory now comprised in Otago, Southland, Canterbury, Nelson and Marlborough—together with some 200,000 acres of the Northern Island. Sir George Gipps regarded the attempt of Mr. Wentworth and his partners to obtain this vast domain, as a monstrous perversion of the forms of bargain and sale in taking advantage of the ignorance of a barbarous people; and all the efforts of Mr. Wentworth by legal argument and political influence to make good the purchase proved unavailing. In 1843 a new political Constitution, with a representative element, was introduced; and Mr. Wentworth thenceforward occupied a conspicuous part in the Legislature. The general election took place in June, 1843. He was elected, together with Dr. William Bland to represent the City of Sydney. He was described in a political journal of that day, as one whose "principles were liberal to the utmost latitude of the term." One writer says: "Formerly indeed, he was to all intents and purposes a Radical; but latterly he has been gradually approaching towards Conservatism." If Mr. Wentworth had begun as early as 1843 to recede from the democratic sentiments to which he had given eloquent expression at an earlier time, he certainly continued to move in the same direction; and just in proportion as the people of New South Wales came into the actual enjoyment of the political rights which he had boldly claimed for them, his ardour in support of those rights cooled down and gave place at length to deep aversion and earnest resistance to what he deemed the excess of democracy. And as he receded from the standard of advanced Liberalism, the confidence of those who most admired his noble struggles for the rights of the people was naturally more and more withdrawn. In 1849 Mr. Wentworth took up the project of establishing a University in Sydney. On October 2nd in that year he made a most eloquent speech in support of a second reading of a Bill for that object. The Bill was passed not without much deliberation in Parliament, and was assented to by Sir Charles Fitzroy, October 1, 1850. His eminent services in the foundation of the University have been recognised by his fellow-countrymen in the erection of a statue in his honour in the great hall of that institution. His portrait has also been painted for the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly. The earnest desire of those who had watched his career to render him honour is remarkably shown in the very unusual proceeding of having placed, during the lifetime of Mr. Wentworth, these works of art in the halls of learning and of legislation. The next great subject of Mr. Wentworth's labours was the new Constitution in which Responsible Government was to be embodied. Of course in seeking the privileges of responsible Government, he was hailed as the leader of the country. But when he came to the details of the Constitution, he again differed widely from those Liberal politicians who had been associated with him up to a certain point. On August 16, 1853, he moved, in a speech of great ability, the second reading of the Constitution Bill which he had framed. The Bill was passed early in 1854, and Mr. Wentworth was appointed in association with Mr. E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary, to proceed to England, to advocate the Bill before the Imperial Parliament. Their mission was successful; and in 1856 the new Constitution became the law of the land. Whilst the representatives of the people were engaged in extending the basis of the constitution by the Electoral Law of 1858, Mr. Wentworth was remaining in England; and from time to time expressed his dissatisfaction at the treatment which the Constitution he had drawn up received at the hands of other politicians. But when

he again came out to his native country in 1861, all parties combined to welcome him. His reception was a grand demonstration of the high regard entertained for him. After the sudden dissolution of the Legislative Council by the celebrated marching out of Sir Wm. Burton and the whole House, Mr. Wentworth consented to assist Mr. Cowper in the formation of a new Council, and accepted the position of President. Towards the end of 1862 he returned to his family in England; and he did not afterwards visit this country. He died on March 30th, in his 81st year, at Merleigh House, Wimbourne, Dorsetshire. In accordance with his own long expressed desire his remains were brought to Vaucluse, to rest by the waters of Port Jackson. A public funeral was decreed in his honour by the Parliament of his country. Mr. Wentworth left one son, who was for many years a squatter in New Zealand, but joined his father in England shortly before his death. Mr. Wentworth also left five daughters.

WEST, Rev. John, born in 1808, brought up as an Independent minister, and laboured for some years in this capacity in England. In 1839 he came out to Tasmania and was minister of the church in St. John's Square for sixteen years; became a conspicuous writer against transportation; wrote a "History of Tasmania," in two volumes, which is still regarded as the standard work of reference on that colony. In November, 1855, he arrived in Sydney to join the *Sydney Morning Herald* as chief of their literary staff, and he held the position of editor up to the time of his death. He was an able writer, and he possessed considerable tact and judgment. He died from an apoplectic seizure December 11, 1873.

WHITE, Francis, born at Ravensworth, on the Hunter, in 1830, was educated at a school in East Maitland, first under Mr. Gregor and then under Mr. Aitken. After leaving school he commenced squatting pursuits, and resided for some years at Beltrees, and afterwards at Edenglassie, near Muswellbrook. He also took up stations in Liverpool Plains and New England in partnership with two of his brothers. He had only recently been elected for the Upper Hunter, in 1874-5, when he was taken ill after a journey from Saumarez, New England, to Edenglassie, and after an illness of six weeks died May 4, 1875, deeply regretted for his manly conduct and generous disposition. He was married and had seven children.

WHITMORE, Colonel, entered the army in 1847 as ensign in the Cape Mounted Rifles, and served through the Kaffir wars and the rebellion of the Dutch Boers until 1853, and was, for his services, promoted to a Captaincy. In the Crimean war he was Aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Storks, and was afterwards with the cavalry of the Turkish contingent. He was Aide-de-camp to Sir William Eyre, in Canada, and afterwards came with Sir Duncan Cameron to New Zealand as his military secretary. After two years he retired and settled in New Zealand; was nominated to the Legislative Council by Sir George Grey and appointed to command the local militia in the eastern district, taking part in many of the operations. In 1868 he held command in the colonial forces on both sides of the Northern Island. He is now Colonial Secretary.

WHITTON, John, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, in the year 1819. That county and the adjoining one, Lancashire, constitute the very metropolis of railway construction and engineering, and in early life Mr. Whitton devoted his attention to enterprises of this kind. He had many years' experience on English railways, and such was the reputation he acquired in the construction of lines, that when the Government of New South Wales sent home for the best man that could be had there, Mr. Whitton was recommended to them. He was then Engineer at the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton lines. On the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, the Government of this colony appointed him Engineer-in-Chief of the New South Wales Railways. He received this appointment March 27, 1856. From that date he has had sole charge, not only of the maintenance of the permanent way for sixteen years, but for twenty-three years of the

construction of all the N.S.W. lines, except the following:—Sydney to Liverpool, Richmond to Windsor, Newcastle to Maitland, and the private railway from Deniliquin to Moama. Mr. Whitton was the means of introducing into our railway system the present broad gauge of 4 feet 8 inches, in opposition to many opinions in favour of a narrower one. To him is due the praise for the construction of the Zigzag at Lithgow Valley, which will hand his name down to posterity. Mr. Whitton has written elaborate reports on the railway systems—reports which prove at once his great clearness of reasoning, and his force of character. He has had the satisfaction of seeing all his prognostications fulfilled, both as to the unfitness of plans which he condemned and as to the soundness of his own constructions.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, born in Lombard-street, London, 1826. He was educated for the tutorial profession in the Battersea Training College, which, under the direction of Dr. Kay, afterwards known as Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, and his successor, attained a high character for efficiency. After leaving the training college, Mr. Wilkins was employed for some years in reformatory, industrial, and day schools. Whilst thus engaged, certain regulations of the Committee of Council, commonly described as the "Minutes of 1846" were promulgated. In pursuance of these "minutes" he was summoned with others to the first Government examination of teachers, held under the superintendence of Inspectors Mosely and Thurtell, and his name subsequently appeared amongst the four that took the highest place. Having in 1849 been recommended by his medical adviser to remove to a warmer and drier climate, Mr. Wilkins chose New South Wales in preference to several other countries in which situations were offered. He came to the colony early in 1851, having been appointed by Earl Grey to be Head Master of the Model National School. That nobleman was in great disfavour with the colonists at the time—a circumstance which Mr. Wilkins found to be by no means to his advantage. When Mr. Wilkins entered upon the charge of the Model School in January, 1851, there were but two or three trained teachers in the colony. The office of teacher itself was held in little respect, and the pay attached to it was but £40 a year. The first step towards improvement in these respects was the introduction of the pupil-teacher system, by means of which the colony has since that time been provided with great numbers of efficient teachers, some of whom have risen to the highest rank in the profession. In March, 1874, Mr. Wilkins was sent by the late National Board on a special visit to the schools in the Hunter River district. Two important changes resulted from that visit. A system of examining and classifying teachers with graduated rates of payment according to ability was introduced, and, for the first time in Australia, Inspectors of Schools were appointed. In the same year Mr. Wilkins was appointed one of three Commissioners who were empowered to visit and inspect all the primary schools in the colony that were in receipt of pecuniary assistance from the State. The report of the Commissioners disclosed the existence of serious defects in the schools visited, and suggested certain improvements, most of which have from time to time been incorporated in the educational system of the colony. In 1857 Mr. Wilkins suggested to the National Board of Education the expediency of establishing non-vested schools. The suggestion was adopted, and there followed the largest increase in the number of schools that the colony has ever known in a given time. Ten years afterwards, in January, 1867, Mr. Wilkins was appointed Secretary to the Council of Education, and continues to hold that office.

WILKINSON, C. S., L. S., F. G. S., Government Geologist, New South Wales, born in Northamptonshire in 1843, is the fourth son of the late David Wilkinson, a gentleman who was associated with the renowned engineer Stephenson in designing improvements in the construction of some of the earliest locomotive steam-engines. In 1852, Mr. D. Wilkinson, C.E., left England with his family and settled as an engineer in Melbourne, Victoria, where

he was instrumental in the establishment of the first steamboat company on the Upper Yarra, and took an active interest in the introduction of the first railway and docks in Melbourne. He also invented several mining machines connected with the gold-mining industry. Mr. C. S. Wilkinson's early school days were spent at Ebly, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. After arriving in Melbourne, his education was continued at the collegiate school of which the late Rev. T. P. Fenner, M.A., was principal. Here he took prizes for Divinity, Latin, French, Geography, Mapping. In December, 1859, he was offered an appointment, unsolicited, in the Geological Survey Office, Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, F.G.S., being Director of the Survey. This appointment, so congenial to his tastes, he at once accepted. In 1861 he was appointed field assistant to the late Mr. Richard Daintree, C.B., F.G.S., with whom he was engaged upon the survey of the country extending northward from Bass' Straits, and including the districts of Geelong, Bacchus Marsh, Werribee, Ballan, Stieglitz, Meredith, and Leigh River. Almost every geological formation known in Victoria was found to occur in these districts, which, as might be expected, proved to be a very important field for research and discovery in elucidating the geology of Victoria. In 1863, Mr. Wilkinson, with Mr. R. A. F. Murray (now Government Geological Surveyor in Victoria) as field-assistant, was dispatched in charge of a party to explore the then almost unknown Cape Otway Mountains, which consist of the oolitic coal-formation. His reports and maps were published in the following year. Amongst the interesting discoveries made during this expedition was that of a new Phocodon or Squalodon, *Squalodon Wilkinsoni*, so named by Professor M'Coy, who figured and described it in the "Geological Magazine," in the "Prodromus of the Palæontology of Victoria," and in the "Annals of Natural History." In 1866, Mr. Wilkinson was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. Daintree, who left the survey to enter upon a fresh field of labour in Queensland. In the same year, whilst engaged upon the geological survey of the Leigh River district, south of Ballarat, Mr. Wilkinson made some important investigations, relating to the deposition of gold and the formation of gold nuggets. The result of these investigations, which he communicated in a paper read before the Royal Society of Victoria, has been referred to by Professor Ulrich, F.G.S., Sir Roderic Murchison, F.R.S., and other writers on Mineralogy and Geology. Owing to ill health, after a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, whilst examining with Mr. Selwyn the Grampian Mountains, Mr. Wilkinson resigned his appointment in 1868. Shortly afterwards, the Geological Survey department was discontinued, and Mr. Selwyn left Victoria to take the directorship of the Geological Survey of Canada. During three years' residence in Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Mr. Wilkinson gradually regained health sufficiently to enable him once more to enter upon his profession. In 1872 he passed the examination for Licensed Surveyors in New South Wales, and was immediately afterwards sent by the Surveyor-General to the newly-discovered tin-mining district in New England, where he surveyed a new township, and, after making other surveys, reported upon the geology of the tin-bearing districts that he had examined. In 1874, whilst engaged upon surveys in the Murrumbidgee district, he received the appointment of Geological Surveyor, under Mr. P. F. Adams, Surveyor-General, in the department of the Minister for Lands. In the beginning of 1875, Mr. Wilkinson's office was transferred to the newly-formed department of Mines, of which Mr. Harrie Wood is the Under-Secretary. The geological reports and maps made by Mr. Wilkinson testify to his extensive labours, especially in the various gold-fields throughout the colony; whilst the fine collection of minerals and fossils in the Museum of Mines was brought together chiefly under his direction. His discovery of new fossils in the gold-drifts and coal-measures of New South Wales has been specially acknowledged by several eminent palæontologists, who have named after him one new genus and four new species of fossils. The eminent geologist, the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.S.,

in his last work on the geology of New South Wales, makes frequent reference to Mr. Wilkinson's researches. Mr. Wilkinson was the first to announce the discovery of miocene fossils in New Guinea from examinations of the collection made by the Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C., whose specimens, and those found subsequently by the explorer, Signor D'Albertis, indicated the existence of gold-bearing formations. Shortly afterwards gold was actually discovered in New Guinea by Mr. Goldie and the Rev. Mr. Lawes, whose specimens Mr. Wilkinson examined and described. In 1876 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London; and he is also a fellow of the Royal Society of New South Wales, and of the Linnæan Society. He was appointed by the Government a member of the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions Commissions, and took an active part in preparing collections worthily to represent the mineral resources of New South Wales.

WILKINSON, Rev. Samuel, born at Bishop Auckland, county Durham, July 31, 1813; was educated at Bishop Auckland Grammar School. In 1831 he determined to devote himself to the ministry. After having been on the Alnwick circuit for a year, he was appointed to New South Wales, where he arrived in 1838, and was engaged in various fields of labour. Mr. Wilkinson was first appointed to Windsor, and was afterwards sent to Melbourne, being the first Wesleyan minister sent to that city. He remained there for over a year; has been thrice stationed at Windsor; twice at Bathurst; twice at Illawarra; twice at Maitland; once at Brisbane, Camden, Singleton, Morpeth, Parramatta, and Ashfield. As one of the pioneers of the Wesleyan Church in Australia (for there were only five ministers at the date of his arrival), and one of its oldest ministers, Mr. Wilkinson stands high in the esteem and affection of the Methodist people. In 1875 he was elected President of the New South Wales and Queensland Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church.

WILKINSON, William Hattam, District Court Judge, came to New South Wales in September, 1852, where his uncle, the Rev. Frederick Wilkinson, M.A., was one of the early colonial chaplains, and is well and honourably known in connection with the earlier history of the colony. Mr. Wilkinson, after being a pupil in the Chambers of the late Mr. Justice Wise, was called to the Bar in December, 1858. When Mr. Justice Wise was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench, 1860, Mr. Wilkinson became his Associate. In 1864, Mr. Wilkinson, on the death of the late Mr. C. K. Murray, became one of the Parliamentary draftsmen, which appointment he held till he was appointed one of the Crown Prosecutors in 1870, and one of the Metropolitan District Court Judges in 1874, after having temporarily acted in that capacity on several occasions before that date. He is also one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims. Judge Wilkinson is well known as the author of "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate," the first edition of which was published in 1860, the second in 1866, and the third in 1876. He was also the authorised Common Law reporter of the divisions of the Supreme Court for eight years, and the first eight volumes of the Supreme Court Reports bear his name.

WILLIAMS, Rev. Thomas, born at Horncastle in Lincolnshire, January, 1817, and educated at Lincoln. In 1836 he joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and in 1838, he with six others was sent out as missionaries to Fiji. There he continued until, in 1853, failing health compelled him to retire, and he came to Sydney. Since his health has been restored he has resumed work in Victoria. In 1872, he was elected President of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference, held in Melbourne. His work, conjointly with that of the Rev. J. Calvert, is a standard authority on Fiji and the neighbouring islands.

WILLIAMS, Right Rev. William, D. C. L., Bishop of Waiapu, born in 1800, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and D.C.L. in 1851. He became Archdeacon of Waiapu in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop in 1859. He has compiled a "Dictionary of the New Zealand Language," 1849 (second edition, 1858), and has written "Christianity among the New Zealanders," 1867.

WILLIS, JOHN WALPOLE, first resident Judge, Port Phillip district, was a son of the well-known Dr. Willis, who attended George III. in his illness, and was celebrated for his skill in treating the insane. Judge Willis was a man of eccentric character, and when he opened the Supreme Court, Melbourne, in 1841, he intimated that he would insist upon the attendance of Justices of the Peace at all future sittings of the Supreme Court in its criminal jurisdiction. He did this that they might learn something of their judicial duties; the Magistrates not attending as suggested he threatened to fine them and have their names struck off the Commission, and have others appointed in their stead. In this manner did the Judge proceed until he aroused a strong feeling of indignation against himself, amongst the gentry of the district, which ultimately led to his removal from the Bench in 1843. He died in England in 1877.

WILLOUGHBY, HOWARD, joined the reporting staff of the *Age* soon after his arrival in Melbourne in 1860, and subsequently joined the *Argus*; was special correspondent for that paper in New Zealand during the Maori War. On his return to Melbourne, he was despatched by the *Argus* to investigate the convict system there. His letters against Transportation were of great value to the cause of Abolition. In 1866 the Government commenced the publication of the Victorian *Hansard*, and he became one of the official staff. From this he retired in 1869 on the establishment of the *Daily Telegraph*, of which he became editor. He remained in charge till 1877, when he again joined the *Argus* as a contributor. He has written several papers (including "The Critic in Church"), which have been re-published with success.

WILLS, WILLIAM JOHN, was born at Totnes, in Devon, January 5, 1834. In 1852 he emigrated to Victoria with his younger brother, and arrived in the "Janet Mitchell," January 1, 1853. They both began as shepherds on the Edwards River at £30 per annum. Not liking this life, Wills came to Melbourne and obtained employment as a surveyor. In 1858 he was appointed assistant to Professor Neumayer at the Observatory, and in August, 1860, was selected to accompany Burke. The greatest disaster the colony suffered from this ill-fated expedition, was the loss of such a hero as W. J. Wills, who died at Cooper's Creek from exhaustion and starvation in June, 1861.

WILMOT, SIR JOHN C. EARDLEY, BART., was descended from the ancient family of the Eardleys, of Staffordshire, and was grandson of Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, of the Court of Common Pleas. He was for twenty years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Warwickshire. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, August 21, 1843, which office he held until October 13, 1846. He died in Tasmania February 3, 1847.

WILSON, EDWARD, born at Hampstead in 1814, was educated at a private school at that place. He was then placed with a large Manchester firm, and subsequently in London in the Manchester trade; but never having liked this life, he came out to Australia in 1842 or 1843. His intention was to settle in Sydney, but arriving first in Melbourne, he bought a small place upon Merri Creek, and remained there until 1844, when in conjunction with Mr. J. E. Johnston, he took up a cattle station near Dandenong. He wrote a series of letters signed "Iota," criticising the Government. In 1847 he became the purchaser of the *Argus* and of the *Patriot* which was absorbed into it. In 1852 he purchased the *Daily News*, which was in like manner absorbed. Meantime the gold discoveries had taken place, but through all the difficulties occasioned by them, he succeeded in carrying on the paper. He opposed the influx of convicts from Tasmania, which led to the "Convict Prevention Act." He supported the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales; co-operated with the founders of the Anti-Transportation League formed in 1851; denounced the conduct of Governor Hotham towards the miners; and was the first to raise the cry of "Unlock the Lands." In 1857 he returned to England, his failing sight necessitating rest. He paid a visit to the colony in 1858-9, and on his return to England he published in 1864 "Rambles at the Antipodes." In 1868 he took

a house at Hayes, in Kent, where he died Jan. 10, 1878. His remains were brought to Australia, and he was interred in the Melbourne cemetery July 7 of the same year.

WILSON, Hon. John Bowie, third son of Rev. John Wilson, D.D., born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 17, 1820; was educated at Irvine, and afterwards at the Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities; arrived in Australia June 17, 1840; first entered Parliament of New South Wales in the Session of 1859, representing the Southern Goldfields; afterwards elected for Patrick's Plains, and subsequently for East Sydney; first accepted office in the Martin ministry as Secretary for Lands, October 16, 1863, and retired with that Government, February 2, 1865; again accepted office in the Martin ministry, January 22, 1866; retired October 26, 1868; for the third time accepted the portfolio of the Lands department in the Martin ministry, December 16, 1870; retired when Mr. Martin went out of office in 1872. Mr. Wilson distinguished himself by his successful efforts to secure to the people of Sydney extensive parks and recreation grounds, and voted for the abolition of State-aid to religion. During his administration of the Lands department, very great improvements were made in the Sydney Domain and also in Hyde Park.

WILSON, Sir Samuel, Knt., M.L.C., of Ercildoune, Victoria, sixth son of the late Samuel Wilson, of county Antrim, Ireland, was born at Ballycloughan in 1832, and educated at Ballymena Academy, where he showed a special talent for mathematics. On leaving school he had three years experience with his brother-in-law, an extensive manufacturer of linen, and then commenced business on his own account. An elder brother advising him to go out to Victoria, where his brothers had been for thirteen years, he came to Melbourne in 1852, and worked at the gold-fields with some success. Feeling convinced that he could do better in pastoral pursuits, he went to his brother's stations on the Wimmera. He joined his brothers in the purchase of Longerenong, on the Wimmera. In 1868-9 he became the purchaser of the whole of the estates of the firm of Wilson Brothers, and six favourable seasons ensuing, the purchase proved most profitable. He then sold his stations, investing instead in freehold property. He continues, however, to hold station property in the outlying districts of New South Wales and Queensland. Since 1875 he has represented the Western Province in the Upper House of Victoria. He has shown great interest in acclimatisation, and has assisted in introducing salmon into the colony. In 1874 he presented the University of Melbourne with a donation, now amounting with interest to £36,000, for the purpose of building an academical hall. In 1875 he was knighted. He married in 1861 a daughter of the Hon. W. Campbell, and has four sons and three daughters living.

WINDEYER, Charles, eldest son of Walter Windeyer, born in Staffordshire in 1780, was the first recognised reporter in the House of Lords, and a law reporter to the *Law Chronicle* and other London papers. He emigrated to this colony, with a view to permanent residence as a country settler in 1828, but persons of legal experience being required by the Government of the day, he accepted the office of Clerk of the Bench at Sydney, and was shortly afterwards gazetted as Police Magistrate for Sydney, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability to within a short period of his death in 1855.

WINDEYER, Richard, born in London, August 10, 1806, was the eldest son of Charles Windeyer. Began life in England as a writer and Parliamentary Reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Times*, and other London papers; originated Todd's Parliamentary Companion, and as a friend of Colonel Peronett Thomson took part in the first agitation against the Corn Laws. Was admitted a Barrister of the Middle Temple in 1834, and on the death of Dr. Wardell, and the retirement of Mr. Wentworth from the Sydney Bar, he emigrated to this colony with the intention of permanent settlement. Arrived in Sydney in 1835, and became a leading barrister. Was elected to the first Legislative Council as Member for Durham in 1843. Took an active part as a member of the popular party in its struggles for political freedom, and was the

intimate associate of Wentworth, Bland, Lowe, and Dr. Lang. Contested at law the right of the Government to enforce the payment of quit-rents, and suffered an execution to be put into his house in his resistance. Was prominent in questions of financial and educational interest, and from his unflinching advocacy of retrenchment was regarded as the Joseph Hume of the party. He introduced the present Libel Act, XI Vic. No. 13, and other measures, and was the writer of the "Monetary Confusion Report" of 1843. He died in Launceston, Tasmania, December 2, 1847.

WINDEYER, Hon. William Charles, M.P., Attorney-General for New South Wales, barrister-at-law, born at Westminster, September 29, 1834, only son of Richard Windeyer. Came to the colony with his parents in 1835. Spent his school days with Mr. Cape and at King's School, Parramatta; entered the University of Sydney on its opening in 1852; immediately took a general scholarship and afterwards a special scholarship for proficiency in classics. Won every year the English essay prize first given by Dr. Woolley and afterwards founded by Mr. Wentworth as a medal. Graduated with distinction in classics at the head of his year in 1856, taking also a first class in Mental Philosophy, and is the senior of all Australian graduates, having taken the degree of M.A. in 1859. Studied for the Bar in the Chambers of Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., and was admitted in March, 1857. Became a writer and law reporter for the *Empire* newspaper, then conducted by Mr. Parkes. Was appointed sole Crown Prosecutor for the whole of the country districts in January, 1859. At the call of a public meeting, resigned his Crown Prosecutorship and contested the Electorate of Paddington with Sir D. Cooper, who defeated him by 47 votes. In the same general election he was elected for the Lower Hunter, defeating the former Member, Captain Williamson, by a large majority. Elected to Parliament in August, 1859, as a Member of the first House returned under the Electoral Act of 1858, Mr. Windeyer advocated the abolition of State-aid to religion, the limitation of Chinese Immigration, and the introduction of the Free Selection principle. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1860, was elected for West Sydney. In 1860, initiated the Volunteer movement, by calling a public meeting at the Victoria Theatre at which resolutions favourable to its formation were passed; and was afterwards elected Captain in the Force, and gazetted Major in 1868. Was wrecked in the "City of Sydney" whilst returning from Melbourne, where he had shot as one of the champion team of New South Wales, and falling into ill health resigned his seat for West Sydney. In January, 1866, was, against his wishes, and in his absence from Sydney, elected for West Sydney, defeating Mr. John Robertson on his seeking re-election when taking office as Secretary for Lands. Became a supporter of the Martin-Parkes administration and warmly advocated the Public Schools Act of 1866. Having declined six overtures of office made to him by Mr. Cowper, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Forster, and Sir J. Robertson, on the formation of different administrations, he accepted office as Solicitor-General under Sir James Martin, December 16, 1870. Was defeated for West Sydney on the dissolution of Parliament in 1872. Was elected the first Member for the University of Sydney, September 8, 1876. Accepted office as Attorney-General in the administration of Sir H. Parkes, in March, 1877, and was again elected without opposition as Member for the University. Resigned office August 16, 1877, and was again elected for the University without opposition on the dissolution of Parliament in 1878. Entered office again as Attorney-General in the coalition Government of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson, December 21, 1878. Elected a member of the University Senate at the first convocation in 1865, and as a Senator carried resolutions upon which the public examinations of the University were established. In 1878, carried resolution in the Assembly for the establishment of Grammar Schools in Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn, and the founding of the Public Exhibitions enabling poor but clever boys to proceed from the Public

Schools to the Grammar Schools, and thence to the University, and also carried resolutions affirming the justice of extending the advantages of higher education to girls, and the expediency of founding a Girls' High School in Sydney. Was elected a Trustee of the Sydney Grammar School in 1873, and President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in 1874. Was President and drew up the report of the Public Charities Commission in 1873, and took an active part as a member of the Commission appointed to revise the Criminal Law in 1870. Introduced the Act enabling members of the Australian Bar to hold the judicial office, the Carriers' Act, the Married Women's Property Act, and the Copyright Act. In 1862, moved resolutions in the Assembly preserving Belmore Park, Church Hill, and Flagstaff Hill, as reserves for public recreation, when the first was advertised for sale by the Government; and in 1878 moved a similar resolution with regard to Clarke, Rodd, and Schnapper Islands, and all land at the head of Long Bay, on the destruction of timber on Clarke Island being commenced. In 1874, originated the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and in 1876 was appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court for two circuits. Was married December 31, 1857, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. R. T. Bolton, vicar of Padbury, Bucks, and sometime of Hexham, New South Wales. He has eight children living.

WISDOM, ROBERT, M.P., born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, January 31, 1830, arrived in Australia at the age of four, with his parents; educated at Maitland and at the Sydney College; admitted to the Bar, 1861; entered Parliament in 1859 for the Western Gold-fields, being the first member for that electorate, after the passing of the Act to give representatives to gold-diggers, having for this purpose resigned his office of Gold Commissioner (which he had held only for a few months), in response to a numerously signed requisition; has been continuously a member of the Legislative Assembly, except during one Parliament; represented the Western Gold-fields in two Parliaments, the Lower Hunter in two Parliaments, and, on the last occasion, represented the Northern Gold-fields, but resigned; was for a short time Crown Prosecutor, but in response to a requisition, he resigned, in 1874, for the purpose of contesting the election for Morpeth, which he twice represented, being, at the later election, returned unopposed; was Chairman of Committees in the Assembly for nearly four years. In the formation of Cabinets, the offer of portfolios as Attorney-General, Minister for Justice, Minister for Lands, Minister for Works, and Colonial Treasurer, have been made to Mr. Wisdom on six occasions respectively by Mr. W. Forster, Sir C. Cowper, Sir John Robertson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Farnell, and Sir H. Parkes; but he has persistently refused acceptance, preferring independence and attention to the duties of his profession to the position of a Minister of the Crown. He was by one vote defeated for the Speakership of the House by Sir G. Wigram Allen; in 1878 was appointed a member of the Council of Education. Mr. Wisdom has been a magistrate of the colony since 1859.

WISE, EDWARD, born in the Isle of Wight, August 13, 1818; educated at Rugby, and then studied for the Bar, to which he was called in 1844. He travelled the Western Circuit for several years, during which time he edited the Law Reports of the Court of Queen's Bench, and a work on the Law of Riots and on Bankruptcy. He arrived in Sydney in 1855, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1857, and Attorney-General in 1859, and in Feb., 1860, was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. His health giving way he went on September 22, 1865, for change to Melbourne, but too late to benefit by it. He died at St. Kilda on the 28th. He was an earnest promoter of the diffusion of literature amongst the working classes. He presented his valuable collection of books to the Sydney Free Public Library.

WOOD, HARRIE, born at Kensington London, February 12, 1831, where his father held an important position in the Imperial Service. Attracted by the news of the discovery of gold in Australia, he

left England and landed in Victoria in 1854. Immediately upon his arrival he was offered an appointment in the Government Service by His Excellency Mr. Latrobe, but preferred to at once embark in mining pursuits. After mining upon several of the Victorian gold-fields Mr. Wood eventually settled at Ballarat. He was in 1858 appointed Secretary to the Mining Board at Ballarat, which was brought into existence under a new mining law. In 1861 Mr. Wood devised a scheme for the registration of mining titles of which the Minister for Mines highly approved, and at once requested Mr. Wood to accept the position of District Mining Registrar (in which capacity he had the supervision of all the Registrars in the Ballarat Mining district) with a view to initiate the new system of registration and bring it into working order. He was one of the promoters of the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum. Mr. Wood was the projector of the Ballarat School of Mines (of which he has been made a life member) which has proved of so much practical value to the mining community, and may be regarded as the only effective school of the kind in Australia. When the Mining department of New South Wales was established under the Mining Act of 1874, the appointment of Under Secretary was conferred upon him. Since he has filled the position of Under-Secretary for Mines Mr. Wood has compiled several valuable reports upon the mining industry of this colony, the first of which, entitled "Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales," was specially compiled for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

WOODS, Rev. Julian E. Tenison-F.G.S., F.L.S., third surviving son of the late J. D. Woods, Q.C., F.S.A., of the Inner Temple, for many years one of the sub-editors of the London *Times*, and manager of the Parliamentary staff of that journal. Born 1832, near London (Surrey), England; studied at Newington Grammar School, then with tutors. Subsequently was placed under Canon Oakely, tutor of Baliol College, Oxford. Did not graduate, having identified himself with Doctors Newman, Faber, and others in the celebrated Oxford "Tract Movement." Joined the Church of Rome, and studied theology in the south of France; ordained in 1856; proceeded to Australia in consequence of ill health, and was employed as travelling missionary, from 1857, amongst his co-religionists and the then wild natives in the little known country between South Australia and Victoria. Next became Vicar-General in Adelaide, where he established a Catholic school system, and organised a teaching Order of Sisters of St. Joseph, which is spread over various colonies. Is author of "Geological Observations in South Australia"; "History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia," 2 vols.; "Geology of Portland"; "Not Quite so Old as the Hills"; "North Australia, and its Physical Geography"; "A Geography for Catholic Schools"; "A Grammar for Catholic Schools"; "Australian Essays"; "Australian Bibliography;" and has sent many papers to various learned societies on the geology, botany, conchology, and natural history of Australia, and especially of Tasmania. Mr. Tenison-Woods has long been a contributor of scientific reviews to the journals of New South Wales and Victoria; was editor of the *Southern Cross*, and then of the *Chaplet*, religious serials of his own denomination; furnished geological plans and sections to the Government engineers of South Australia for railway purposes between Victoria and Adelaide. He is an Honorary Member of the Royal Societies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania; Adelaide Philosophical Society; Queensland Philosophical Society; and many others. He is also President of the Linnean Society of New South Wales for this year, and now resides in New South Wales, acting as missionary amongst his co-religionists. He was made an Honorary Member of the New Zealand Institute, February, 1879.

WOOLLEY, Rev. John, D.C.L., Oxon., son of George Woolley, M.D., of London, and Charlotte, daughter of W. Gall, Esq., of Lewes, Sussex; born at Petersfield, Hampshire, February 28, 1816. After completing his school studies, he entered the London University in 1830, and there passed first class in every sub-

ject he took up, and won a first prize in logic. In 1832 he went to Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship at Exeter College. Whilst there he wrote a small work on logic, which was for some years very generally used, and was referred to by Sir William Hamilton in one of his works. At Oxford a warm friendship arose between him and Dean Stanley, who was a contemporary Fellow of University College. Amongst his pupils at Oxford was Rawlinson, afterwards Camden Professor of Ancient History, a man some years older than himself. In 1842 was appointed head-master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School, at Hereford. In July of this year he married Mary Margaret, daughter of Major Turner, of the 13th Light Dragoons. In 1844-5 he was elected head-master of the Northern Church of England School, at Rossall, Lancashire, corresponding to Marlborough for the South. Whilst at Rossall (in 1846) he applied for the headship of the University at Corfu, and obtained the appointment. The Greek priests, however, petitioned against the appointment of an English clergyman, and he therefore resigned it, Sir George Bowen, the late Governor of Victoria (who stood next on the list) succeeding him. In 1849 he succeeded to the head-mastership of Norwich Grammar School, and in January, 1852, having been appointed Principal of the Sydney University, he arrived in this colony in June, 1852; delivered an inaugural oration at the opening of the University in October, 1852, in the Hall of the new Sydney Grammar School, and from that time till his leaving the colony, in 1865, on a visit to England, discharged the duties of Professor of Classics and Logic in the University, where his enthusiasm in the cause of education, and his broad views on all questions—social, political, and religious—exercised a material influence on his pupils. In 1866 was elected President of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. In 1862 published a volume entitled "Lectures delivered in Australia." Was one of the original trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, in the organization of which he spent much time and labour. Was the first propounder of a scheme for connecting the primary schools of the colony with the University, to which practical effect has since been given in the establishment of the public examinations. Was lost in the steamship "London," which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 11, 1866. His untimely death was greatly lamented, and a public testimonial of £2,000 was raised as a tribute of admiration for his services in the cause of education, and presented to his widow. Portraits of Dr. Woolley are in the University of Sydney, and Mechanics' School of Arts.

WOOLLS, Rev. William, Ph. Dr., A.L.M., F.L.S., born in Winchester, in Hampshire, March, 1814, being the nineteenth child of the late Mr. Edward Woolls, who for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that place. For his early training he was indebted to the Rev. Thomas Scard, B.A., master of the Grammar School, Bishop's Waltham, and to his godfather, the Rev. Thomas Westcombe, M.A., minor canon of Winchester Cathedral, and for some time one of the masters of the college in that city; but owing to the death of his parents, he was unable to pursue the course which had been marked out for him, and at the early age of sixteen was thrown upon his own resources. Having waited for nearly a year in the vain hope of obtaining a cadetship in the East India Company's service, through the influence of the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos he was induced to try his fortune in New South Wales. At an early age, or about a year before he left England in 1831, he had published a poem on his native city; a second juvenile effort, entitled "The Country," and a small volume of miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse; whilst on the passage to the colony he had composed a poem on "The Voyage to New South Wales." Having, therefore, a taste for literary pursuits, he was led to accept from the Rev. Robert Forrest, M.A., the first head-master of King's School, Parramatta, the offer of an appointment in that institution in 1832. The late Bishop Broughton had accidentally seen the poem on "The Voyage to New South Wales," and had recommended the writer to Mr. Forrest's

favourable consideration. Whilst Mr. Woolls was at King's School—about four years—he published a poem on "Australia," dedicated to Sir Edward Parry, and a volume of "Miscellanies," dedicated to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, well-known as the author of "A Harmony of the Protestant Confessions" and other theological works. At the same period Mr. William Forster, M.P., was a pupil at the King's School, and, at Mr. Woolls's suggestion, the prize was awarded to that gentleman for the best poem at the yearly examination. On leaving King's School Mr. Woolls was engaged for some little time in private tuition, which had been provided for him by the Rev. R. Forrest, and in writing for the Sydney Press; but at the earnest request of the late Mr. W. T. Cape, who was the head-master of the old Sydney College, he was induced to accept the situation of classical master in that institution. Whilst in that capacity he wrote occasional papers for the *Colonist*, the *Temperance Magazine*, and other periodicals; and was one of the first to notice the ability of Sir James Martin, whose juvenile works he favourably reviewed in the *Colonist*. Owing to some misunderstanding with the committee of the College, Mr. Woolls resigned the situation of classical master, and on leaving the institution he received from the boys a handsome recognition of his services. From that period until 1865 he had a scholastic establishment of his own, which he carried on in Parramatta, with the exception of two short removals to Blacktown and the Glebe; he also at that time contributed occasional papers to the *Atlas* and the *Christian Standard*, the latter of which was then conducted by the Rev. W. Boyce. His claims to public notice and sympathy rest principally on his botanical works, by which he has laboured to develop the vegetable resources of the colony, and to make them known in Continental Europe. Having become acquainted with the Rev. James Walker, M.A., formerly head-master of King's School, an eminent naturalist as well as a classical scholar, and subsequently with Baron F. von Müeller, the far-famed botanist and explorer, Mr. Woolls followed up their assistance and co-operation so successfully that he published from time to time many elaborate papers on the botany of Australia. His work entitled "A Contribution to the Flora of Australia" is well known in the scientific world. As President of the Cumberland Mutual Improvement Society, Mr. Woolls has delivered in Parramatta numerous addresses on various subjects, and several before the Horticultural Society. A paper on "Introduced Plants" was communicated to the Linnæan Society by the President, and received a flattering acknowledgment. Mr. Woolls was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and, through his brother-in-law, who transmitted his work *Species Plantarum Paramattensium* and other publications to Göttingen, that celebrated University conferred on him the honorary degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of the Liberal Arts, and printed the former work for distribution amongst European botanists. Dr. Woolls, on the especial recommendation of the late Rev. Samuel Marsden, was offered ordination in the Church of England by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, and subsequently by the first Bishop of Australia, but shrinking from the responsibility of the ministerial office, he for a long period preferred scholastic duties. His little book on the "Life and Character of the Rev. Samuel Marsden," was written for a local purpose, namely, that of raising funds towards the building of All Saints' church, Parramatta, of which Dr. Woolls became one of the first trustees, in conjunction with Mr. H. H. Macarthur, Mr. J. B. Bettington, and Dr. Anderson. Mr. Woolls wrote a poem on the subject of the incorporation of the foundation of the Sydney University, at the time a Bill was introduced for that purpose by the late Mr. W. C. Wentworth. In 1873 Dr. Woolls was induced to take holy orders in the Church of England, and was ordained by Dr. Barker, Bishop of Sydney, being appointed to the incumbency of Richmond, and subsequently, on the resignation of the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, to the rural deanery of the same district, since when he has applied himself dili-

gently to parochial duties. During this period Dr. Woolls has succeeded in raising funds to pay off a debt on the church and to erect a good substantial schoolroom. In his leisure hours he has continued to devote himself to literary and scientific pursuits, and has published a number of sermons, lectures, and addresses on various local, scientific, and philological subjects, including a very interesting lecture on "The Wonders of Australian Vegetation," and another on "The Variations of Species considered in reference to the Variations of Language." The volumes of the "Flora Australiensis" and Baron Müeller's "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ" show that Dr. Woolls has furnished many specimens of Australian plants for description to Mr. Bentham and Baron Müeller, and has further contributed by his knowledge to the elucidation of many points in connection with Australian vegetation.

WYNYARD, Major-General Edward Buckley, C.B., son of Lieutenant-General William Wynyard, born at Kensington Palace, Dec. 23, 1788. He entered the Army in 1803, in the 1st Foot Guards, and was actively employed in various places; was severely wounded at Santa Maura, March 22, 1810, which prevented him from going to Bergen-op-Zoom in the following year. He retired on half-pay in 1837; on Nov. 23, 1841, was made Major-General, and in 1847 appointed to command the troops in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. Wynyard Square, Sydney, was named after him.

YOUNG, Sir Henry Edward Fox, Knt., C.B., third son of the late Colonel A. W. Young, for some time Governor of Prince Edward Island, was born in 1810; held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province, Cape of Good Hope, from which he was transferred in 1848 to the Governorship of South Australia, where he assumed office, August 2nd of that year; held the reins of government of the colony until December 20, 1854; and was then appointed successor to Sir William Denison, as Governor of Tasmania, January 8, 1855. Sir Henry Young remained in Tasmania until December 10, 1851, when he retired.

YOUNG, Sir John. [*See* Lisgar, Lord.]

YOUNG, John, the eminent Australian builder and contractor, was born in 1827 at Foot's Cray, county of Kent, England. His father and most of his relatives were contractors or engaged in one or other department of construction. John Young was familiar with building operations at a very early stage in his career, and took a pride in making lathes before he had attained his thirteenth year. At 15 going as an improver at Dartford, the first week the carpenters struck, when he took several labourers, and put in the joists of the Wesleyan Church, thereby allowing the bricklayers to continue their work. For this he was threatened by the carpenters, and he at once went to London to the firm of Winsland and Co., Bloomsbury, where after a few months he was promoted to setting out work and afterwards as estimating clerk; at the same period studied drawing under Sir Sydney Smith's head-draughtsman, and shortly after was the pupil of Messrs. Garland and Christopher, of London, engineers and architects, and attended lectures at the London University. When nearly 18 years old took an appointment under Messrs. John and Joseph Sykes, contractors, of Leeds and Goole in Yorkshire, as head-foreman, cashier, and draughtsman; assisted in construction of Goole Docks and other works for the Aire and Calder Navigation Company and the railway from Wakefield, Panfret, Goole, and stations for the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. When between 18 and 19 years of age, he obtained premium for design for gasworks and laying out the town of Snaith with gas against thirty competitors, and superintended the construction of same with his other duties in the railway. In 1849 he went to London and superintended a contractor's business in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, for about 18 months, then as draughtsman for E. J. Kelly, Shane's Inn, Helton, for a time, and was employed by Mr. Mapleston on the Sanitary Commission of Southwark during the cholera outbreak. During the 1851 Exhibition he for two years was draughtsman under Sir Joseph Paxton, during which time he

made drawings for the 1851 Exhibition and one for New York, also a Sanitarium for the East End and other works not carried out; illustrative portions of works published by Paxton, and assisted with the design for Baron Meyer Rothschild's mansion at Wentmore. After leaving Sir J. Paxton, Mr. Young commenced business as contractor; constructed a number of gothic villas at Sydenham, a church at Bexley, schools at Crayford, then erected the church and presbytery at Chislehurst, Kent, where the late Emperor Napoleon lies buried, W. W. Wardell, Esq., architect, of Sydney, being the architect; also erected a church for the present Duke of Norfolk at Chichester in Sussex, under the same architect; just before leaving England for Australia Sir J. Paxton offered John Young the superintendence of Baron Lionel Rothschild's mansion at Paris. In 1855 he came out to Melbourne, and after being a draughtsman for some time commenced business as a contractor, and has constructed a great many works of various kinds, among others St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, Ballarat Gaol, Messrs. Sargood's store, Melbourne, Interior of Jews' Synagogue, churches at Heidelberg, Williamstown, Pentridge, Prahran, large Independent Church, corner of Collins and Russel-streets, Melbourne, and a great many villas at Toorak and around Melbourne. In 1859 he came to Sydney and commenced St. John's College, and erected the first traveller ever constructed in New South Wales for building purposes, since so largely used. In Tasmania he erected St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart Town, and a church for Sir R. Dry at Quamby. In New Zealand he erected the Cargill monument at Dunedin, and a large store for Messrs. Sargood there. In 1866 came to permanently reside in Sydney and commenced St. Mary's Cathedral; since erected the General Post Office, the Exhibition building of 1870 (which was erected in six months in spite of 53 days of rain), also erected the Redfern railway-station, Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s premises, also the stores of Dalton Bros. in Pitt-street, the new Lands Office, the present great Exhibition building of 1879, and numerous other works. It will be seen that many of the principal buildings in the cities of Australia have been constructed by Mr. Young; it is only necessary to add that his honourable and straightforward conduct has gained for him the confidence of the armies of workmen under his control, and the public have reason to be thankful to him for doing them justice in good work. A few years ago, Mr. Young was elected an alderman of the City of Sydney, which position he still maintains with advantage to the ratepayers.

YOUNG, William Adolphus, Member for Helstone in the British House of Commons, is a son of the late John Adolphus Young, Esq., of Hare Hatch Lodge, Berks. William Young was born at Hatch, Berks, 1814. For some years he practised in Sydney, N.S.W., as a lawyer; was High Sheriff of New South Wales from 1842 until 1849; represented the district of Port Phillip, in the Legislative Council, before Victoria was formed into a separate colony. From August, 1857, until April, 1859, he represented Yarmouth in the House of Commons; was elected for Helstone, July, 1865, and continued to sit for that electorate until 1866, when he was unseated on petition, but regained his seat, December, 1868. He is still Member for Helstone. In 1837 he married Ann Eliza, daughter of Edward Smith, Esq., of Essex; she died in 1845. In 1847 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Throsby, Esq., of Throsby Park, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.

ZOUCH, Captain Henry, son of Colonel Zouch, Commander of a British regiment during the last American war of 1812-14, was born about 1813, in Quebec, where his father was for some time Commandant. When a young man, Mr. Henry Zouch repaired to England, and received his education in the Military College at Sandhurst. In 1826 he obtained a commission as Ensign in the fourth or "King's Own" Regiment. After serving in several garrison towns in England, he came out to the Colony of New South Wales with his regiment. In those days every convict ship was conducted and guarded hither by a detachment of troops. Captain Zouch was appointed in 1834 to

the first division of the military mounted police, stationed at Bathurst. There were then three divisions, one at Bathurst, one at Goulburn, and one at Maitland. He was despatched to the Bogan to find the remains of Richard Cunningham, the botanist, and succeeded in doing so, and a tablet was erected on the spot. On the fourth regiment proceeding to India, Captain Zouch sold out. He was for some years engaged in pastoral pursuits at Ashby, Lake George. On the discovery of gold at Ophir, and the consequent rush thither, he received an appointment as Gold Commissioner at the Turon, where he remained until 1853, in which year he accepted the post of Superintendent of Mounted Patrol for Main Roads. This position he retained, until the mounted patrol was amalgamated with the general police under the Police Act of 1862. Since then Captain Zouch has remained in charge as General Superintendent of Police for the Southern districts. He has the excellent qualification of always obtaining the confidence and esteem of the men under his control. During the bushranging era and on many other occasions Captain Zouch was distinguished for his courage, foresight and ability. He has at various times during the absence of Mr. Fosbery fulfilled the duties of Inspector-General of Police.

ADDENDA.

BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., Glasgow, 1859; F.R.C.S. Eng., 1859; M.R.C.S. 1828; Hon. Gold Medal, 1834 (Middlesex Hospital and Windmill-street, London); Silver medal Zoological Society, London, and Acclimatization Society, Melbourne; F.L.S., F.Z.S., Corr. Memb. Imp. Royal Zool. Soc., Vienna; Soc. Imp. Sci. Nat., Cherbourg; Royal Soc., Tasmania, and Lit. and Philos. Soc., Liverpool; Mem. and Exam. Fac. Med. Univ., Sydney; Hon. Cons. Phys., St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney; First Hon. Sec. Australian Museum, Sydney (1834), and Trustee, 1853. Author of "Wanderings in New South Wales," 1834; "Gatherings of a Naturalist," 1860; Contrib. "Case of Placenta Prœvia," *Lancet*, 1852; "Fatal poisoning by Strychnia," ibid. 1849; "Poisoning by Strychnia and Recovery," ibid. 1859; and Contribs. to *Med. Gaz.*, *Lancet*, *Proc. and Trans. Zool. Soc.*, *Journal of Bot.*, &c. &c. Dr. Bennett was born at Plymouth, January 31, 1804; visited Ceylon in 1819, and on his return he studied for the medical profession. After obtaining his medical status he took charge of a circumnavigating expedition, the result of which is laid down in various papers printed from time to time in the pages of the *Asiatic*, *United Service*, *London's Magazine of Natural History*, and other scientific journals. In 1832 he re-visited New South Wales to investigate the manners, habits, and anatomy of the *Monotremata*, and the natural history of the colony in general. Dr. Bennett's observations on the *Ornithorhynchus* are of the greatest importance to science. He was the first to discover the *Nautilus* in a living state, and supplied his friend Professor Richard Owen, F.R.S., with the specimen so ably described in the catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons. After a visit to Java, Singapore, and China, he laid down his observations in his first work, the "Wanderings" and eventually settled in New South Wales for the practice of his profession in 1836. First Secretary to the Australian Museum, he was ever alert when new discoveries were made, and his liberality in purchasing these objects and to make them known to the world has often been acknowledged. The Cassowary which bears the doctor's name, the tooth-billed pigeons, and numerous other zoological and palæontological objects which Gould, Sclater, Professor Owen, and other eminent naturalists constantly refer to in their works, show what a single liberal-minded man can accomplish, even though much occupied with an extensive practice as a medical man. In 1878, during a visit to England and the Continent, Dr. Bennett was elected a member of the Geographical Society of Rome, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. After a long stay in Europe he returned to Australia in April, 1879.

DAVIES, JOHN, M.P., was born in Sydney, on March 2, 1839, and carried on business in that city for eighteen years as ironmonger and general blacksmith. From early life he took a great interest in various social movements, and was and still is a leading member of the New South Wales Alliance for the suppression of intemperance, and kindred societies. In 1860, then a young man, Mr. Davies commenced to take an active interest in politics on the Liberal side, and from that time until 1874, took a leading part in the elections of Dr. Lang, Martin, Parkes, Robertson, Dalley, Eagar, Forster, Wilson, and others. In December, 1874, he was first elected alderman for Cook Ward (the largest ward in the city), and again in 1876. On December 9, 1874, he was chosen one of the Members for East Sydney. In 1877, Mr. Davies became Postmaster-General in the administration of Sir John Robertson, and on accepting this office, was re-elected by the largest number of votes ever polled in any single city contest. After the dissolution of 1877, he was again elected for East Sydney, second on the poll, and still represents the electorate in Parliament. He is a Commissioner of the International

Exhibition, a Life Director of the Prince Alfred Hospital, a Director of the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick, and takes an active interest in the charitable institutions of the city.

PELL, MORRIS BIRKBECK, born in United States America, about 1823; a relative of the well-remembered Mr. Birkbeck, the founder of Mechanics' Institutes. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself so far as to attain the position of Senior Wrangler. He was also a Fellow of that college. In the year 1852, when the Sydney University was established, Mr. Pell came out to take the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that institution, and he arrived in this colony with Dr. Woolley and the Hon. Professor Smith. Besides his more immediate duties in connection with the University, Professor Pell was frequently called upon to fill offices of considerable public importance in connection with inquiries instituted by the Government. Among these may be mentioned the Water and Sewerage Commission and the Hunter River Floods' Prevention Commission; besides these matters he was for some time actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. During the year 1866 the Professor felt some symptoms of the complaint which eventually caused his death, and he obtained temporary leave of absence from the Senate, his position being filled *pro tem.* by Mr. Scott. Upon his return in the following year he resumed his duties, and continued them without interruption until 1877, when the state of his health necessitated his retirement upon a pension which had been guaranteed to him by the Senate at the time of his appointment, and he was succeeded by Professor Gurney. Professor Pell had obtained to a large extent the respect and affection of the undergraduates, and in 1878 was returned by the electors, in conjunction with Sir Alfred Stephen, as a Fellow of the Senate, a position which he continued to hold until his death. He was admitted a barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1863, and was for several years one of the trustees of the Sydney Grammar School. He died May 7, 1879.

THE

AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF DATES,

AND

MEN OF THE TIME.

PART II.

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

A.

ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS.

The aboriginal team of cricketers, trained and taught the game by Mr. Wills, arrived in Sydney from Victoria, February 16, 1867; on the 21st they commenced a three-days' match against eleven of the Albert Club, which resulted in a win for the latter, Feb. 21, 22, 23, 1867. The scores were:—Albert, 1st innings, 135, 2nd innings, 163, total, 298; aboriginal team scoring but 72 and 92, making their total only 164. The team was captained by Mr. Wills, and the names of the aboriginal players were as follows:—Rose, Bullocky, Cuzens, Mullagh, Jellico, Peter, Tarpot, Paddy, Dick-a-Dick, Watty, and Twopenny.

ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND. A team of aboriginal cricketers visited England for the purpose of contesting the game with renowned English clubs. The team was captained by Lawrence, and consisted of the following aboriginal players:—Bullocky, Cuzens, Dick-a-Dick, King Cole, Mullagh, Peter, Shepherd, Mosquito, Jim Crow, Charley, Tiger, Twopenny, Red-Cap; February 8, 1868. First match played at the Oval, Kennington, London, against eleven gentlemen of the Surrey Club, in the presence of 7,000 spectators. Surrey Club: 1st innings, 222. Aboriginals: 1st innings, 83, 2nd innings, 132. The aboriginals scored their first victory over an English team at Ladywell, against eleven gentlemen of Lewisham. The attendance was upwards of 4,000. A handsome silver cup was presented to Red-Cap by the Captain of the Lewisham team as the highest scorer on the Australian side. Gentlemen: 1st innings, 60, 2nd, 53, total, 113. Aboriginals: 1st innings, 42, 2nd 72, total, 114.—June 10, 1868. *v.* Marylebone. Played at Lords' ground, Marylebone; upwards of 3,000 present. M.C.C.: 1st innings, 164, 2nd innings, 121, total, 285. Aboriginals: 1st innings, 185, 2nd innings, 45, total, 230.—June 12 and 13, 1868. *v.* Gentlemen of Kent. Played on Kent County ground, Gravesend. The gentlemen won in one innings by 69 runs.—June 2, 1868. *v.* Richmond Club. Played at the old deer park, Richmond. There was a very large attendance. This match was not played out, but so far as it proceeded it was in favour of the blacks. Richmond: 1st innings, 74, 2nd innings, 236, total, 310. Aboriginals: 1st innings, 97, 2nd innings, 82, not finished.—June 6, 1868. Gentlemen of Sussex *v.* Aboriginal Team. Played at Brighton; at least 5,000 spectators. The game was won by the gentlemen by nine wickets. A sum of eight guineas was collected on the ground and presented to Mullagh, to mark the appreciation of the all-round play he exhibited. Aboriginals: 1st innings, 171, 2nd innings, 89, total, 260. Gentlemen: 1st innings, 151, 2nd innings, 122.—June 9, 1868.

King Cole, one of the aboriginal cricketers, died of inflammation of the lungs.—July 30, 1868.

Mullagh distinguished himself in the Victorian Eleven against Lord Harris's team, at Melbourne, by making the highest score (36) in the 2nd innings.—March 8, 1879.

ABORIGINAL NAMES.

"The tribe of Camerra inhabit the north side of Port Jackson; the tribe of Cadi inhabit the south side, extending from the South Head to Long Cove, at which place the district of Wanne, and the tribe of Wangal, commences, extending as far as Par-ra-mata or Rose Hill; the tribe Wallumede inhabit the north shore, opposite Warrane or Sydney Cove, and are called Wallumatta. The space between Rose Hill and Prospect Hill is distinguished by eight different names, although the distance is only four miles."—*Hunter's Journal.*

EXAMPLES OF.

North Head (Sydney)—"Boree."
South Head (Sydney)—"Cuttai."
Middle Head (Sydney)—"Cubbe Cubbe."
Timbrebungie—"Big Bend." A large bend in the Macquarie, twenty miles below Dubbo.
Dubbo—"White clay or sand."
Minore—"All about."
Wollombi—"Meeting of the Waters." A village situated sixteen miles south-west from Maitland, where two streams meet.
Potts' Point (Sydney)—"Carrajeen."
Lady Macquarie's Chair (Sydney)—"Yurong."
Darling Point (Sydney)—"Yaranabe."
Manly Beach (Sydney)—"Cannae."
Cockatoo Island (Sydney)—"Warrieubah."
Goat Island (Sydney)—"Memel."
Hawkesbury River—"Deerabubbin." The aboriginals suffered at times from a disease very like small-pox, called by them "Galgala."
Botanic Gardens, Farm Cove (Sydney)—"Yoolaugh."
Milson's Point—"Kirribilli."
Blue's Point—"Warung."

Sydney	Warrane	
Parramatta	Parramatta	eels sit down.
Manaro	Manaro	the navel.

Minyago yugilla—Why weepest thou?—is the name of a fountain springing out of the side of a mountain near the Namoi.

Manilla (River)	Muneela	round about
Culgoa (River)	Culgoa	running through
Boggabri	Bukkiber-i	place of creeks
Drill dool	Tareel dool	place of reeds
Piliga	Bilagha	head of scrub oak
Breewarina	Bureewarrina	trees (acacia pendula)
Yarra Yarra		flowing, flowing
Mooki (River)	Mook-i	flinty
Guligal	Guligal	long grass seed
Molroy or Miiroy	Murrowolaroi	having hedgehogs
Narrabri	Nurra-bur-i	forks
Botany	Zwiagal	
Bundarra	Bundarra	place of kangaroos
Balal	Balal	bare, barren
Pokataroo	Bukkitaro	river going, wide
Barwon	Ba-wun	great (river)
Gundamaine	Gundi-my-an	house on the stream
Gwydir (River)	Gu-i-da	place of red (banks)
Gunedah	Gunneda	place of white stone
North Shore (Sydney)	Walumetta	
Dromedary Mountain	Culago	
Fort Bourke	Wurtamurtah	
Lachlan (River)	Colai	
Newcastle, Mulubimba		

Names of some of the aboriginals of Sydney in the first days of the colony :—
"Benelong."
"Barangaroo"—Wife of Benelong.
"Daringha"—Ditto.
"Dilboong"—Name of native girl living in Sydney.
"Mangoran"—A chief of Sydney.
"Ballooderry"—Son of Mangoran.
"Bedia Bedia"—Chief of Parramatta.
"Yelloway"—Ditto.
"Gorne Beak"—A great fighting man.
A white man named Wilson was many years ago living with the blacks in the Port Stephens district. He was called by them "Bunboey."

ABORIGINAL, PETRIFIED. Found in a cave near Mt. Gambier, S.A., 1862. The aboriginal was shortly afterwards stolen, and no trace of it has been discovered. It was rumoured that it had been exhibited in England some years afterwards.

[Two petrified aboriginals were found on the Upper Murray or "Indi" in 1854. They were in a perfect state of preservation. One was taken to Sydney by a travelling hawker, and thence shipped to England, but the ship was lost.]

ABORIGINALS.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES WITH. Proclamation issued that an annual friendly conference be held on December 28th of each year, May 4, 1816; held at Parramatta between the Governor and the leading tribes, January 17, 1826; at same place, December 28, 1826; by Governor Darling at Parramatta, January 16, 1830.

ATTACKS BY. Very troublesome in 1796; people at farms about Parramatta plundered of provisions and clothing; settlers armed themselves, and several conflicts ensued throughout the year; many blacks were killed, and several of the Europeans were wounded; very troublesome at Lane Cove, at Bringelly on the Nepean, Bathurst Road, and at other places, 1816; large number of blacks, never before seen within the different settlements, came from the mountains, plundered the drays and farms, and mangled the bodies of their victims; annoyed settlers beyond Blue Mountains, stealing cattle for food, as they said, in exchange for their kangaroos which the settlers had shot, 1823; blacks in the neighbourhood exceedingly robust and well proportioned (*see* ABORIGINALS, REMARKABLE); a party of eighteen men travelling overland with sheep to Port Phillip attacked by 300—seven white men killed and one man wounded, 1838; fifteen shepherds and stockmen killed at Liverpool Plains, 1838; blacks having large quantities of arms in their possession, were very formidable to the settlers in the Port Phillip district, 1840; telegraph station, Barrow's Creek, attacked, February 22, 1874.

CALL OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN. The peculiar signal-call of the natives, "Coo-ee" or "Coo-ey" with the rising inflection on the second syllable, can be heard to a much greater distance than any call made by Europeans, and its repetition from a distance at once establishes a communication between two parties. The up-country settlers have all adopted this "Coo-ey," and constantly use it.

CEREMONIES AMONGST. *The Bora.*—The name "Bora" is derived from "Bor" or "Boora," the belt of manhood, and is conferred on the neophyte of life entering that stage. This "bor" is supposed to be endowed with magical power, so that by throwing it at an enemy sickness can be ejected from the body of the thrower. It is the great national institution of the Australian Aboriginal, the rite of initiation into the duties and privileges of manhood. The sacredness of this immemorial rite, and the indispensable obligation to submit to it, are most deeply impressed on the minds of the young aboriginals. Even when they enter the service of the squatters or the settlers, and so in a great measure break off from association with their own people, they seem to be bound by an irresistible spell to submit, at the presented time, in spite of all obstacles and dissuasions, to their national rites. The "Bora" is held whenever there is a considerable number of youths of an age to be admitted to the rank of manhood. Rev. William Ridley, an authority on the sub-

ject, says:—"Old Billy Murri Bundar at Burrugate, stated that the Creator '*Baiame*' long ago commanded the people to keep the 'Bora,' and gave them the *Dhūrumbultūm*, or sacred wand for this purpose. He said any one of the men might demand that a 'Bora' be held. Then they consult as to the place, and choose one of their number to be the dictator or manager of the solemnity. This dictator sends a man round to all the tribes, who are expected to join in it. This herald bears in his hand a *boomerang* and a *spear* with a *nuritra* (pady-melon) *skin* hanging upon it. Sometimes all the men within twenty miles are summoned, sometimes a much larger circuit is included, and Billy stated that every one summoned *must* attend the "Bora," even if he have to travel a hundred miles to it. It is so done, he said, all over the country and always will be. The dictator chooses a suitable spot for the purpose, and fixes the day for the opening of the ceremony. The ground is regarded as consecrated to 'Baiame,' and his will is obeyed in carrying out the service. Notice is given three weeks at least, sometimes three months before the ceremony begins; during the interval the trees on the chosen ground are ornamented with figures of snakes and birds cut with the tomahawk. When the appointed time is come, the men leave their camps, where the women and children and youths remain. The men assemble at the selected spot, clear away all the bushes, and make a semi-circular embankment or fence; this being done, some of the men go to the camps, pretending to make a hostile attack, on which the women run away with the children,—the young men and boys over thirteen go back with the men to the 'Bora.' Very few Europeans have been allowed to witness the ceremony, but a Mr. Honey, when a boy, was present at one held between the Barwon and Castlereagh Rivers, and has given a description of it, but the proceedings and ceremonies appear to differ widely in the different tribes, the discipline the candidates for manhood have to go through in some tribes being far more severe than in others, so much so that the young men, after undergoing the severity of the ordeal, are quite exhausted, and sometimes half-dead. Previous to undergoing the ordeal, the candidates have to be for seven or eight months under a strict rule, eating only prescribed food, and keeping themselves partially secluded from social intercourse. The day of the ceremony having been decided on and the tribes assembled, a place is cleared and prepared generally on the top of a low hill; here the youths are kept for a week under the *surveillance* of two or three old men; at the end of this time one of the front teeth is knocked out and the youths receive a severe flogging, during which tortures they are not expected to groan or display any signs of pain. For the next four days (in some tribes) their food is of the most revolting description that can be imagined. After the last ceremony the young men were allowed to go away. For three or four months they are not allowed to come within three hundred yards of a woman, but once in the course of the time a great smoke is made with burning boughs, and the young men are brought up to one side of it, whilst women appear at a distance on the other side. Then the young men go away for another month or so; at the end of that time they again assemble and take part in a sham fight; this completes the long process of initiation. From this time they are free to exercise all the privileges of manhood, amongst which are the eating of the flesh of kangaroo and emus, and the taking of wives. During the intervals between the ceremonies of the 'Bora' the candidates are carefully instructed by the old men in the unwritten laws or traditions of their tribe and the laws of consanguinity and marriage, a breach of which latter moral law subjects the offender to the risk of death. The ceremonial of the 'Bora' is the great educational system by which this exact observance of their law is inculcated."

Circumcision. The rite of circumcision is commonly practised by the aboriginals of Australia, particularly around the Gulf of Carpentaria (*Leichhardt*);—*The knocking out of the front tooth* is most extensively practised by the natives of Australia. It appears to be performed on their entering into early manhood, though often when they are twelve or fourteen years of age, and consists in extracting the front tooth from the upper jaw. The patient has often to undergo the greatest agony, and eat the most vile and disgusting food for several days.

Corrobborree. [*See* CORROBBOREE.]

CONFLICTS WITH. Near Sydney, August, 1794; desperate fight at Parramatta (their leader Pemuluy wounded and captured), March, 1797; near Parramatta (between natives and military—50 natives shot), May 3, 1804; desperate fight on the Sydney Race Course (now Hyde Park) between two hostile tribes (a number of the combatants severely wounded and one killed on the spot), December 26, 1829.

FREEMASONRY AMONGST. Sturt, the explorer, relates that he met a tribe of aboriginals in Central Australia, who had an intimate knowledge of freemasonry, and gave the signs only known to the mystic brotherhood.

FUNERAL RITES. In all parts of the country the aboriginals show a great regard for their dead. Some bury them; and of those who do so, some dig the grave so deep as to place the deceased standing up; others place them sitting with the head above the surface, but covered with earth. They carefully protect their graves with boughs from the depredations of wild animals; sometimes there are as many as a hundred graves in their cemeteries. Amongst the Wailwun tribe, a chief, or person regarded with much respect, is buried in a hollow tree, the body being enclosed in a sheet of bark; in other places the body is deposited on a sheet of bark on the forks of a tree. And affection sometimes induces their relatives to carry about the bones (after the flesh is gone) for a long time; it is no uncommon thing in a

mother thus to carry the bones of her child for years. Sometimes a tribe devour the heart and liver of a chief, that they may inherit the virtues and courage for which he was distinguished. The fashion of their mourning is to plaster their heads and faces with white clay, and wound themselves with tomahawks till the blood pours forth, keeping up a great wailing the while. In Northern Australia they cut off the joint of one of their fingers as an expression of grief, for the death of their children.

GRANTS OF LAND TO. A piece of ground at George's Head, for the purpose of cultivation, allocated to sixteen natives with their wives and families numbering forty altogether of the Broken Bay tribe, with Boongarie as their chief, measured off and appropriated to their exclusive use, and at same time a suit of clothes given to each of them together with implements of husbandry, February 1, 1814.

LANGUAGES OF. The Rev. Canon Gunther compiled a grammar and dictionary of the Wiradhuri language, which was sent to the Imperial Government, in manuscript, in compliance with a request from Professor Max Müller for information of this kind; a work of similar character, by the late Rev. Mr. Watson, a colleague in the mission of Mr. Gunther, was also sent home; Rev. L. E. Threlkeld published, in 1834 and 1850, a grammar and a key to the language of the Lower Hunter; the Government printed and published in Sydney, in 1866, and a second edition in 1875, a work on Kamilaroi and other Australian languages, by the Rev. William Ridley, containing illustrations of twenty different dialects, and a comprehensive grammar of Kamilaroi; the Rev. Mr. Taplin has also published some works on the languages and people of South Australia; Mr. Brough Smyth, of Melbourne, and Mr. Curr, of Geelong, have been compiling works of a comprehensive character on the languages of Australia; a publication of Mr. Curr on the subject appeared some years ago.

Mr. R. Brough Smyth has just published (1879) an exhaustive work on the language and customs of the aborigines.

LAST. King Billy or William Lanne, last male Tasmanian aboriginal, died March 3, 1869; Queen Trucannimai, or Lalla Rookh, the last of the Tasmanian female aboriginals, died at Hobart Town, aged 73, May 8, 1876.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF. Many, perhaps all, tribes of Australian aboriginals have strict rules as to marriage, founded on a system of giving certain distinctive names to all children according to their parentage. The rules are numerous, but a few words may give a general idea of them. The mother's name determines that of her children. Thus all the sons of Kubbotha are Kumbo, and all the daughters are Butha. A Kumbo may have one or two other names; but every son of a woman called Kubbotha is named Kumbo. So the sons of a woman namen Ippatha are all Kubbi, and her daughters are all Kubbotha. In some parts four names of men and four names of women comprehend a whole community, every one of the tribe having one of these names; in some parts there are more names, some less. The names belong to them from birth. They do not take the same names as their parents; but the mother's name fixes those of her children. The whole tribe being thus named by an inflexible rule, a law of marriage is founded upon the names. Thus Kumbo is to take his wife, or wives, from among women bearing the name of Matha; Kubbi has his choice of the Ippatha; and Ippai (brother of Ippatha), is free to take any Kubbotha (sister of Kubbi). The rule prevents a man from taking to wife a sister, half-sister, niece, or aunt, and also prevents the intermarriage of first cousins, when they are the children of two brothers or of two sisters. It is possible under this rule for a man to marry the daughter of his father's sister or the daughter of his mother's brother; but not lawful for a man to marry the daughter of his father's brother or of his mother's sister.

MILITARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST. As a means of checking the outrages committed by the blacks in 1816, a detachment of the 46th regiment under Captains Shaw and Wallis was sent out to make a circuit around the outposts. At a place called Aird they encountered a large body of blacks, who gave them battle, and were not vanquished until 14 of them were killed and many wounded. A large number were taken prisoners and sent to Sydney.

Martial law was proclaimed in consequence of aboriginal depredations at Bathurst, August 5, 1824.

MISSIONS TO. In New South Wales the Rev. Canon Gunther (now of Mudgee) for many years carried on, under the auspices of the Church of England, a mission to the Wiradhuri-speaking tribes of Wellington Vale. The Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, of the London Missionary Society, conducted a mission at Lake Macquarie, in the Valley of the Hunter. In 1837 a band of German missionaries came out, sent by the celebrated Pastor Gössner, of Berlin, to seek the conversion of the Australian aborigines to Christianity. By the influence of the Rev. Dr. Lang, of Sydney, they were settled at Moreton Bay, and laboured there for the instruction of the blacks. One of them, Rev. J. G. Hausmann, now on the Albert River, has divided his labours during his Australian career of forty years between the aboriginals and his German fellow-countrymen. In 1853 the Rev. William Ridley carried the Gospel to the Kamilaroi-speaking tribes on the Namoi and Barwon. Mr. Daniel Matthews has recently established a mission for the aboriginals at Maloga, near Moama, on the Murray. The Rev. George F. Dillon, of the Roman Catholic Church, founded a successful mission at Burragorang, about 65 miles from Sydney. In South Australia the present Bishop of Brisbane, then Archdeacon Hale, a descendant of Sir Matthew Hale, conducted for many years a very successful mission at Poonindie, Port Lincoln; and Rev. Mr. Taplin did much good service in a mission in the eastern part of that colony. In Victoria there have been several

missions, the most important of which is at Ramayuk, in Gippsland, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hagenauer, and supported by the Presbyterian Church. The Wesleyan Church had a mission near Geelong. The Rev. George King, of the Church of England, conducted a mission, with good results, in Western Australia. Of these missions, those at Poonindie, Ramayuk, and Burragorang are still continued. Mr. Daniel Matthews also, is still labouring in his mission at Maloga.

NEW ZEALAND. [*See* MAORIS.]

NUMBERS OF.

Australia. Number of blacks in Australia estimated at 3,000,000.—1848.

N. S. Wales. Estimated by Governor Phillip at 1,000,000, of whom 3000 were by him supposed to be between Broken Bay and Botany Bay, June, 1788; estimated at 1600 between Broken Bay and Botany Bay, 1803.

South Australia. According to the census, there were 3953 aboriginals—2203 males, 1750 females.—March 26, 1876.

Tabular View, representing the Numbers of the Aboriginal Native Population scattered over various Localities of the Colony of New South Wales, in 1848.

Locality.	No.	Authority.
District of Port Phillip	5000	Robinson, C.P.A.
Grant County	200	Addis
Belfast, Port Fairy	300	Rev. J. G. Wilson
Yarra & Western Port	165	Thomas, Assist. P.A.
Upper Goulburn and	302	Parker, Do.
Lower Do.	200	Do. Do.
Country N: and W. of	350	Do. Do.
River Loddon	670	Do. Do.
Western Port District	1000	Powlett, C.C.L.
Portland Bay Do.	3000	Fyans
Murray Do.	200	Smythe
Gippe Land Do.	1000	Tyers
New South Wales	10,000	Estimate by Author
Campbelltown	17	Rev. J. Innes
Windsor	65	Bench of Magistrates
Brisbane Water	47	Do.
Gosford	50	Rev. E. Rogers
Morpeth	28	— G. A. Middleton
Newcastle	29	— C. P. N. Wilton
Wollombi & M'Donald River	73	Dunlop
Lower Hawkesbury R.	27	Rev. W. W. Simpson
Vale of Clwyd	22	— C. Stuart
Dungog	63	Bench of Magistrates
Patterson	150	Rev. W. Ross
Singleton	70	— F. Cameron
Port Macquarie	370	Gray; Woodward
Scone	75	Bench of Magistrates
Mudgee	55	Rev. J. Gunther
Raymond Terrace	53	Bench of Magistrates
Bathurst	150	Do.
Picton	67	Do.
Berrima	40	Do.
Wollongong	93	Rev. M. D. Meares
Goulburn	25	Bench of Magistrates
Queanbeyan	60	Murray
Districts of Fish River and Lake George	150	Rev. R. Cartwright
Macleay River	429	Massie
District of Moreton Bay	4000	Wickham; Simpson
Darling Downs	500	Rolleston
New England	550	MacDonald
Murrumbidgee	2000	Bingham C.C.L.
Manero	683	Lamble

Victoria. It is estimated that at the first colonisation of Port Phillip the Aboriginals numbered about 5,000. When Victoria became an independent colony, in 1851, the number was officially stated to be 2693. According to the report of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aboriginals, dated May 15th, 1875, the numbers then amounted to 1553. The number of either sex is not given in the Board's estimate, but taking the proportions obtaining at the census of 1871, when, however, it was found impossible to enumerate all the Aboriginals, the males should number 915 and the females 638; in January, 1878, the number was estimated at 1067. The census collectors in 1871 succeeded in falling in with 1330 Aboriginals, of whom 784 were males and 546 were females. On both occasions the returns of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aboriginals gave a higher number than those of the census. At the present time the Secretary to the Central Board estimates the total number of Aboriginals in the colony to be 1553. 557 Aboriginals, viz., 302 males and 255 females, or more than a third, are living on Aboriginal stations, which are under the control and partial support of the Government. The remainder wander about the colony at large. Every effort is made to induce them to pursue profitable employments, and the education of the young receives attention. They are trained to labour, but they are also taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and they are, as a rule, apt scholars.

Western Australia. Number of aboriginals frequenting the settled districts of Perth, Freemantle, Swan Avon, Wellington, Sussex, and Albany estimated at 1200, 1842; estimated at 800, 1859.

OUTRAGES AGAINST.—Violation and ill-treatment of five native women by a party sent to cut rushes in one of the bays adjacent to the settlement, 1788. Twenty-eight men, women and children barbarously murdered at Mr. Henry Dangar's station, Myall Creek, June, 1838. [*See Crimes*, 1838.]

Konikoondeet (Jajowrong) and another man, name unknown, reported by the aboriginals to have been shot by two white men when exploring the country, March or April (so in official record) 1838.

About fourteen men, names unknown, shot by a party of men from Bowman's, Ebden's, and Yaldwyn' stations, in recovering a flock of Bowman's sheep, July, 1838.

Noorowurnin and another Jajowrong, shot by Bowman's assigned servants at the Maiden Hills, February, 1839.

Six men, names unknown, shot by the Mounted Police on the Campaspe, June 22, 1839.

Wikur, Keramburnin, and another Taoungurong, shot by Monro and party between the Colliban and Mount Alexander, January, 1840.

Pandarragooendeet, a Jajowrong native, shot by one of Dutton's assigned servants, who afterwards absconded, August, 1814.

Panumarramin, a Grampian native, shot by the late J. F. Francis in his sheepfold, September 1840.

Bonnokgoondeet, Jojowl, Kombonngarramin, and Pertunarramin, shot by J. F. Francis in the Pyrenees, December 21, 1840.

Gondu-urmin, a Kalkalgoondet native, shot by Dutton's assigned men near the Lodden, February 7, 1841.

Mokfte, (Jajowrong) shot near Mount Cole; it is said by a splitter, March, 1841.

Koenycrook, a Taoungurong, shot, it is supposed by Bennett's shepherd, who was found murdered. The black was found in a tree badly wounded, and died in Melbourne hospital, May, 1841.

Two men reported by the aboriginals to have been shot near Hall's, at the foot of the Grampians, by Hall's hutkeeper, July, 1841

Kowarramin, two other men, and a girl, reported by the aboriginals to have been shot by three white men near Kirk's, Purrumbeep, July or August (so in official record) 1841.

Bood bood yarramin, reported by the aboriginals to have been shot by Captain Bunbury's storekeeper near Mount William, August, 1841.

The bodies of three aboriginal women, and one male child, found dead, and an aboriginal wounded by a gun shot in a tea-tree scrub near the station of Messrs. Osbrey and Smith, Portland distinct (now Western Victoria), February 25, 1842.

A tribe of about sixty slaughtered in return for Frazer massacre, Dawson River, 1857.

About 170 blacks slaughtered in Medway Ranges, Queensland, by police and others, in return for Wills' massacres, Oct. and Nov., 1861.

OUTRAGES BY.

Six convicts and two soldiers, cutting rushes, killed, in retaliation for the ill-treatment by them of five native women at one of the bays adjacent to the N.S.W. settlement, henceforward called Rushcutter's Bay, 1788.

The aboriginal natives during the year 1809 committed many acts of aggression, including the murdering and spearing of many of the colonists, the destruction of cattle, and other acts of violence.

Shepherd of W. Bowman's, killed by the Taoungurongs, near Mount Alexander, May or June (so in official record) 1838.

Shepherd and hut-keeper of Mr. C. Hutton's, killed near the Campaspe, May 22, 1839.

Shepherd of Messrs. Jennings and Playne's (successors to Mr. Hutton) killed near the Campaspe, June, 1840.

Hutkeeper of Mr. Wills, killed near Mount William, November 21, 1840.

Hutkeeper of Mr. Oliphant, killed near the Pyrenees by the Balkalgoondeet natives, March 19, 1841.

Shepherd of Mr. Bennett's, killed by the Taoungurongs on the Campaspe, May, 1841.

M. A. M. Allen, killed by the Mallgoondeet natives, on the Loddon, March 13, 1842.

Two men in the service of Mr. Irvine, at the Pyrenees, attacked and wounded, February, 1842.

Several head of cattle speared on Mr. Hall's run near the Grampians, March, 1842.

About thirty head of sheep scattered, and several of them stolen by the Belokepor and Utowolbulloh natives at Messrs. Birch's, 1843.

Andrew Beveridge, a young settler, murdered in Port Phillip district, Lower Murray, by a number of blacks, August 23, 1846.

Mr. Frazer, wife, children, and governess, massacred near Dawson River, 1857.

Mr. H. S. Wills, Baker, his overseer, Baker's two sons, and eleven other persons massacred at Cullinlaaringo Station, Queensland, Oct. 17, 1861.

Mr. Johnson, telegraph station-master, Daly-waters, speared by blacks, June, 1875.

Handley Regan and another white man shot by blacks on Daintree River, Queensland, December 16, 1877.

Cowardly attack on and wounding of Mr. Hartley and Capt. Sykes at the North Shore, near Cooktown, Queensland, by a large band of armed blacks, February 6, 1879.

B. Maylo, with three white men, who went with Beckett's cattle to Sulleman Creek, were found murdered by blacks, owing to the treachery of their own black boy, who had instructed the murderers to rush between the whites and the camp while the men were bathing, February 27, 1879.

Duncan Mackay, while searching for water, was supposed to have been killed by blacks, at Herbert Downs, February, 1879. [*See* ABORIGINALS, ATTACKS BY.]

PROTECTORS OF. Launcelot Edward Threlkeld, Lake Macquarie; John and Mary Handt, Moreton Bay; George Langhorne, Port Phillip; William and Ann Watson, Wellington Valley—1832. G. A. Robinson, Tasmania, 1830 to 1835.

REMARKABLE. Capture of the warlike *Ara-ba-noo* an aboriginal, 30 years of age, by Lieut. Ball and Lieut. George Johnston in Port Jackson; was taken charge of and well treated by the Governor; *Ara-ba-noo* soon became quite reconciled and friendly, but was seized with the small-pox, and died May 15, 1789.

Bennelong, a young native taken prisoner, and treated kindly by Governor Phillip, November 25, 1789. *Bennelong* taken with another native to England by Governor Phillip, December 11, 1792; returned with Governor Hunter, and quickly resumed his old habits; claimed for himself the character of a chief, and took to the bush, September 7, 1795.

Jackey Jackey, companion of Kennedy, the explorer, received medal, 1854. [*See* KENNEDY, EDMUND B.]

Mosquito, a noted bushranger. [*See* BUSHRANGERS (*Van Diemen's Land*).]

Saturday, a notorious ringleader of insurrectionary blacks, New South Wales, inspired the colonists with great terror, 1823; 500 acres of land offered for his capture, 1824; was captured, but not without requiring six men to secure him, and a musket was broken on his ribs before he could be manacled.

Boongarie, a noted king, settled at George's Head, 1815; died, and was buried at Garden Island, November 24, 1830.

Gooseberry, Queen, wife of King Boongarie, was one of the last, if not the last, of the Port Jackson tribe.

REMARKABLE CAVES OF. Discovered by the explorer King on his fourth expedition, at Princess Charlotte Bay; a variety of native paintings were on the walls.—1821.

SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF. Founded at Parramatta under the auspices of Governor Macquarie, December 8, 1814.

SMALL-POX AMONGST. Spread of small-pox among the Sydney blacks, hundreds died, 1788-9; amongst the Port Macquarie blacks; large number died. December, 1831.

WEAPONS OF. *Boomerang.* A curious aboriginal weapon; is of a curved form, made of a piece of hard wood, thirty to forty inches in length, two and a-half to three inches wide at the broadest part, and tapering away at each end nearly to a point; the concave part is from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick, and the convex quite sharp. A native can throw this simple instrument forty or fifty yards, horizontally skimming along the surface not more than three or four feet from the ground, when it will suddenly rise into the air to the height of fifty or sixty yards, describing a considerable curve, and finally fall at his feet. During the whole of this evolution, the boomerang keeps turning with great rapidity, like a piece of wood revolving on a pivot, and with a whizzing noise. It is not easy to comprehend by what law of projection the boomerang is made to take the singular direction it does. In the hands of a European

it is a dangerous weapon, as it may return and strike the thrower; but the Aboriginal can inflict with it on others the most deadly wounds.

Nullah Nullah and *Waddy* are clubs of different sizes and solidity; of the latter there are several sizes.

Spear. This is about ten feet long, as thick as a man's finger, tapering to a point, sometimes jagged or barbed, and hardened in the fire; this they can throw from fifty to sixty yards with great precision, the impetus being greatly increased by the use of the *Womerawa*, or throwing stick.

Tomahawk. This is made of stone, sometimes of jasper, fastened with a hard gum between a cleft stick; one of its uses is to cut notches in trees of fifty or sixty feet high, which are too thick to be grasped in the trunk and have no lower branches.

Womerawa. This is a piece of wood from two to three feet in length. about three inches broad at one end, and going off to a point at the other, to which a sort of hook is fastened; the hook is inserted into a small hole at the extremity of the spear, and the womerawa being grasped at the broad part, acts somewhat on the principle of the sling, enabling a powerful man to send the spear above a hundred yards.

WHITE MEN WITH. *William Buckley*, "the wild white man" of the Australian Bush, was one of those implicated in the conspiracy among the soldiers of Gibraltar to assassinate the Duke of Kent. He was transported with the first fleet of convicts in "The Ocean" and "Calcutta," under Governor Collins, to settle Port Phillip in 1803; he escaped with several others, and Collins and his party abandoned the settlement a few days afterwards. Buckley fell in with the blacks and was received into their tribe, and lived among them for 32 years. He was found in 1835 by the first permanent white settlers in Port Phillip. He had lost his language and sunk to the level of a savage. He afterwards became useful to the white colonists as an interpreter; he died in Hobart Town in 1856.

James Davies, son of a Scotch blacksmith, was transported to New South Wales per ship "Minstrel" in 1824, being only 16 years of age. For some offence he was sent from Sydney to Moreton Bay settlement; shortly afterwards absconded from Capt. Logan's (of 57th Regt.), exploring party, and took to the bush. After being 14 years with the blacks, was found by Mr. Andrew Petrie, and returned to civilised life in 1842. Davis had a companion with him when he absconded, who was after a short period with the natives killed for desecrating the bones of their dead.

James Morrill, born at Maldon, Essex, England; sailed from Sydney for China on board barque "Peruvian," Captain George Pitkelhy, of Dundee, February 28, 1846; on March 8th, driven by storm on Horse-shoe reef near Port Denison; 22 souls on board, took refuge on a raft, and 7 survivors after 42 days were washed ashore near Cape Cleveland; all these died with the exception of Morrill, who remained with the blacks, and was rescued from them in February, 1863. [*See* PAMPHLET.]

Narcisse Pierre Pellatier, son of a shoemaker of Saint Gillies, near Bordeaux; in 1858 was cabin boy of the ship "St. Paul," of Bordeaux, during a voyage from China to Australia, where she was conveying 350 Chinese immigrants. The vessel struck on a reef in Lousida group and became a total wreck, the captain, crew and Chinese reaching an island, where the latter were deserted by the crew, the boats being insufficient to carry more than themselves, and after traversing some 600 miles they landed on the Australian shore at "First Red Rocky Point" south of Cape Direction; here the crew abandoned Pellatier and took to the boat again, and it is said eventually reached New Caledonia. After the Chinese were deserted as above the cannibal blacks there appear to have eaten them all in the most methodical manner, slaughtering them two at a time for food when they required it; sixteen, the sole survivors, were at last rescued by a passing vessel. The blacks of Cape Direction, however, finding the deserted and almost dying Pellatier, treated the boy with the greatest kindness, fed him and finally took him to their camp, and with this tribe, known in their own tongue as Makadamas, he remained seventeen years until he was discovered and taken away by the crew of the "John Bell," a pearl schooner then lying at Night Island. On April 11th, 1875, when discovered, Narcisse Pellatier was stark naked like the tribe of blacks he was with; his body was burned by the sun to a rich red colour, his skin had quite a glazed appearance, and his breast was adorned with raised lines of flesh (scarified) of the thickness of a pencil, whilst the lobe of the right ear was ornamented with a piece of wood about half an inch in diameter and four inches long. The cuts on his breast, of which he was very proud, were made with pieces of broken quartz, the lips of the cuts being raised by a series of constant pinching during the healing process. He states at first his thoughts continually reverted to his parents and his country, but as years rolled on these faded from his memory and he became thoroughly identified with the blacks, from whom at the time of his rescue it was not his wish to part, and not their wish for him to go. His life appears to have been principally passed in fishing and hunting and occasionally fighting with a neighbouring tribe. Although a mere boy when deserted he had retained his knowledge of reading and writing and counting with ease up to one hundred, and he drew some excellent sketches of the animals he had hunted. He returned to France a few months after being discovered.

John Renton, a shipwrecked sailor, who had been twenty years with the aboriginals on one of the islands north of Queensland, was rescued by the master of the "Bobtail Nag," July, 1874. Renton was killed in the South Seas by natives while acting as labour agent for Queensland Government, February, 1879.

ABORIGINES. This is a term employed to denote the original or primitive inhabitants of a country. The aborigines of Australia form a distinct race, to which the term Papuas or oriental negroes has been assigned; and whether on the northern and tropical, or southern and temperate, shores of Australia, they possess the thick prominent lips, sunken eyes, high cheek-bones, and calveless legs of the African, differing, however, in the hair, which is long and coarse. The nose, though large, is not so flat as that of the Africanders; indeed it is sometimes of a Roman form; and the forehead is high, narrow, and at the crown formed somewhat after the manner of the roof of a house. They are of middle height, few being of lofty stature; the women are small and well made, as indeed is generally the case with the male sex; the hands and feet small, the shoulders finely rounded, but the abdomen frequently protuberant, and the arms long; the features in youth are not unpleasing; in some women the smile may be considered almost fascinating, added, as it is, to an easiness of manner and an harmonious voice. The colour of the skin and hair is in general black, but some tribes have been seen of a lighter colour, approaching that of the Malay, with hair of a reddish cast. Some possess large beards, but many pluck out the hair by the root. As is the case with all savages, the head is the principal part for decoration; some divide the hair into small parcels, each of which is matted together with gum, and formed into lengths like the thrums of a mop; others, by means of yellow gum, fasten on the head the front teeth of a kangaroo, the jaw-bones of a fish, human teeth, feathers, pieces of wood, tails of dogs, &c. Oil of any quality is used with avidity for preserving the skin from mosquitoes, &c., and the breasts, arms, back, &c., are covered at an early age with cicatrices of every variety of form. The males of most tribes have the front tooth struck out on attaining puberty, and the women are frequently observed with a joint of the little finger cut off. When going to war, or grieving for a deceased friend, or occasionally even for ornament, white and yellow pigments are applied in streaks over the whole body, according to the taste of the decorator—such as a large white circle round each eye, waving lines down and across the thighs and legs. In general, it may be said that the whole of the aborigines of this vast island are of the same stock, though it is not a little singular that their languages differ so much that tribes within short distances of each other, unless inhabiting the bank of the same river, are quite strangers to each other, whilst almost every large community, or family as they may be termed, has its own peculiar dialect. Of their numbers it is difficult to form a correct idea; depending, however, as they do, entirely on the chase or fishing, or on gum or bulbous roots, and subject to the effects of long droughts, the country is very thinly peopled. No houses are constructed; an overhanging rock, or a slip of bent bark, serves for temporary shelter. In many places a log of wood, or a wide slip of bark tied at either end, and stuffed with clay, is the only mode invented for crossing a river or arm of the sea; whilst in other parts of the country a large tree, roughly hollowed by fire, forms the canoe.

ACADEMY OF ART. [*See* PICTURE GALLERIES.]

ACCLIMATISATION.

Victorian Acclimatisation Society founded, 1861.

Queensland Acclimatisation Society inaugurated, August 18, 1862.

New South Wales Zoological Society founded, March 24, 1879.

ADDRESS, EARLY.

Copy of address presented to Governor Bourke at Port Phillip, Melbourne, March 4, 1837:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Port Phillip, beg to approach your Excellency, and offer you our congratulations upon your safe arrival in this portion of your Government. The pleasure we experience in thus addressing your Excellency is enhanced by the consideration that your arrival dissipates the reports which had reached us of your Excellency's resignation, and bids us hope that the colony may continue to derive advantage from the exercise of those talents which have always been exerted for, and have tended materially to advance its prosperity. We cannot sufficiently thank your Excellency for having at so early a period visited this newly settled district. It is very important that the sites of towns, and other preliminary arrangements, should be speedily and efficiently determined, and we congratulate ourselves that these will be effected under your Excellency's personal superintendence. We may, perhaps, be allowed to express our regret that so few are present to meet your Excellency on this occasion, but the absence of several from the distant position of the residences of others, have prevented many from manifesting their respect and attachment to your Excellency. and joining us in welcoming you to this interesting and important part of New South Wales.

ADELAIDE.

First arrival of cattle overland at Adelaide, April 3, 1838. First municipal election, Adelaide, South Australia, October 31, 1840; Stanley Stokes, returning officer; first aldermen—James Hurtle Fisher, A. H. Davis, Matthew Smellie, and George Stephenson. James Hurtle Fisher elected first Mayor, which office he resigned January 6, 1842. Two hundred German immigrants arrived, September 18, 1844. Foundation stone of Town Hall laid, May 4, 1864; opened, June 20, 1865; cost of erection about £25,000. Foundation stone of New Post Office, Victoria Tower, Adelaide, laid, November 1, 1867. [*See* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.]

ADELAIDE RIVER, falls into Clarence Straits, N.W. Australia, and so called, in honour of Adelaide, the Queen Dowager: discovered by Stokes, 1839.

AGENT, Colonial.

Stuart Donaldson, Esq. Agent for the Colonies January 6, 1830. [First Colonial Agency: subsequently became paid office under the title of Agent-General.]

The sum of £1400 placed on the Estimates at the disposal of Mr. Lytton Bulwer to be employed in promoting the claims of the Colonies in England, 1835.

AGENTS-GENERAL.

Hon. Arthur Blyth, appointed Agent-General for South Australia, February 16, 1877.

Succession of.

New South Wales.—Hon. W. C. Mayne: Sir C. Cowper: Hon. William Forster.

New Zealand.—Hon. Isaac E. Featherston: Sir Julius Vogel.

Queensland.—Hon. John Douglas: Hon. R. Daintree: Hon. A. Macalister.

South Australia.—Hon. F. S. Dutton: Hon. A. Blyth.

Victoria.—Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers: Sir G. Verdon: Sir A. Michie.

[*See* Parliamentary Agents.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. [*See* Societies.]

AGRICULTURE.

First harvest gathered in N.S.W. at Rose Hill, Parramatta, December, 1789; 1000 acres cleared and in cultivation in the Sydney and Parramatta districts, 1791; land in cultivation, 1783 acres, December 11, 1792. The year's harvest yielded 14,000 bushels of wheat, 1793; cultivation, 3361 acres of wheat, 1527 acres of maize, and 26 acres of barley, besides a considerable quantity of garden ground, 1796. From 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of wheat, respectively, produced in the Hawkesbury district in 1798 and 1799; 7677 acres of land under cultivation in New South Wales, 1799; according to the *Agricultural Statistics*, the quantity of land under cultivation in the three principal districts—Parramatta, Hawkesbury, and Sydney—was 4392 acres of wheat and 1436 acres of maize, 1799. *Rust in wheat* first appeared in New South Wales crops, October, 1803. 12,860 acres under crop; 48,885 acres located; corn in the public store—15,831 bushels of wheat, 62,094 bushels of maize, besides that in possession of individuals, 1805. Agricultural Society of New South Wales founded July 5, 1822. The colony blest with an abundant harvest; so abundant that, in one day, the price of wheat fell from 25s. to 10s. a bushel, 1824. Great failure of the crops occurred, owing to a very long drought prevailing, and the non-arrival of foreign supplies caused a scarcity to be apprehended, and the rations per head to all persons maintained by the Government were reduced, and a notification was issued requesting private families to reduce the consumption of flour, 1828. Remarkable abundance of the crops all over the colony of New South Wales, 1836. The produce of the crops of the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand for the years 1876-7 was as follows:—Wheat, 18,654,257 bushels; oats, 8,091,848 bushels; barley, 1,830,396 bushels; maize, 5,297,318; other cereals (including beans and pease), 609,008 bushels; potatoes, 318,708 tons; hay, 630,347 tons; and 1,868,355 gallons of wine.

Statistics, 1876-7.—Land in Cultivation in Australia.

'.' The Agricultural Statistics in most of the Colonies are collected in the months of February and March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1877. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1876, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.		Number of Acres under—									
	Total.	Per Head of population.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.†	Other Tillage.‡
Victoria	1,231,105	1·47	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	23,388	40,450	147,408	4,765	362,554	110,271‖
New South Wales	513,840	·82	145,609	21,838	5,662	116,365	1,571	14,171	111,946	4,457	61,516	30,715§
Queensland	86,889	·46	5,700	162	696	41,705	270	3,929	9,423	823	4,821	18,349¶
South Australia	1,514,916	6·71	1,083,732	2,914	10,056	..	4,490	5,091	91,937	4,554	35,268	276,874
Western Australia	45,953	1·68	18,769	1,461	6,245	70	1,378	370	16,856	784	..	..
Total	3,391,363	1·78	1,655,227	141,574	47,695	159,749	30,097	64,010	377,570	15,083	464,159	436,209
Tasmania	332,568	3·15	38,977	23,609	6,256	..	7,263	7,954	29,684	..	114,978	103,855
New Zealand	**787,824	1·97	141,614	150,717	27,679	..	..	16,204	49,760	..	**32,459	369,391
Grand Total	4,511,745	1·87	1,835,818	315,900	81,632	159,749	37,360	88,168	456,994	15,083	611,596	909,455

* Including beans and pease.

† In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the Colonies named:—Victoria, 333,751 acres; Queensland, 7,291 acres; South Australia, 21,949 acres; Tasmania, 113,571 acres.

‡ In the returns of some of the Colonies this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such Colonies.—Victoria, 84,159 acres; South Australia, 264,101 acres; Tasmania, 21,532 acres; New Zealand, 25,354 acres.

§ Including 725 acres under beet, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and cabbage, which produced 5,199 tons; 1,286 acres under mangel-wurzel, which produced 16,286 tons; 1,479 acres under tobacco, which produced 14,413cwt.; 1,993 acres under grass seeds, which produced 29,249 bushels, &c.

‖ Including 6,756 acres under sugar-cane, which produced 10,823,520lbs. of sugar; 53 acres under arrowroot, which produced 66,456lbs.; and 333 acres under tobacco, which produced 2,440cwt.

¶ Including 14,900 acres under sugar-cane, 119 acres under arrowroot, 59 acres under tobacco, 573 acres under cotton, 345 acres under bananas, 151 acres under pine-apples, &c.

** In the figures for New Zealand the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 2,153,985 acres, is not included in the land under green forage and in the total area under tillage, as in the other Colonies. Were it so included it would bring the land under green forage up to 2,186,444 acres, the total land under tillage up to 2,940,709 acres, and the land under tillage per head of population up to 7·27 acres.

ALBANY, Western Australia. The site of Albany, Western Australia, chosen 1827.

ALBERT River discovered by Captain Stokes, 1839.

ALBION. Name first given to the settlement at Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 1788.

ALEXANDRIA LAND. Added to South Australia, 1862.

ALFRED, H.R.H. Prince, Duke of Edinburgh. Landed at Adelaide in command of H.M.S. "Galatea," October 30, 1867; in Melbourne, November 23, 1867; in Sydney, in the "Galatea," January 21, 1868; Brisbane, February 25, 1868; shot by a man named O'Farrell, at Clontarf, Sydney harbour (bullet entering at back, but not proving fatal), great indignation, O'Farrell's life being saved only by the protection of the police, March 12, 1868; left Sydney, April 6, 1861; second visit to Victoria, February 22, 1869; arrived in New Zealand, April 11, 1869; second visit to Sydney in "Galatea," September 15, 1870.

ALPACAS.

The expediency of importing them into New South Wales first suggested, 1844.

Meeting held in Sydney with a view of initiating measures to introduce alpaca sheep into the Colony, when it was proposed to raise £2000 for the purpose of importing a flock containing 400 breeding ewes, 1850.

Llamas, Alpacas, and Vicuna sheep introduced into the Colony. 280 (a mixed flock) were landed in Sydney *ex* Salvadora, from the Chilian port of Caldera, South America. The importer was Mr. Charles Ledger, who had been for a considerable time established in Peru. In obtaining these sheep he endured many hardships and privations; he travelled through Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Mountains. The number of each sort landed in Sydney were: 46 male alpacas, pure bred; 38 female ditto, pure bred; 110 female llamas; 27 ditto crossed in first generation, between alpaca and llama; 11 ditto, second generation, between male alpaca and female from the first cross; 5 ditto, third generation, from male alpaca and female from second cross; 40 lambs of first, second, and third cross; 4 male and 1 female vicunas. Pedro Cabreba, who had travelled with Mr. Ledger seven years, was the overseer: November 28, 1858; the Government became possessed of the imported flock of llama sheep (having purchased them for the sum of £15,000), and undertook measures for the management of them at a cost of £1000 per annum, April, 1859.

ANGORA GOATS. Mr. M'Cullough, of Maryborough, subscribed £600 towards the introduction of Cashmere and Angora goats, 1866.

ANNIVERSARY DAY. Anniversary of foundation of the Colony celebrated with great spirit,—public dinner given to Mr. W. C. Wentworth (then Member of the Council) at the Sydney College,—also a public dinner at the City Theatre, January 26, 1846.

ANNIVERSARY DAYS of the Foundation of the Australasian Colonies:—

New South Wales, founded	January 26, 1788
Tasmania, separated from New South Wales	December 3, 1825
Western Australia, founded (1826, Lockyer)	June 1, 1829
South Australia, founded	December 28, 1836
New Zealand, founded	January 29, 1840
Victoria, separated from New South Wales,	July 1, 1851
Queensland, separated from New South Wales	December 10, 1859

APPOINTMENTS, Early Imperial.

Rev. Samuel Marsden, Chaplain, New South Wales, January 1, 1793.

Richard Atkins, Esq., Judge Advocate, *vice* Richard Dove, Esq., who died November 2nd, December 18, 1800.

Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of Norfolk Island, Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, April 13, 1801.

Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Inspector and Director of all the Agricultural Settlements belonging to the Crown, July 29, 1802.

Michael Rowland, appointed Superintendent of Convicts, *vice* Rowland Hassall, September 30, 1802.

Charles Throsby, Esq., Medical Officer at Castle Hill, and a Magistrate of the Territory, October 18, 1802.

Captain William Kent, R.N., Magistrate of the Territory, November 28, 1802.

Charles Grimes, Esq., Surveyor-General of New South South Wales, on the retirement of Augustus Alt, Esq., on half-pay, March 15, 1804.

Rev. William Cowper, Senior Assistant-Chaplain N.S.W., January 1, 1808.

John Macarthur, Esq., Magistrate of the Territory, February 12, 1808.

Colonel Joseph Foveaux, Colonial Secretary, 1808.

Rev. Robert Cartwright, Senior Assistant-Chaplain, New South Wales, January 5, 1809.

John Oxley, Esq., Surveyor-General, New South Wales, January 1, 1872.

John Wylde, Esq., LL.B., Judge-Advocate of the Supreme Court (arrived by the "Elizabeth"), October 5, 1816.

Rev. Richard Hill, Senior Assistant-Chaplain, New South Wales, January 1, 1818.

Major George Druitt, 48th Regiment, Chief Engineer of Roads in New South Wales, June 4, 1819.

William Balcombe, first Colonial Treasurer, arrived in New South Wales, April 5, 1824.

John Stephen, Esq., first Solicitor-General, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, August, 1824.

Rev. M. D. Meares, Senior Assistant-Chaplain, New South Wales, December 20, 1824.

Alexander Macleay, Esq., Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, June 14, 1825.

William Lithgow, Esq., Auditor of General Accounts, appointed by Secretary of State, June 14, 1825.

Henry Dumaresq, Clerk to the Executive Council, December 21, 1825.

Captain William Dumaresq to temporary charge of the Civil Engineers Department, December 24, 1825.

Captain Rossin, Police Magistrate at Sydney, vice D'Arcy Wentworth, resigned, 1825.

Captain William Dumaresq, Inspector of Roads and Bridges, New South Wales, January 6, 1826.

Alexander Macleay, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales and Registrar of the Records, January 7th, 1826.

John Thomas Campbell, Esq., member of the First Land Board of the Colony, February 17th, 1826.

Captain Thomas Logan, 57th Regiment, Commandant of penal settlement, Moreton Bay, March 6, 1826.

William Dumaresq, Esq., Magistrate of the Colony, March 7, 1226.

Alexander Macleay, Esq., appointed a Magistrate of the Colony, March 7, 1826.

Lachlan M'Allister, Esq., Magistrate for the County of Argyle, March 7, 1826.

William Dumaresq, Director of Public Works, May 29, 1826.

William Henry Moore, Esq., solicitor, Acting Attorney-General of New South Wales, October 13, 1826.

Rev. C. P. N. Walton, Senior Assistant-Chaplain, New South Wales, October 19, 1826.

John Stephen, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, November 13, 1826.

Henry Grattan Douglas, Acting Commissioner of Court of Requsts, November 3, 1826; appointed Clerk of Legislative Council, December 12, 1826.

John Busby, Esq., Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer, 1826.

John Mackaness, Esq., Sheriff of New South Wales, January 21, 1827.

Samuel Wright, Esq., Police Magistrate of Newcastle, March 9, 1827.

James Busby, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, and Member of Land Board, April 2, 1827.

John Thomas Campbell, Esq., Acting Collector of Customs, N.S.W., April 5, 1827.

John Dalhunty, Principal Superintendent of Police, N.S.W., May 7, 1827.

Stewart Ryrie, Auditor of Colonial Accounts, June 2, 1827.

William Lithgow, Private Secretary to the Governor, June 2, 1827.

Alexander Macduff Baxter, Attorney-General of N.S.W., August 1, 1827.

Henry Grattan Douglass, Esq., Commissioner of Courts of Requests, September 8, 1827.

Thomas de la Condamine, appointed Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, September 8, 1827.

William Romaine Garrett, Surveyor, to Surveyor-General of N.S.W., September 14, 1827.

Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Deputy Surveyor-General, N.S.W., September 14, 1827.

Ambrose Hallen, Assistant Surveyor to Government of N.S.W., September 14, 1827.

Henry S. Shadforth, appointed Magistrate of Colony, October 18, 1827.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morrisset, Principal Superintendent of the New South Wales Police, October 19, 1827.

Lieutenant Thomas de la Condamine, 51st Regiment, Private Secretary to the Governor, November 24, 1827.

William Howe, Esq., Superintendent of Police at Campbelltown, January 12, 1828.

Sydney Stephen, Solicitor-General, February 23, 1828.

Robert Humphrey Hartley, a Magistrate of the Colony, February 28, 1828.

Lieutenant George Sleeman, 39th Regiment, Resident, King George's Sound, August 11, 1828.

Captain Collet Barker, 39th Regiment, Resident, Fort Wellington, August 11, 1828.

Major H. R. Hartley, 57th Regiment, Resident of Melville Island, November 8, 1828.

Captain Robert Hunt, 57th Regiment, Commandant, Norfolk Island, November, 1828.

E. Deas Thomson, Clerk of the Executive Council, Dec. 29, 1878.

James Thomas Morrissett, Commissioner of Norfolk Island, January 31, 1829.

James Raynard, Postmaster of the Colony, April 27, 1829.

Charles Wilson, Director of Public Works, May, 1829.

Edward Hallen, Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office, August 21, 1829.

Charles Thomas Smathman, Coroner for the City of Sydney, September 4, 1829.

Henry Colden Antill, to conduct the duties of the police in the County of Camden, October 2, 1829.

Gregory Blaxland, Esq., Magistrate of the Colony, October 26, 1829.

Captain John Douglas, Esq., Magistrate of the Colony, October 18, 1829.

Roger Therry, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests for N.S.W., November 6, 1829.

Captain Wilson, Director of Public Works N.S.W., 1829.

Stuart Donaldson, Esq., Agent for the Colonies, January 6, 1830.

Roger Therry, Magistrate of the Colony, April 14, 1830.

Campbell Drummond Riddell, Colonial Treasurer, August 23, 1830.

Campbell Drummond Riddell, a Magistrate of the Colony, October 18, 1830.

Charles Cowper, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners for managing the affairs of the Church and School Estates, April 6, 1831.

John Kinchela, Esq., Attorney-General of New South Wales, June 25, 1831.

Charles James Windeyer, Esq., Assistant Police Magistrate of Sydney, July 29, 1831.

Rev. George Innes, M.A., appointed Head Master of the King's School, Sydney, December 7, 1831.

John Nicholson, Esq., Magistrate of the Colony, February 26, 1832.

John Webb, Esq., Superintendent of Council, Norfolk Island, March 6, 1832.

Francis Allman, Esq., Police Magistrate at Wollongong, September 4, 1832.

William Westbrooke Burton, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Australia, December 22, 1832.

Robert Stewart, third Police Magistrate at Sydney, November 13, 1834.

Edward Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary, *vice* Alexander Macleay: Mr. McPherson succeeded to the office of Clerk to the Council, January, 1837.

W. Hone, Esq., Attorney-General of Tasmania, 1837.

AQUATICS.

Amateur Races. Boat-race from Bradley's Head into Sydney Cove, 3½ miles (with the tide), between Captain Piper, Naval Officer, Captain Lawlie of the "Batavia," Captain Johnston of the "Guildford," and Captain Bell of the "Minerva." Won by Captain Piper. Time, 15 minutes.—May 16, 1818.

Biographical.—*Green, Richard A. W.*, born in Sydney, August 23, 1836; beaten January 21, 1856, by M'Grath, for £400; course, Sydney Harbour. April 22nd, beat John Deward for £400 and the championship; course, from Balmain, round Clark Island, and back. In the first race in outriggers, June 24, 1856, he beat M'Grath for £400 and championship. Won Scullers' Sydney Champion Cup, value 100 guineas, with 10 guineas added, Port Jackson, February 1, 1857. Beat Tom M'Grath, Parramatta River, for £200 and championship; time, 26½ minutes.—August 9, 1859.

Hickey, William, a native of Newcastle, New South Wales, born 1844, beat M. Rush for £200 and championship, Parramatta River; time, 25 min. 30 sec., November 19, 1870. Beat R. Green for championship, Parramatta River, January 20, 1866. For ten years was champion of Australia.

Laycock, Elias C., born New South Wales, 1845, beat Edward Trickett for champion belt of New South Wales (National Regatta), Sydney, January 26, 1879.

Mulhall, George, born in Sydney, was the first champion sculler of Australia.

Punch, James, born at Brisbane Water, New South Wales, in 1840, is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and 11 stone 2 pounds weight. The following is a list of his performances: 1856.—30th November, at Balmain Regatta pulled his first race, for amateurs in skiffs, which he won, beating R. Green and J. Healy; £10 prize. 26th December, at Woolloomooloo Regatta, in outriggers, beat R. Green and J. Healy. First prize, £10, second ditto, £5. Same day, in a race for youths under 17 years, in dingies, beat Nicholls, J. Healy, J. Paul, and J. Green. First prize £7; second ditto, £3.—1857.—An Anniversary Regatta, in race for amateurs in outriggers, beat H. Dawson; £10 prize. 24th May. Beaten by H. Green and D. Healy in outriggers. First prize, £20; second ditto, £5. 26th December, at Woolloomooloo Regatta, pulled second to R. Green, in outriggers, beating McGregor and Healy. First prize, £8; second ditto, £2. Same day, with Cronin, won pair-oared race in skiffs, beating J. Nicholls and C. Nicholls, J. Smart and J. Nicholls, R. Green and J. Green. First prize, £8; second ditto, £2. Same day, won the dingy race, beating J. Healy, J. Green, and J. Donnelly. First prize, £4; second ditto, £2; third ditto, £1.—1858.—26th January. At Anniversary Regatta, with Cronin, won pair-oared race in watermen's boats, beating R. and H. Green, J. Green and W. Dind, R. Manning and J. Johnston. First prize, £15; second ditto, £10; third ditto, £5. Same day, in watermen's boats, pulled second to J. Phelps, beating J. Green, F. Blanchard, G. Nash, and T. Mulhall. First prize, £15; second ditto, £3. 24th May. At North Shore Regatta, with McGrath, was beaten by Phelps and another and Nash and another, pair-oared race in watermen's boats; £12 prize. 26th December. At Woolloomooloo Regatta, in outriggers, beat H. Green and J. Candlish. First prize, £8; second prize, £2. Same day, with McGrath, beat R. and J. Green—pair-oared race in skiffs. First prize, £10; second ditto, £2. 1859.—24th May, At Manly Beach Regatta, in outriggers, beat H. White, T. Day, and J. Green. First prize, £25. second ditto, £5. Same day, with H. Green; pair-oared race in watermen's boats, beat Day and White, G. Green, and J. Green. First prize, £10; second ditto, £5. 30th November, with McGrath, at Balmain Regatta, beaten by Candlish and White, Nash and McGuire—pair-oared race in watermen's boats; £10 prize. 26th December. At Woolloomooloo Regatta, in outriggers, beat H. Green and Candlish; £7 prize. Same day, with McGrath, beat Dewardt and White—pair-oared race in skiffs; £10 prize. Same day, beat Richard Green in outriggers; £10 prize. 1860.—1st January, at Hunter's Hill Regatta, in outriggers, beat McGrath and Day; £9 prize. 26th January. At Anniversary Regatta, in outriggers, was beaten by Candlish and McGrath. First prize, £25; second ditto, £10. Same day, with McGrath, in pair-oared race, watermen's boats, was second to Dewardt and White, beating the Mulhalls, McGuire and Bullivant, and Day and Candlish. First prize, £15; second ditto, £5. Same day, with McGrath, Cronin, and Howard, was second to Day, White, Dewardt, and Candlish, in the gig race, beating two other crews. First prize, £50; second ditto, £16. 30th November.—At Balmain Regatta, with McGrath, pair-oared race in skiffs, beat Day and Dewardt; £12 prize. Same day, with McGrath, Cronin, and Nash, won the gig race against the Ariel crew; £25 prize. 26th December. At Woolloomooloo Regatta, was second to McGrath in outriggers,

beating Candlish. First prize, £12; second ditto, £3. Same day, with McGrath, pair-oared race in skiffs, beat R. and H. Green, Candlish and White, Dewardt and McGregor. First prize, £15; second prize, £2 10s. Same day, beat Candlish in outriggers; £10 10s. prize.—1861.—25th May. With McGrath, beat R. Green and H. White—a pair-oared race in skiffs, £50 a-side, on the Parramatta River. 22nd June. With McGrath, was beaten by R. and H. Green—a pair-oared race in skiffs, £50 a-side, on the Parramatta River. 24th August. With McGrath, beat R. and H. Green—a pair-oared race in skiffs, £50 a-side, on the Parramatta River. 6th December. At Hobart Town Regatta, with McGrath, R. Green, Cronin, and H. Green, won the whaleboat race—£100 prize, 8 miles, beating four other crews.—1862.—15th March. At Melbourne, beat Ben Oxlade, of London, in outriggers, £100 a-side, on the Yarra Yarra River. 30th November. At Balmain Regatta, with McGrath, in watermen's boats—two pairs of sculls, was beaten by Ives and McGregor, Dummett and Bullivant. First prize, £12; second ditto, £5. 26th December. At Woolloomooloo Regatta, with McGrath in watermen's boats, two pairs sculls, beat Connelly and Phelps, McGregor and Ives. First prize, £10; second ditto, £2.—1863.—26th January. At Anniversary Regatta, in watermen's boats, was beaten by McGrath, Dunnet, and Phelps, beating Ives. First prize, £15 15s.; second ditto, £5 5s. Punch took Trickett to England February 20, 1876, and on his return victorious was with Trickett accorded a grand ovation in Sydney, November 9, 1876.

Trickett, Edward, champion sculler of the world, born Parramatta River 1850, was known as a sculler as early as 1864; won his first match in 1868. In 1869 he was defeated by W. Hickey, and also with his brother, by Rush and Colon in pair-oar race In 1869 the brothers won the pair-oar at the Balmain Regetta, but were defeated the following year by M'Clear and Lyons through their boat swamping. On August 22, 1874, he beat Pierce for £50 (Port Jackson), and again September 14, 1874, at the Clarence River champion outrigger race, Trickett came in second, Rush gaining first place. At the Balmain Regatta he defeated Laycock and Mulhall for the sculling championship, and in 1875 beat Laycock in a private match for £200, and again at the Balmain Regatta defeated Laycock and Green. At the Anniversary Regetta, 1876, he defeated Green. In that year he went to England, and gained the championship of the world by his defeat of J. H. Sadler. On his return he received a great ovation in Sydney, November 9, 1876, and shortly afterwards Rush challenged him, and on June 30, 1877, Trickett won the match without difficulty; was beaten by E. C. Laycock for champion belt (to be gained three consecutive times) at National Regatta, January 26, 1879. His height is 6 feet 3½ inches, weight 13 stone.

Rush, Michael, born in 1844, in the county of Tyrone; came to the colony in 1859, and settled on the Clarence River, where he has a store; in 1868 won the Grafton champion race against Coloun and another; in 1869 at Sydney, he and Coloun won two races, one against Lyons and O'Connell, the other against Edward and George Trickett; in March, 1869, he was defeated by William Hickey; he then beat Richard Hickey and was himself beaten by W. Hickey, whom however he subsequently defeated in light skiffs, December 17, 1870. In 1874, at Grafton, he won a prize against E. Trickett, W. Hickey, E. Laycock, R. Green, J. Malone and S. Newby. In 1875 he was beaten by E. Laycock, his boat being swamped. He challenged E. Trickett on his return from England, but was beaten, June 30, 1877.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, THE ONLY AUSTRALIAN (1879) Edward Trickett, Sydney, New South Wales, beat J. H. Sadler, course, Putney to Mortlake, River Thames, London; time, 23m., 24s., June 27, 1875.

Trickett, Edward, beat M. Rush for championship of the world and £400, Parramatta River, June 30, 1877.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

R. Green, senior, beat Candlish (of Newcastle-on-Tyne) for £400, over the champion course, Parramatta River, June 23, 1853.

Between Dale and Gillett, won by Dale, Saltwater River, Victoria, distance 4½ miles, time 46 minutes, January, 14, 1857.

R. Green won the Scullers' Sydney Champion Cup, value 100 guineas, with 10 guineas added, Port Jackson, February, 1857.

Between Richard Green and T. M'Grath, Parramatta River, for £200 and championship, won by Green, time 26½ minutes, August 9, 1859.

Between Green and White and Punch and M'Grath, on Parramatta River; distance, 3½ miles; Punch and M'Grath won by eight boat's-lengths, in 25 minutes—May, 1861.

Between R. and H. Green and Punch and M'Grath, for £100 a-side; won by the latter crew, August, 1861.

Between W. Hickey and R. Green; won by Hickey, Parramatta River, January 20, 1866.

W. Hickey beat M. Rush for £200 and the championship, Parramatta River; time, 25 min. 30 sec., November 19, 1870.

Between Michael Rush, Edward Trickett, E. C. Laycock, W. Hickey, R. Green, and S. Newly, on the Clarence River, Grafton, for the championship of the Australian Colonies, open to all comers pulling in outriggers; prize, £200; distance, 6,262 yards, or 3½ miles and 100 yards; Rush won by 18 boat's-lengths, and two boat's-lengths separated Trickett (second) and Laycock (third); time, 19 min. 42 sec., October 7, 1874.

Between Joseph Sadler. champion of England, and Edward Trickett, of Sydney, New South Wales, for the sculling championship of the world, on the Thames; won by Trickett, June 27, 1876.

Between Edward Trickett and Michael Rush, for the sculling championship of the world, Parramatta River, New South Wales, Trickett winning easily by six boat's-lengths; distance, 4 miles; time, 23 min. 35 sec., June 30, 1877.

INTERCOLONIAL RACES.

First Intercolonial race (four-oared gigs), New South Wales beat Victoria, February 4, 1863.

Intercolonial champion gig race between Victoria and New South Wales, at Sydney; won by New South Wales, November 9, 1872.

Intercolonial champion sculling match on the Yarra, between Carter, Bell, and Orr; won by Orr, March 28, 1873.

Intercolonial gig race on the Yarra; won by Melbourne Combination crew, beating Sydney Rowing Club, Ballarat Club, Geelong and Hobart Town Clubs, March 28, 1873.

New South Wales beat Victoria, on the Parramatta River, time, 21 minutes 59 seconds, September 26, 1874.

Eight-oared race between New South Wales and Victoria, rowed on the Lower Yarra, Melbourne crew defeated; the Sydney Rowing Club won by two lengths and a half; time, 24½ minutes; distance 4 miles; March 6, 1878.

Intercolonial Four-oared University Races.

Between New South Wales and Victoria, rowed at Melbourne; won by Melbourne University, December 23, 1870. In Sydney, second contest, Melbourne won, December 21, 1871.

Ordinary Races.

Between Captain Piper's gig and a whaleboat belonging to the American brig "General Gates"; course, Dawes' Battery round a boat stationed between Shark Island and Bradley's Head; distance, 8 miles, owners steering; Captain Piper won in 35 minutes; July 10, 1819.

Between Captain Piper's gig and a cutter belonging to Captain Donaldson of the "Grenadine"; course, from Sydney Cove round Garden Island and back; Captain Piper's gig won in 16 minutes; October 9, 1821.

Between gig of the man-of-war "Rainbow," Captain Rous, and Captain Piper's gig, for £100 aside; course, round Shark Island and back; after a close contest, won by Captain Rous's gig by 1 minute 10 seconds; February 24, 1827.

Thomas M'Grath (native of Sydney), beat George Mulhall over the course in Sydney Harbour; 1855.

Deward beat M'Grath round Shark Island; time 39 minutes 12 seconds; February 27, 1855.

Tom M'Grath beat R. Green for £200; won by a boat's-length; Port Jackson, January 21, 1856.

R. Green beat Deward (of Gravesend), for £400; Green won easily; Port Jackson, April 22, 1856.

R. Green beat Thomas M'Grath for £400; Green won by a boat's-length; Port Jackson, June 24, 1856.

"Challenge," owned by Mr. T. J. Dean, won the Sydney Challenge Cup, value 300 guineas, with 50 guineas added; February 1, 1857.

R. Green won the Sculling Sydney Champion Cup, value 100 guineas, with 10 guineas added; Port Jackson, February 1, 1857.

Henry White beat James Punch, Parramatta River, for £200; time, 25 minutes 15 seconds; May 9, 1859.

James Punch beat H. White, 1 mile, Parramatta River, for £200; time, 5 minutes 35 seconds; June 6, 1859.

J. Candlish beat H. Green, 3½ miles, Parramatta River, for £200; time, 25 minutes 7 seconds; June 15, 1859.

M'Grath beat Deward (red buoy), in watermen's skiffs, for £100; February 18, 1860.

Richard Green beat Henry White for £100, Parramatta River; time, 26 minutes 40 seconds; December 20, 1860.

Punch and M'Grath beat Green and White for £100, Parramatta River; time, 25 minutes; May 25, 1861.

The Brothers Green beat Punch and M'Grath, Parramatta River, June 22, 1861.

Punch and M'Grath beat the Brothers Green for £100, Parramatta River, July 20, 1861.

R. Green beat M'Grath for £25 (heavy boats), September 7, 1861.

M'Grath, of Sydney, beat Nickel, of Williamstown, Melbourne, for £200; January 18, 1862.

T. M'Grath beat T. Ralph, Yarra River, Melbourne, for £200, in outriggers, 4 miles; time 29 minutes 45 seconds; February 21, 1863.

W. Hickey beat R. Green for £170 (watermen's boats), Parramatta River, New South Wales, June 24, 1865.

White beat Galbraith for £200 (wager boats), Parramatta River, July 29, 1865.

Hickey beat Green for £200 (watermen's boats), Parramatta River, August 20, 1865.

White beat M'Leer for £100 (wager boats), Parramatta River; time, 31 minutes; September 16, 1865.

Connor and Donnelly beat White and Day for £100, Parramatta River; October 28, 1865.

W. Hickey beat H. White for £200 (wager boats), Parramatta River; time, 24 m. 50 s., Dec. 16, 1865.

Booker and M'Leer beat Connor and Donnelly for £100, Parramatta River, April 14, 1866.

R. Green beat W. Hickey for £200 (1 mile), Parramatta River; time, 7 minutes 21 seconds; October 17, 1866.

R. Green beat W. Hickey for £200 (2 miles), Parramatta River; December 15, 1866.

W. Hickey beat M. Rush, for £350 (watermen's skiffs), Parramatta River, March 26, 1870.

M. Rush beat R. Hickey, for £500 (watermen's skiffs), Parramatta River; time, 27 m. 40 s., May 21, 1870.

M. Rush beat W. Hickey, for £100 (light skiffs), Parramatta River, December 17, 1870.

Mulhall beat Solomon for £140, round two islands; time, 35 minutes; January 10, 1874; beat Trussell Tierney for £50 (wager boats), Parramatta River; time, 29 minutes 30 seconds; March 14, 1874.

N. Lyons beat P. Mulhall, for £50 (outriggers), Parramatta River; time 28 minutes 22 seconds; July 18, 1874.

Trickett beat Pierce, for £50 (watermen's skiffs), two islands; time, 35 minutes 40 seconds; August 22, 1874.

W. Lyons beat J. Candlish, for £60 (outriggers), Parramatta River; time, 24 minutes 30 seconds; August 29, 1874.

Trickett beat Pearce, for £50 (watermen's boats) two islands; time, 37 minutes; September 14, 1874.

Lyons beat Mulhall, for £60 (wager skiffs), Parramatta River; time, 22 minutes; November 14, 1874.

E. Trickett beat E. C. Laycock, for £200 (outriggers), Parramatta River; time, 22 minutes 55 seconds; September 10, 1875.

E. C. Laycock beat E. Trickett for champion belt, regatta, Sydney Harbour, January 26, 1879.

[*See* Sculling.]

Regattas. First regatta on the Derwent, Hobart Town, January 5, 1827. First Australian regatta took place in Port Jackson, Sydney Harbour. There were five events on the programme, April 27, 1828. Regatta in Sydney Harbour April 2, 1832. Regatta on the waters of Port Jackson, January 9, 1834. Regatta at Port Phillip, January 12, 1841.

Anniversary.—Sydney gig race, won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1873; won by Mercantile Rowing Club, 1876; won by Mercantile Rowing Club, 1877.

Woolloomooloo Bay.—December 26, 1873.

Sydney Gardiner Cup, *Balmain Regatta.*—Won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1870; won by Parramatta Rowing Club, 1871; won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1872; won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1873; won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1874; won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1875; won by Mercantile Rowing Club, 1876; won by Sydney Rowing Club, 1877.

Swimming Exploits.—Cavill's great swimming performance on the Yarra Yarra; 18 miles in 5 hours 58 minutes; March 1, 1879.

ARBUTHNOT RANGE.—Gap through it discovered by Cunningham, 1827.

ARNHEIM BAY.—Explored by Flinders, 1802.

ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM.—Governor Bourke was directed to discontinue assignment of convicts, *i.e.* lending convicts out for hire to free settlers in the colony, by a despatch dated May 26, 1837; system ceased, 1838.

ASTRONOMY IN AUSTRALIA. Honorary medals of the Astronomical Society of London presented by the President, Sir John Herschell, to Sir Thomas Brisbane and Mr. James Dunlop, for valuable services in the cause of Astronomy in Australia, February 8, 1828.

ASYLUMS. New South Wales. Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, taken possession of by the Committee of the Benevolent Society, October 21, 1829. For Destitute Children (Randwick), established February 23, 1852; the following gentlemen were present at the first meeting held at Dr. Douglass's on this date: George Allen, Esq. (in the chair), Archdeacon M'Encroe, Assistant Commissary General Owen, Mr. Cowlishaw, Captain M'Lerie, Dr. Douglass, Rev. A. H. Stephen (Hon. Sec.), these gentlemen, with Mr. James Comrie, forming the first Committee. Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children first occupied, March 28, 1858. Tarban Creek Asylum, at Bedlam Point (Gladesville), Parramatta River, built by Colonial Government, at a cost of £13,000, commenced by Sir Richard Bourke, in 1835; the first patients were received from the old Asylum, Liverpool, in November, 1838; originally built to accommodate 60 patients; in 1848 it had 154, and in 1878 it had 800.

Victoria. There are five Benevolent Asylums, where aged and infirm persons are received as inmates, and out-door relief is also given. These institutions are situated at Ballarat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Melbourne. A small maternity hospital is attached to the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum. Benevolent Asylum at Melbourne founded 1850. [*See* Charitable Institutions.]

ATTORNEY. [*See* Court, Supreme.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. [*See* Court, Supreme, and Parliament.]

AUCKLAND, New Zealand. Founded by Captain Hobson, January 29, 1840; first Supreme Court at, February 28, 1842; first lighted with gas, April 15, 1865. [*See* New Zealand.]

AUSTRALIA. This great continent contains an area of 2,983,263 square miles. Its greatest breadth from north to south is 1965 statute miles, and its greatest length from east to west is about 2600 miles. It has a coast-line of 8000 miles. It is politically divided into five colonies, viz., New South Wales, capital, Sydney; South Australia, capital, Adelaide; West Australia, capital, Perth; Victoria, capital, Melbourne; Queensland, capital, Brisbane. New South Wales, the mother colony, was founded in 1788; West Australia in 1829; South Australia in 1835; Victoria in 1851; and Queensland in 1859. Victoria, however, was settled in 1835, and Queensland in 1823, but until the latter dates formed a portion of New South Wales.

New South Wales. Area, 323,437 square miles or 206,999,680 acres. It lies between latitude 28° 8′ and 37° 0′ 23″, and longitude 141° and 153° 38′. Its extreme length from east to west is 900 miles, the average being 500 miles; the extreme breadth from north to south is 850 miles, the average being 500. It is bounded on the north by Queensland; on the east by the South Pacific Ocean; on the south by Victoria, from which it is separated by the Murray, and by a line drawn from the sources of that river to Cape Howe; on the west by South Australia. It has a coast line of 800 miles. [*See* New South Wales.]

Queensland. Area, 678,600 square miles, or 434,304,000 acres. It lies between latitude S. 10° 37′ and 29°, and longitude E. 138° and 153° 30′. Its length from north to south is 1300 miles, its breadth 800 miles, and it has a coast line of 2550 miles. It is twelve times the size of England and Wales. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Torres Straits, which separate it from New Guinea; on the east by the South Pacific Ocean; on the south by New South Wales; on the west by South Australia, and by the 141st meridian of longitude, from latitude S. 29° to 26°; thence along the 138th meridian of longitude to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

South Australia. Area, 914,730 square miles or 585,427,200 acres. It lies between latitude S. 11° 7′ and 38°; and from latitude S. 26° to Cape Northumberland; it lies between longitude E. 129° and 141°; and north of latitude S. 26°, it is between longitude E. 129° and 138°, as far as the Arifura Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bounded on the west by West Australia; on the east by Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland; on the south by the Southern Ocean; and on the north by the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Indian Ocean. The coast line of the southern boundary, owing to the irregularity of the shore, is 1600 miles in length from Cape Northumberland, running north-west. Northern Territory of South Australia is all that tract of country north of the 26° of latitude S., and lying between longitude E., 129° and 138°, comprising about 531,250 square miles, or 340,000,000 acres.

Victoria. 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. It is situated at the south-eastern corner of Australia, and lies between latitude S. 34° and 39°, and between longitude E. 141° and 150°. Its extreme length from east to west is 480 miles, and extreme breadth from north to south is 240 miles. It is bounded on the north and north-west by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray; on the west by South Australia; on the south-east by the South Pacific Ocean; and on the south by Bass's Straits, which separate it from Tasmania. It has a coast line of 600 miles.

West Australia. Area, 978,298 square miles or 626,111,323 acres. It is eight times as large as the United Kingdom, and comprises all the territory between latitude S. 13° 44′ and 35° 8′, and lying W. of the 129th meridian of east longitude to the Indian Ocean. It has a seaboard of over 2000 miles, being 1280 miles

in length from north to south, and 800 miles in breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the north and west by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the Southern Ocean, and on the east by South Australia; but only about 600 miles from Albany, in the south, to the Murchison, in the north, by a depth of 150 miles, are occupied. [*See* WESTERN AUSTRALIA.]

TOTAL AREA of the Australian Continent, 2,983,263 square miles, or 1,909,288,923 acres.

ALLEGED EARLY DISCOVERY OF. Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum, alleged in 1872 that Australia was known to the French prior to 1531.

DISCOVERY OF. [*See* AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATORS.]

AUSTRALIA, EARLIEST MAPS OF. The earliest map of Australia (now in the British Museum), bearing the arms of the Dauphin of France, appears to have been executed in the time of Francis I., for his son the Dauphin, probable date, 1530. A map of Australia, dedicated to Henry VIII. of England, evidently a copy of the Dauphin map, executed by a Frenchman named Jean Rotz, who came to England. It bears date 1542.

[NOTE.—On the "Dauphin Map" this great country it called "Jave la Grande"; and is distinguished from the smaller island of Java itself by the latter being called "The Lytil Java."]

AUSTRALIA FELIX. Major Mitchell gave the designation of Australia Felix to Victoria when he explored it in 1836.

AUSTRALIA NAMED. Flinders seems to have been the first who suggested for the Continent the name "Australia." He says in his work "A voyage to Terra Australis," "Had I permitted myself any innovation upon the original term (Terra Australis), it would have been to convert it into Australia, as being more agreeable to the ear and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth." 1814.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL CO. This Company was established August 21, 1824. The primary objects of the association were: the production of pure merino wool as an export to Great Britain; the cultivation of the olive, vine, and such other productions as might be adapted to the soil and climate; to encourage and assist the emigration of useful settlers and female servants, and to promote a system of useful industry. The amount of capital to be invested in the company was one million pounds sterling, divided into 10,000 shares at £10 each; and in return for the outlay they were to receive a grant of land in the colony to the extent of a million of acres. Amongst the principal members of this company were the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of England, 28 members of Parliament, including Mr. Brougham (afterwards Lord Brougham and Vaux), and Mr. Joseph Hume, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and eight of the directors of the Bank of England; the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman and five Directors of the East India Company, besides many other eminent bankers and merchants of England. All the shares were speedily taken up except 500, which were reserved.

Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic Navigator, arrived with Lady Parry, from London, in the "William," to take charge of the Australian Agricultural Company's property in New South Wales, December 24, 1829.

An arrangement was effected in England with the Australian Agricultural Company, by which they gave up the monopoly of the coal mines at Newcastle.—1847. [*See* COMPANIES.]

AUSTRALIAN ALPS. The Australian Alps first seen by Hume and Hovell, November 6, 1824.

AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.

Governor Phillip, being settled at Sydney, attempted, in March, an exploration towards the Blue Mountains. He named the Carmarthen, the Lansdowne, and the Richmond Hills, and went overland to Botany, 1788; subsequently, the Hawkesbury, in July, 1789.

Captain John Hunter, being sent from Sydney, in October, to the Cape in the "Sirius" for supplies, conjectures the existence of Bass Strait, 1786.

In August, *Lieutenant Dawes*, *Captain Trench*, and *Captain Paterson* attempted exploration of the Blue Mountains, 1793; followed by similar attempts by *Hacking*, quartermaster of the "Sirius," *Dr. Bass*, of the "Reliance" (1794-6), *Mr. Barveillier* (in 1802), and *Mr. Cayley* (1804).

Lieutenant Bowen visited Jervis Bay, 1796.

Charles Grimes, Assistant-Surveyor-General, surveyed Port Stephens, 1796.

Captain Hamilton lost in the "Sydney Cove," in Bass Strait, on passage from India to Sydney; some of the crew landed near Cape Howe, and made their way overland to Sydney; the first white foot in Victoria. 1797.

Gregory Blaxland, *Lieutenant William Lawson*, of the 102nd Regiment, and *William Charles Wentworth* started from Back Creek, May 11, in an attempt to cross the Blue Mountains; they succeeded, after much toil and hardship, in finding a spur from the Dividing Range which led them into a valley down the slopes of Mount York into country which improved at each mile; having successfully accomplished their mission, and being short of supplies, they returned to Sydney, and arrived June 6, 1813.

Mr. George W. Evans, Deputy-Surveyor-General, was sent by Governor Macquarie to follow up the above discoveries; on November 20, he reached their furthest point; on 30th, crossed the Dividing Range between the eastern and western waters, and named and crossed the Fish River, which fell into the Macquarie [native, "Wambool"] (discovered, December 7,

1813). Evans returned to Emu Plains, having penetrated 100 miles due west of the Nepean, January 18, 1814.

[These two expeditions created great excitement. A road was commenced and completed to Bathurst in January, 1815. On opening it Governor Macquarie bestowed various names; amongst others, Cayley's Repulse, King's Table Land, Prince Regent's Glen, Pitt's Amphitheatre, Cox's Pass, The Vale of Clwydd (now the site of Hartley), Clarence Range, Mount Evans, Sidmouth Valley, Campbell's River, Mitchell's Plains, O'Connell and Macquarie Plains, &c.]

Mr. Evans, with a small party, again sent out with one month's provisions, to explore Queen Charlotte's Valley, found Limestone Creek, and two days afterwards came on the Lachlan. The course of the Macquarie and Lachlan flowing into the interior and diverging at each mile became the problem to be solved, 1814.

Hamilton Hume, and his brother, *John Kennedy Hume*. The Government expedition of Evans awakened the enterprise of two native born youths of this name, who in 1814, made their way through the mountains, and discovered the country around Berrima and Bong Bong. A few years after, H. Hume, in company with Mr. Meehan, a surveyor, opened up the Goulburn Plains and the country adjacent. [*See* GRIMES.]

Mr. John Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, took charge of a party equipped for the purpose of tracing the Lachlan. The expedition left Sydney, April 6, arriving at Bathurst on the 14th. The party consisted of Mr. Evans, Deputy Surveyor-General; Mr. Allan Cunningham, the King's Botanist; Charles Frazer, Colonial Botanist; Wm. Parr, mineralogist; and eight men; five months provisions, and two boats. August 29th, they returned to Bathurst, having explored the Macquarie to the marshes and traced the Lachlan for 500 miles. Returning, they took an oblique course, and crossed some splendid country, several fine rapid streams running north-east, which they named the Elizabeth River, Mary River, Molle Rivulet, and Bell's River. Twice he was on the point of discovering the Murrumbidgee. For 50 miles not a pebble was seen. He came to the conclusion that the interior of the country was a marsh, and uninhabitable, 1817.

Oxley's Second Journey. Party consisted of Mr. Evans, Dr. Harris, surgeon of the 102nd Regiment, Mr. Nazer, botanist, and 12 men. In June they reached a depôt which had been formed at Wellington Valley. The boats were laden and dropped slowly down the Macquarie, while the horses followed along the banks. July 3, reached Mount Harris. July 27 discovered the Castlereagh River. August 8, ascended Mount Exmouth, Arbuthnot's Range, Liverpool Plains (after Lord Liverpool). September 2, discovered and named, in honour of Sir Robert Peel, the Peel River (native Namoi), and soon afterwards discovered and named the Goulburn Valley and Cockburn River, flowing into the Peel. The Apsley River was next named, followed by the Hastings, the Forbes, the Ellenborough, and the King Rivers. November 5, Oxley reached Newcastle, having traversed the whole of the country between Mount Harris and Port Macquarie. They carried a stranded boat on their shoulders for 90 miles, from one inlet to another, in their progress to Port Stephens, 1818.

The result of this remarkable journey was the necessity of finding a track to Liverpool Plains, whilst to the puzzle of mysteriously flowing rivers was now added the theory of an inland sea.

Captain Stewart, being sent from Sydney by Governor Macquarie, with a small party in a boat to search for a supposed passage from Lake Bathurst to the sea, lost his boat at Twofold Bay, and was cut off by the natives in the endeavour to reach Sydney by land, 1820.

Lieutenant R. Johnson, R.N., in the cutter "Snapper," sent in search of Stewart, discovered the Clyde River, up which he sailed for 30 miles, 1820.

A small Government station formed at Port Macquarie, at the mouth of the Hastings, 1822.

Oxley, accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling, and Mr. John Uniacke, left Port Jackson October 23, 1823, in the "Mermaid," to ascertain the best site for a penal settlement north of Sydney. They examined Port Curtis November 6, 1823; discovered the Boyne River November 10, 1823; reached Moreton Bay November 29, 1823. At Moreton Bay met with a white man named Pamphlet, who gave him information which led to the discovery, December 2, of the Brisbane River, on which is now planted the capital of Queensland. Lieutenant Miller formed a settlement there, August, 1824.

Allan Cunningham, sent out to explore from the Cudgegong River as far as Liverpool Plains, left Bathurst with five men and five horses. Examined the Cudgegong and Goulburn. June 2, discovered Pandora's Pass, opening out a fair and practicable road to Liverpool Plains. 27th returned to Bathurst by the Cudgegong, 1823.

Major Ovens and *Captain Currie* discovered June 1, the Murrumbidgee, and explored the country about Lake George, and thence Monaro Plains, which he called Brisbane Downs, after Governor Brisbane, 1823.

Hamilton Hume and *Captain W. H. Hovell*. A private expedition towards Western Port. Party consisted of six prisoners, named Claude Bossawa, Henry Angell, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas Boyd, Samuel Bollard, and Ben Smith, three horses, two carts drawn by four bullocks. Left Appin, October 2, 1824, and on 13th arrived at Hume's Station, at Lake George. Started again October 17 towards Yass, named Mount Lookout, and forded the Gundorroo branch of the Murrumbidgee, swam that river with great difficulty; successively named M'Dougall's Plains, the Midway River, Battery Mount. On the 16th November, they reached a river named "the Hume," after the father of Mr. Hume. It is now called throughout its length the Murray. A monument, erected by the inhabitants "in honour of Hamilton Hume," gives the date as November 17. Crossed the river on the 20th. On the 27th they crossed the eighth river met

with, and named it the Ovens, after Major Ovens, private secretary to Governor Brisbane. Next named Mount Buffalo, Oxley's Creek, Mount Bellevue, and Berry's Plains. On December 3, they reached a river, to which the name of Hovell was given. It had been previously seen higher up by Dawson, and named the Goulburn. At the crossing place, two hills received the names of Mounts Throsby and Meehan. On December 7, they discovered King Parrot Creek, and the country from Muddy Creek to Mount Disappointment "Bannister's Forest," after the Attorney-General. Mount Piper and Sandy Creek follow. The Julian Range, Bland's Mount, Mount Hodometer, Relief and Broughton Creeks, and 20 miles further on the Arndell, after Dr. Arndell, the father of Mrs. Hovell. On December 16, they camped on the beach at Bird Rock Point, near the site of Geelong, and Kennedy's Creek was named. Mount Woolstonecraff is identified with Vila Minarter or Station Peak, which they ascended. Other remarkable hills were named Mount M'Intosh, after the Barrack Master, Mount Campbell (after Mr. Campbell, of Harrington Park), and Mount Berry, after Mr. Alexander Berry, and finally the Julian Range. On the 19th December, they recrossed the Arndell and Broughton, Bland's Plains, and the Julian Range, at a point called Hume's Pass. This lies between Mount Disappointment and Mount Wentworth, named after the leading colonist of that name. Mount Wentworth is the Mount Macedon of the maps, and the Mount Ginburrh of the blacks; it should be called Mount Hume. Christmas Day was spent on the Hovell, and on the last day of 1824 they recrossed the Ovens. January 18, 1825, the party arrived at Hume's Station, at Lake George. This was a remarkable exploration. Unhappily differences existed between the leaders. Labilliere's History [1878] gives the full details, which are contradictory. Each leader received a grant of 1200 acres, 1824.

Captain Wright, of the Buffs, sent down from Sydney with a detachment to occupy Western Port, owing to some reports that the French intended to form a settlement in Australia. Captain Hovell accompanied this expedition. They sailed in H.M.S. "Fly," Captain Wetherall, and the colonial brigs "Amity" and "Dragon," October, 9, 1826. Major Lockyer, with another detachment in the same ships, continued the voyage, and for the same reason established a settlement at Albany, Western Australia, which was abandoned in 1830, when the settlement was merged in the Swan River Colony. Each party consisted of two officers, eighteen soldiers, and twenty prisoners.

Mr. Wishart, the master of a small cutter, driven into a bay, which received the name of Port Fairy from the vessel, 1827.

Mr. William Sutton, master of a sailing vessel, visited Portland Bay, and built a house at Whaler's Point in 1829. In 1831 he occupied it for some time while sealing, and in 1832 he formed a whaling station there, erected building, and grew vegetables. He died at his farm, Narrawong, near Portland, July 20, 1878—1828-9.

Allan Cunningham, with a party of six men and eleven horses, started from the Upper Hunter 30th April, and crossed Oxley's track till he fell in with a branch of the Peel River, at an elevation of 1,900 feet. Discovered the Darling Downs and the streams which are tributary to the Condamine. His furthest point was 75 miles west of Brisbane. The discovery of the Downs and the Dumaresq, the Gwydir and the Barwan, or Upper Darling Rivers, were the features of this important exploration, 1827.

Cunningham traced the Brisbane to its sources, 1829.

Captain Charles Sturt 39 Regt., first expedition, accompanied by Hamilton Hume, Staff-Surgeon M'Leod, two soldiers and eight prisoners, left Sydney November 10, 1828: February 4, 1829, discovered the Darling, which they traced down to lat. 29°37′ and long. 145° 33′; reached New Year's Creek, or the Bogan, and traced it up for 50 or 60 miles; followed the Castlereagh for 100 miles. 7th April reached Mount Harris, and thence hastened home.

Sturt's second expedition started Nov. 3, 1829, accompanied by Mr. George M'Leay, son of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Frazer, botanist, Harris, Hopkinson, Robert Harris, Clayton, Mullholland and Macnamara. In January, 1830, embarked on the Murrumbidgee, and followed it down to the junction with the Murray; 14th January discovered the junction with the Darling; discovered the Rufus and Lindesay Rivers, and on 3rd February entered Lake Alexandrina. On the 23rd they reached the sea at Encounter Bay. Sturt re-entered the river, and after a month of almost incredible hardship, regained the Murrumbidgee, and Sydney on 25th May. This 2,000 miles pull in a boat was a very remarkable exploration. Sturt died at Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869.

Captain (Sir James) Stirling, in H.M.S. "Success," surveyed the coast of Western Australia, 1829, a settlement formed at Perth this year, when Captain Freemantle in the "Challenger" took possession. Before the end of that year twenty-five ships from England had landed 850 emigrants and a vast quantity of stock. In 1830 over 1100 more settlers arrived.

Captain Bannister, first explorer of overland route from Swan River to King George's Sound, 1829.

Mr. Hay explored the back country; discovered the Denmark River, and returned to Parry's Inlet, 1829.

Mr. Dale made a journey from the Canning or Upper Swan followed up the Avon to York and Beverley, 1830.

Captain Stirling and *Lieutenant Roe*, then Surveyor-General of Western Australia, made several explorations of a limited character to the eastward from Perth, 1831.

Moore
Bunbury
Wilson
Collier
Hillman

} Exploration in the neighbourhood of the Swan; the Moore River named by the first, 1831.

Captain Collett Barker, of the 39th Regiment, who had been at Port Raffles on the N. Coast, and Mr. Kent were sent from Sydney, in April 1831, to search for some communication between Lake Alexandrina and St. Vincent's Gulf, following up the conjectures which arose from Sturt's wonderful boat voyage. Ascended Mount Lofty and saw the plains on which now stand Adelaide, Norwood, and Kensington. Barker was killed by the natives on the beach at the Murray entrance, and Kent returned in the ship to Sydney, 1831.

Major (Sir Thomas) Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, with a strong party of fifteen men, and Messrs. White and Finch, two volunteers, with seventeen horses, carts, and canvas-boats. Some information of a river named Kindur (Gwydir) by the blacks was brought in by an escaped prisoner named Clarke, who had lived with the tribes about Liverpool Plains. Acting Governor Sir Patrick Lindesay gave Mitchell leave to search in this quarter. They started November 24, 1831; on December 29 they reached the Peel, then the limit of exploration in this direction, and on December 22 the Namoi. Here the canvas boats were launched, and a man sent back with the news, but was never afterwards heard of. On January 9, 1832, they made the Gwydir, and Cunningham followed it for twelve days, and reached the head-quarters of the Darling, called by the natives Kavuala (Macintyre). On February 4, they reached the Darling. Finch had been sent back from the Peel to the Hunter; his party were killed by the blacks. On July 11, when 100 miles from junction of Murray and Darling, they started on their return and reached Sydney in safety. Places named in their expedition and their signification:—Pic of Tangulda, December 15, 1831, (native); River Namoi, December 22; Emerguendi Hill, December 23; Bullabalakit Hill, Mount Frazer (after the botanist), January 4, 1832; the Karaula, February 6; Maule's Creek (Colonel Landerdale Maule), February 24; Mount Forbes (Captain Forbes, 39th Regiment), February 24; Mount Lindesay (Sir Patrick Lindesay), February 24; Mount Warrogo (native), February 27; Mount Idive (native), Mullaba Plains, Mount Albueva, Mount Conrada (native), 1831-2.

Captain Forbes, who had been sent after bushrangers on the Namoi, also tried to find the Kindur but without effect.

Mr. Dixon, in October, 1833, traced the ranges between the Lachlan and the Macquarie, by crossing the Bogan, which he followed for 67 miles.

Mr. Edward Henty visited Portland, in July 1834, in the "Thistle," Captain Liddell. He returned November 19, with stock, whaling gear and boats, and formed, with his brother Francis, who arrived a month later, the First Permanent Settlement in Port Phillip. Mr. Henty's career in Victoria is historical; he died at Melbourne, August 14, 1878. Captain Liddell died at Queenscliff, February, 1878, and by the desire of the English Government a notice of "the upright and honourable founder of the Colony of Victoria" was published in the Victorian "Government Gazette," January 17, 1879.

John Batman, as agent for an association formed in Tasmania, crossed Bass Strait from George Town in the "Rebecca," 30 tons, on May 12, 1835, and entered Port Phillip Heads 29th. Ascended Station Peak, and traversed the country around Geelong. On 2nd June anchored at mouth of the Yarra, next day ascended that river, which he named after himself. He returned to Tasmania, leaving a party behind him. He returned to Port Phillip with his family in April, 1836, and became a permanent settler, and died in May, 1839. The disputes between him and Fawkner as to priority of discovery are well known. The truth is that both sailed by the charts of Port Phillip published by Flinders in 1814.

John Pascoe Fawkner, who had been a boy on board the "Ocean" in the attempted settlement at Port Phillip in 1803 [*See* COLLINS], having prospered as a Tasmanian colonist, this year fitted out the "Enterprise," in which his associates, William and Samuel Jackson, J. Lancy, R. H. Marr, and George Evans, on the 27th July, 1835, left Hobart Town to cross the Straits in search of country at Port Phillip. They entered Western Port August 8th, and on the 16th passed through Port Phillip Heads. On the 29th they carried the vessel up the Yarra, and tied her to the tea-tree growing on the banks of the river where the Queen's Wharf now stands. The career of Mr. Fawkner is historical. He died September 4th, 1869.

Mitchell's journey to the Darling, and through Australia Felix. A party of 25 men, with drays, horses and two boats, March 9, 1835, started and explored down the Lachlan. Tried to strike across for the Darling. Reached the Murrumbidgee, the Murray Scrubs, and the Darling junction. Explored up the Murray in June, and passed without knowing the junction of the Edward.* On June 20 they reached the junction of the Loddon, and traced it for three days. Arrived at Swan Hill, 21st June. Discovered and named River Yarrayne, Boga Lakes, Moonlight

* Names given in this portion of the Expedition:
County of Cook, 1st April.
Pass of Mount Victoria (opened 1832).
Farmer's Creek.
Mount Juson, 11th April, after Mr. Cunningham's mother.
Mount Laidley, after the Commissary.
Cookopie Lagoon, Coogoonderoy Creek, Turangeno Plain, Boors Hill, Tandogo Creek } Native.
Berry Ridge, 17th April.
Burrqudine, Curdenda, Cudduldurg } 2nd May, native names of places on the Bogan, where Cunningham the botanist was killed by them.
Mount Hopeless, 15th May (5-day search on his tracks).
Fort Bourke, 27th.
M'Culloch's Range, 24th June (Dr. M'Culloch).
Mount Lyre, 26th (Sir Charles Lyre).
Mount Danberry (Dr. Danberry).
Mount Murchison (Sir Roderick Murchison).
Affray with natives, 11th July.
Greenough Range, 26th (G. B. Greenough, geologist).
Mount Macpherson, 29th (after the Revenue Collector, Sydney).

Creek, Mount Hope, Pyramid Hill, Mount Burrabungale July 4, Tarray Creek 18th, Dyanbooro Creek, Weelbang Creek (native names), Mount Freeth after Major Freeth of the Royal Engineers, Avoca River 10th, and Avon, July 11, Small Owen Creek, Doseasa's Creek, Richardson River, after the botanist of the exhibition; Lake Lonsdale, after Captain Lonsdale of the 4th Regiment, first police magistrate of Melbourne; the Grampians, 16th July, the highest point of which was named Mount William, after the King; Mount Zero, on 17th, the northern peak of the range; the river Wimmera, 18th; Mitre Rock and Lake; Boga Lakes; Mackenzie River, 21st, after Captain Mackenzie; River Norton, after James Norton, of Sydney; the Victoria Ranges, 22nd, after Princess Victoria, now Her Majesty the Queen; Mount Arapiles, originally Mount Howick, because it was ascended on the anniversary of the Battle of Salamanca, called by the French Arapiles; Greenhill Lake; Bed Lake, 25th; Salt Lake; White Lake; Sorauvin Creek, a village in the Pyrenees; the Glenelg River, 31st, after the Secretary for the Colonies; Nangeela Valley (native); the Pigeon Ponds, 3rd August, (from a bronzewing pigeon); Chetwynd River 6th August, (after W. Stapylton, the 2nd in command); Mud Hill; Wando Vale 10th, (native, Temiantgand geen); River Wannon 11th; the Rifle Range (after the 95th, now the Rifle Brigade); River Stoke 14th, (after a brother officer who fell at Badajos); Fort O'Hare 18th, (after Major O'Hare of the 95th, who led forlorn hope at Badajoz); Isle of Bags 20th; Discovery Bay 20th; River Crawford 22nd, (after General Crawford of the Light Division); Mount Eckersley 28th; Mount Napier (after Sir George Napier, who commanded advance at Ciudad Rodrigo); River Fitzroy (after Lord Fitzroy Somerset—Lord Raglan); Mount Kincaid 30th, (an old friend in Peninsula); River Surry (at request of Mr. Harty); Mount Abrupt 31st; Mount Clay (Sir William Clay, G.P.); River Shaw 4th September, (after an old comrade); Lake Linlithgow; Mount Rouse; Mount Eccles; Mount Gavooch; Mount Shadwell; Mount Clarke (from Major Shadwell Clarke); the Pyrenees 10th September; Mount Hotspur (proximity to Lady Julia Percy, 3rd); Pange Creek 11th; Mount Pierrepoint 12th; Mount Bainbrigge (General Sir Phillip Bainbrigge); Lake Nivelle 13th; Mount Sturgeon (Colonel Sturgeon, of the Staff Corps); Dundee Range (Sir Robert Dundee, K.C.B.); The Serra Range; Lake Repose 13th, (here Stapylton remained behind to rest the cattle whilst Mitchell with a large party pushed on homewards; Mount Stavely 10th, (General Sir William Stavely); The Hopkins (after Sir John Paul Hopkins); The Cockajemmy Lakes 20th, (native); Mount Nicholson (from Dr., now Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.); Mount Cole 23rd, (after General Sir G. Lowry Cole); The Mammaloid Hills 26th; Mount Greenock; Mount Beckwith (Colonel Sir Sydney Beckwith, Rifle Brigade); Mount Byng 28th, (after Earl of Stafford); Mount Alexander (a new name for Mount Byng); River Barnaud 30th September, (after General Sir A. F. Barnaud); Mount Macedon (Mitchell saw Port Phillip from summit and the tents of Batman and Fawkner); Mount Blackwood; River Campaspe 5th October, (native); Mount Campbell 6th, (General Sir Arch. Campbell, Bart.); Deegay Ponds (native); Violet Ponds 10th October, (from flowers); Swampy River 13th: Mount Barnaud (see River); Mount Darwin; Fuller's Range (after "a successful and public-spirited colonist of New South Wales"); Mount Dingee 16th, (native); Mount Aberdeen; Mount Buller; Mount Ochtertyre 17th. Reached Sydney November 3, 1835.

[This highly successful exploration, commonly called "the Major's line," resulted in the cumbersome name of *Australia Felix* being given to the country passed through. It has since been replaced by that of VICTORIA, to the opening up of which district Mitchell's expedition gave an immense impetus.]

Captain Hobson of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," afterwards the first Governor of New Zealand, on a visit to Port Phillip, surveyed and named Hobson's Bay, 1836.

Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, in H.M.S. "Buffalo," 28th December, founded Adelaide, 1836.

Mr. George Hamilton, with a party of seven prisoners of the Crown, made his way overland in May from Sydney to Melbourne. The names of these first overlanders, among whom may be named Gardiner, Bonney, Hawdon and Faithful, are preserved in Mr. H. F. Gurner's Chronicle of Port Phillip, 1837.

Messrs. Gellibrand and *Hesse*, while exploring the Cape Otway country, were murdered by the natives, 1837.

Settlement formed in May, 1839, by the New Zealand Company at Port Nicholson (Wellington). Auckland founded by Hobson the same year, which was the capital till 1865. In January, 1848, the islands, which had hitherto been a dependency of New South Wales, were formed into an independent colony,—Sir George Grey the Governor at Auckland, and E. J. Eyre, Lieutenant-Governor at Wellington, 1839-40.

Angus M'Millan started from Corrowong May 28 1839, with Matthew Cameron, one stockman, and a blackfellow, to seek country to the south. From the top of Mount M'Leod (Haystack) he had a view of Corner inlet. On a second expedition on 20th December he reached the Glengarry January 23, 1840, and again starting February 9, 1841; on the 14th of that month tasted the sea water at Port Albert. He called the country "Caledonia Australia," a name which has given place to Gippsland. M'Millan named January 16, the Nicholson River; 17th, the Mitchell; 21st, the Avon; 22nd, Lake Victoria, Macarthur's Plains and the Macalister River. Lake Victoria is the Lake King of Strzlecki. He died May, 1865.

Count Paul E. von Strzlecki, a distinguished Polish exile, who had travelled some 700 miles on foot over Australian ground in his scientific travels, in January 1840 joined at Sydney

Mr. James Macarthur and Mr. James Riley in search of country towards Western Port, 15th February ascended and named Mount Kosciusko,—6510 feet high. On 7th March they called at M'William's Camp on Dowman's River. They suffered great hardships before reaching Western Port. Names given :—the Thomson River (after Sir Deas T.); the King (after Admiral P. P. K.); the Riley, Macarthur, Perry, Dunlop, and Barney, and the Latrobe after the Superintendent of Port Phillip ; the Maconachie after Captain M., formerly Superintendent at Norfolk Island, 1840.

Captain George Grey of the 83rd, with Lieutenant Lushington and a party of 12 men, landed in December at Hanover Bay, North-west Coast. Sent vessel to Timor for ponies. These sickened and died, and Grey made his way back to Hanover Bay, and was picked up by Captain Wickham, who was surveying the coast in the "Beagle," 1837.

Grey's Second Journey. His party of 13 landed in February from a whaler in Shark's Bay,—3 whale boats and provisions for six months. They suffered great privations before they reached Perth. Discovered the Arrowsmith, the Karie, the Chapman, the Greenough, the Gascoyne, and the Hutt Rivers, 1839.

John Orr, Dr. Stewart, and Messrs. Rankin, Kersop, W. A. Brodribb, Kinghorne, M'Leod, and James Macfarlane, in the barque "Singapore" to explore Gippsland. 13th February they arrived at Corner Inlet. The Albert and Tarra and Kersop Rivers, Mount Wellington and Mount Singapore named by them. 1841.

Dr. Edward Barker, *Albert Brodribb*, (brother of W. A. B.) and *Edward Hobson*, with two blackfellows, were the first to travel on foot, June, 1841, from Melbourne into Gippsland, and thence to Port Albert and back to Melbourne. They suffered great hardships, being for days without any food. Their supplies, carried on their backs, were soon exhausted, and they lived on what animal food the blacks could procure for them. 1841. [The present road into Gippsland follows their tracks.]

Edward John Eyre, with a single black boy, made his astonishing journey round the Great Australian Bight to Albany, W. A., 1840. In June, 1840, with a party consisting of Mr. Scott, John Baxter, three men, and three natives, he started from Adelaide with the intention of planting the Union Jack in the centre of the Continent. He was beaten back, and abandoning the hope of going north, found a passage between the head of Spencer's Gulf and Lake Torrens, now known by his name. Scott went back in the open boat from Port Lincoln to Adelaide for supplies, to be sent to Fowler's Bay Governor Gawler sent to dissuade Eyre from his rash intent, but without avail. On March 7, 1841, Eyre and Baxter, with three black boys, pushed into the desert, 135 miles, five days without water, till they reached the coast. When 600 miles from King George's Sound, they had but three weeks' provisions left. Baxter was murdered by two of the black boys ; and alone with the other, Wylie, Eyre pursued his journey. They were succoured at Rossiter Bay by a French whaler, and eventually reached Albany.

The *Messrs. Russell* made some explorations of the Darling Downs, the Condamine, and the country around Wide Bay, 1841-42.

Captain Frome, Surveyor-General of South Australia, made some explorations of the Lake Torrens country, 1842-43.

J. A. Horrocks, a South Australian explorer of much promise, in an attempt to examine the head of Spencer's Gulf, was killed by the explosion of his gun, 1846.

Ludwig Leichhardt. An expedition to connect the surveys of Wickham and Stokes and the settlement of Port Essington, which had been abandoned in 1823, and a second time established in 1831, with a view to a market in India for Australian horses. Party of nine persons (two natives), all volunteers. Their names were Calvert, Roper, Murphy, Hodgson, Gilbert (naturalist), and Phillips. Sixteen oxen and seventeen horses. On October 1, 1844, they were on the Condamine. Discovered and named the Dawson, Gilbert's Ranges, Lynd's Range, Expedition Range, Mounts Nicholson and Aldis, the Boyd River, the Christmas Ranges, Comet Creek, Albinia Downs, the Mackenzie, Mount Stewart, Peak Range, Coxen's Range, and the Isaacs River, the Suttor. Thus far they had proceeded under the influence of the sea-breezes. On March 9, 1845, they reached a fine lake in the channel of that river. Discovered Mount M'Connell, the Burdekin, the Clarke, and the Perry. At the end of April they were in latitude 18° 59′, hoping that the Burdekin would lead them to the Gulf. Separation Creek and the Mitchell, May 20. On June 25 they had passed the head of the Gulf. On the 28th, an onslaught was made on the party by the natives. Gilbert was killed, and Roper and Calvert dangerously wounded. The Gilbert was next seen and named, and on the 6th August a river Leichhardt, thought to be the Albert of Stokes. Gregory subsequently called it the Leichhardt. They were now in country like "the Plains of Promise;" Breame's Brook, and the Nicholson, Turner and Wentworth Creeks, the Tasman, Seven Emu, Cycas, Robinson, and Macarthur Rivers were crossed and named in succession. October 13, Limnen Bight River, the Wickham, the Roper, the head of which—a bubbling spring—they reached on the 28th. Onthe 22nd November, they were on the South Alligator River, and on the 3rd December, on the eastern river of that name. Mounts Beddome and Roe on the 15th December ; and on the 17th, after a journey of 3000 miles, extending over fifteen months "ragged and famished, with no stores but a few steaks and dried strips of their last bullocks, and no animals but the horses they rode, they reached Port Essington." The return to Sydney was made by sea. The country they passed through is now all occupied by stock. Port Essington was, however, abandoned. The explorers were received with enthusiasm, and rewarded by the State, and £1,400 subscribed as a present : 1844-45.

Sturt's Expedition to the Central Desert—1844-5.

[The party consisted of Mr. Poole, assistant surveyor; Mr. J. H. Burton, surgeon; and Mr. J. M'Douall Stuart, draughtsman (who afterwards crossed Australia), and twelve men. They had a boat, 4 drays, 200 sheep, 30 bullocks, and eighteen months' stores. In September, 1844, they left the junction of the Murray and Darling. Discovered and named Laidley's Ponds [native, Williorara], Cawndilla, Stanley, or Barrier Ranges. Saw there Mr. Serle, of Frome, and Eyre, and the Byell and Babbage, of Mitchell; Hood's Creek, Mount Arrowsmith, Browne's Creek, Grey and Stokes Ranges, &c. For six months they were confined, by the want of water, to one spot. The heat was intense. "The tubes of the thermometer burst, the bullocks pawed the ground to get a cooler footing, the men's shoes were scorched as if by fire; their finger-nails were brittle as glass; the lead dropped from the pencil and the ink dried on the pen as Sturt wrote up his daily journal; the drays almost fell to pieces, the screws loosened in their boxes; the horn handles of the instruments and their combs split, and the wool on the sheep and their own hair ceased to grow." They clung to the shelter of their tents. Poole died, and was buried near where Burke and Wills now lie. They were glad to eat some bacon fat and suet which the dogs had buried. To sit their horses was an agony. The water was as blue as indigo, and as salt as brine. Sturt's furthest north, after repeated efforts, was 25° 58′, long. 139° 26′. The Barcoo (Cooper's Creek) was just struck in lat. 27° 44′, long. 40° 22′, and his turning point was in lat. 27° 56′, long. 142° E. A dark purple sea of stony desert. The expedition reached Adelaide at the end of 1845.]

Mr. Commissioner Mitchell, a son of Sir Thomas Mitchell, explored in the direction of the junction of the Macquarie and Castlereagh. Discovered the Narran and Bokhara, both tributaries of the Darling. In 28° 25′ he came on the junction of two very large rivers, named the Balonne and Culgoa, 1845.

Augustus C. Gregory, C. F. Gregory, and Frank T. Gregory, three young surveyors, with a modest equipment of four horses and seven weeks' provisions, started in August from the outlying districts of Australia, and penetrated through a large tract of salt swamp country, to the mouth of the Arrowsmith, discovered by Grey. Found coal. 1000 miles of exploration in 47 days, 1846.

Lieutenant Helpman was sent in a small schooner to Champion Bay to look for this coal. He travelled with a cart up the Greenough, and following the track of the Gregorys', reached the coal deposit. His companion, Frank Gregory, with a small party, made a flying survey of the country adjacent, December, 1846.

J. S. Roe, Surveyor-General of Western Australia (*See* KING), who had been concerned with nearly every effort at exploration in Western Australia, started in September, 1848, from York, with a party of six persons, 11 horses, and four months' provisions. Reached the Palinup—the last water crossed by Eyre—in October, Bremer Range and Fitzgerald Peaks. Retreated to Mount Ridley, and after great exertion reached the Russell Range. Returned to Esperance Bay. Coal found on the Phillips. An exploration of 1800 miles, 1848.

Augustus C. Gregory, with a party of six men, started in September from 80 miles west of Perth, northward, to explore the Gascoyne. Grassy plains between the Moore and the Arrowsmith. Penetrated 350 miles north of Perth, and found a galena lode on the Murchison, 1848.

Governor Fitzgerald, in December, went to examine this mineral deposit, and named the Geraldine. He was speared by the blacks, and narrowly escaped with life.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, to Tropical Australia, 1845. [An expedition fitted out at the expense of the Home Government, E. B. Kennedy second in command, W. Stevenson, naturalist, and 76 men, 8 drays, 80 bullocks, 2 boats, 17 horses, 3 light carts, 250 sheep, and provisions for a year, in search of a port for the shipment of horses to India. Left Parramatta 17th November, and Buree 15th December, 1845; reached the junction of Barwon and Macquarie 28th February, 1848, Carawy Ponds, Narran River 7th March, the Balonne 1st April, Cawan, Culgoo, St. George's Bridge (depôt), 23rd April, Turanimga Lagoon 30th, Cogoon River, Mount Toolumba 3rd May, Mount First View, Mounts Minute, Insiting, and Red Cap, Mount Abundance 7th May, the Fitzroy Downs and Grafton Range (the Governor and the Duke of G.), 8th May, Frosty Creek (thermometer at 19 degrees in tent), Mounts Bindango, Bindyego, and Lake Tagande 11th, the Amby, the Maranoa 17th, Mount Mevivale 21st, River Head Range, head of the Maranoa 24th, Mount Lonsdale 27th, Mount Kennedy (depôt camp), 4th June:—here Mitchell started in advance); Possession Creek 10th, Mount Owen (after Professor O.), Mount Cliff, Mount Ogilby, Mount Faraday, Hope's Table Land, Buckland's Table Land, Mount Aquarius 21st, Mount F. P. Kennedy (28th), Mount Salvator 5th July, Salvator Rosa valley, River Salvator, the Claude 14th, Stephenson's Pass 17th, (after Dr. S.), Tower Almond, Glen Turret, and Mount Kitsyth (from early association), Mount Mudge (Col. M.) 19th, Mount Beaufort (in honour of Sir Francis B., Hydrographer to the Admiralty), the River Belyando (native), 21st, Mount Narrien (Professor N.) 27th. The ex. party returned 12th August, with the intention of exploring to N.W. The River Nogoa discovered 29th, Balmy Creek 30th, Mantuan Downs and Plains 2nd September, Mount Pluto 10th, Mount Hutton (Professor H.), Mount Playfair (Professor P.), the Nive and Nivette Rivers (commemoration of Wellington's battles) 13th, the River Victoria (the Barcoo, "the future highway to the Indian Ocean"), 15th, Yuranigh Ponds 25th, Mount Gray 28th,

Cowen Range, Mount Koenig (Professor K.), Mount Northampton (after the Marquis, President of the Royal Society), 1st October, Mount Inniskillen (after the Earl of I.), River Warrego (native), 11th, Mount Sowerby, (Professor S.) 29th. On the 6th October Mitchell returned to his depôt camp at the Pyramids, and on the 19th Kennedy's depôt. Kennedy being sent S., found the Mooni River. This expedition returned to Sydney in January, 1847. "Modern times present no achievements of a similar character which can bear comparison with these journeys in Australia." Sir Thomas Mitchell died 5th October, 1855.

Mr. Kennedy, with a party of 8 men (mounted) and leading spare horses, 2 light carts, and 8 months' provisions, started in March to determine whether the Barcoo (Victoria) of Mitchell's last expedition and Sturt's Cooper's Creek were the same. On August 13, having travelled up the Warrego, he reached Mitchell's furthest point on the Barcoo, discovered the Thomson (named after Sir E. Deas-T.), and having run the Victoria to a dry channel in a desert instead of a highway to a shipping port on the north coast, as was expected, turned back in latitude 25° 13′ and longitude 142° 20′, and reached Sydney early in 1848.

Leichhardt's last expedition with the intention of crossing the continent from Mitchell's, Victoria River, to Swan River. The party consisted of H. Classen, his brother-in-law, Mr. Bunes, naturalist, and six men. They had 100 sheep, 270 goats, 40 bullocks, 15 horses, and 13 mules. They started in December, 1847, from their former station on Harley's Creek. In January, 1848, they lost most of their horses and cattle near the Condamine. They followed their old track to the head of the Dawson, and came on the Mackenzie, where they were all laid up with fever and ague. The news of Mitchell's discoveries of the Fitzroy Downs and Grafton Range having reached Leichhardt, who, impeded by his flocks of goats and sheep, had been wandering for many months over the Fitzroy Downs, he organised another expedition, and on the 9th August, 1847, accompanied by Mr. F. N. Isaacs, Mr. Bunce, Mr. Perry, and a blackfellow, started from the Darling Downs, and reached the Cogoon, 54 miles west of the Horsetrack River, 1847–8.

Mr. Kennedy's expedition towards Cape York. The party consisted of Mr. W. Carron, botanist, Mr. T. Wall, naturalist, nine men, and a native called Jacky Jacky, 28 horses, and 100 sheep. They were landed from the "Tam-o-Shanter," at Rockingham Bay, May 30. H. M. S. "Rambler" was to meet them at Cape York. At Weymouth Bay Kennedy left eight of his party behind, and pushed on with the others and the natives. When a few miles distant from Cape York they were attacked by the blacks, and all but Jacky Jacky murdered. He succeeded in carrying the distressing news to the "Ariel," which vessel was waiting at Port Albany, 23rd December, 1848. The party left at Weymouth Bay were reduced by the constant attacks of the natives and starvation to only two survivors, Mr. Carron and Mr. Goddard, when they were rescued, 1848.

Messrs. Oakden and Hulkes. Exploration of Lake Torrens country, whilst searching for sheep runs at the head of Spencer's Gulf, South Australia. 1851.

Mr. Hovenden Hely and a party of six with 12 months' provisions, started in January from the Darling Downs towards Peak Downs, in search of Leichhardt. Misled by various reports received from the blacks, he found some old sheep bones, &c., left by Mitchell at one of his camps on the Maranoa. He gave up the attempt at the Nivelle of Mitchell, and returned to the Balonne in July, 1852. [The details of the various expeditions sent forth on the search for Leichhardt are far beyond the limits of this work.]

William A. Randall, in his steamer the "Maryanne," first navigated the Murray by steam as far as Maiden's Punt, Echuca, 1853.

Captain Francis Cadell opened up the Murray to steam navigation as far as Swan Hill, 1853.

R. Austin, Assistant Surveyor-General, despatched by the Government of Western Australia, with eight men and a native, 27 horses, and stores for 120 days. They went to search for gold, and the direction to be towards the Gascoyne. Left Northam July 10. Cowcowing, Mount Kenneth, Recruit Flats, Mount Magnet, the Sandford, Mount Luke, Mount Murchison and River, Mount Welcome. Furthest point 26° 15′, longitude 115° 16′. Reached Shark's Bay and the vessel waiting for them, 1854. [Mr. Austin received much credit for his perseverance and courage, but the fruits of this expedition were very meagre.]

Augustus C. Gregory. Expedition up the Victoria (of Stokes), and in search of Leichhardt, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Party of 11, among whom were his brother, H. Gregory, Dr. (now Baron von) Mueller, then botanist, and W. Wilson, geologist. The "Tom Tough" and "Monarch" landed them on the "Plains of Promise" of Stokes, 24th September, 1855. The leader, Dr. Mueller, and seven men proceeded to explore the upper part of the Victoria. Wilson formed the camp. In six days Gregory made Macadam Range, and eight days after the Fitzmaurice. The early part of November was spent in emptying the "Tom Tough," which had been damaged in the ascent of the river. On 3rd January, 1856, Gregory started from his depôt with eight men (including Dr. Mueller, Mr. Elsey, surgeon, and Mr. H. Gregory, 30 pack and six saddle horses), and reached the head of the Victoria in 18° 12′, longitude 130° 39′. A further journey of 300 miles brought them to Sturt's Creek, the waters of which became salt, ending in Termination Lake. Gregory pushed back to his depôt on the Victoria, and from thence made his way across Arnheim's Land to the Roper of Leichhardt, and followed that traveller's line all the way to the eastern settlements. This expedition cost a large sum of money, 1855.

Thos. Baines accompanied this expedn.
& was specially noted by the Colonial
Government

Benjamin Herschell Babbage, geologist of S. A., sent to examine this country north and east of Adelaide and in search of gold, collected specimens of stones, but found no indication of the precious metal, 1856.

In a second expedition the same year, accompanied by Mr. Bonney and three miners, they made a further search to the north of Adelaide by way of Mount Remarkable and beyond the head of Spencer's Gulf to Mount Arden and Mount Seale. In October Babbage discovered a fine stream of water (and small lakes) which he called after the Governor, "Macdonald Creek" and the long reach of water, Blanch Water.

G. W. Goyder, Deputy Surveyor-General, South Australia, an expedition to examine the country about Blanch Water, and to make a trigonometric survey of it. Gave a glowing report of magnificent pastoral country, named the Freeling and Werter water. Came upon the Lake Torrens and found the water fresh. The Government were besieged by applications for pastoral licenses in consequence of Mr. Goyder's report, 1857.

Colonel Freeling, R.E., Surveyor General of South Australia, was sent to test Goyder's reports. His report decidedly unfavourable; all the marked features of the country seen by Goyder were the result of mirage, the whole country round the lake even of the most desolate description, 1857.

A. C. Gregory, in search of Leichhardt. This expedition was sent out by the New South Wales Government, the party consisting of his brother C. F. Gregory and seven experienced bushmen and 40 horses each carrying 150 lb. of provisions. They started from Sydney 12th June, 1858. They reached the Barcoo (Victoria of Mitchell) in April, and found the fine stream seen by the explorer a dry watercourse and the country a desert. In lat. 24° 25′ long. 145° S., they found a tree marked L and some stumps of others which had been felled with an axe. In May they reached the Thomson and followed it till it ran out in plains of baked clay. This river in 1862 was seen by Landsborough and described as one of the most charming in Australia. Gregory pushed down Cooper and Strzlecki Creek and arrived at Adelaide 31st July, after a seven months exploration which left the fate of Leichhardt as much in doubt as ever, 1858.

Frank T. Gregory. An expedition to examine the country between the Gascoyne and Mount Murchison, Western Australia. The party consisted of J. S. Roe, W. Moore, C. Navin, A. Chainer and a native. They started 16th April, 1858, from the Geraldine mine. Discovered and named Mount Nairn, Lockyer Range, Lyons River, the Alma, Mount Augustus, Mount Gould, and Mount Hall. A million acres of good land were found, and they returned to Adelaide 10th July, 1861.

B. Herschell Babbage, third expedition. The party consisted of W. G. Harris, surveyor and second in command; T. Warriner, assistant; Mr. Herrigolt, botanist; J. Jones, H. Cornell, S. Thompson, G. Mason, teamsters; H. Lewin, cook and wheelwright; and J. Stranger, shepherd. They left Adelaide in February, intending to proceed to the N. W. Babbage discovered the remains of Coulthard, who was lost in March, 1853, near Steep's station, Mount Remarkable; examined the whole eastern shore of Lake Gairdner, Lake Finnis, Lake Blyth, Lake Macfarlane; the eastern and western shores of the Island Lagoon or "Great Salt Lake," and Red Lake, Lake Heart, Lake Hanson, Lake Young Husband, Lake Reynolds, &c. Some of these had been previously discovered by Messrs. Macfarlane, Seymour, and Smith when searching for country. Major E. Warburton (with Charles Gregory as second in command) sent out to recall and supersede Babbage, reached him on the western shore of Lake Gregory in November, 1858. In searching for Babbage, Warburton found Mount Hamilton and some fine springs, Pasley's Ponds, Beresford Hills, Strangway's Springs, Douglas Creek and Davenport Range, Coward Springs, Gregory Creek, the Hermit Range and Finnis Springs. Major Warburton and the Hon. S. Davenport, in May, 1858, made an exploration N. and N. W. of Adelaide to Lake Gairdner. Mr. Davenport advanced and reported on the western shore of the Lake for 60 miles beyond Hacks furthest point, 1858.

Stephen Hack with *Mr. Miller* in command of a party of five men with 12 horses, a dray and six months provisions, an expedition from Streaky Bay to examine to the north and east. He did not penetrate far, but discovered a considerable extent of available country, 1857.

Messrs. Murdoch Campbell, of Mount Remarkable, Chas. Swinden, of the Gilbert, D. Thompson, Tariara, and Edwin Stock (for part of the way) crossed the head of Spencer's Gulf. Bedack Yanaherry, Bonney's Bluff, the Elizabeth Run, Pernatty, Swinden's Country and excellent pastoral country 50 miles further, 1857.

Messrs. Miller and *C. W. Dutton* (of Hack's Expedition) in the same year exploration at the back of Fowler's and Denial Bays. Discovered a good deal of available country, 1857.

Samuel Parry, Government Surveyor, S.A., made a journey into the country lying within the sweep of Lake Torrens, Lake Gregory, and Blanch Water; from Mount Searle to Illusion Plains, and Agapena. He reported much good country, 1857.

Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell, Governor of South Australia, made an exploration to Mount Searle and the Strangways and Loddon Springs. The following year, in February, His Excellency, who had taken very great interest in the prospect, accompanied Captain Cadell in the steamer "Albury" 600 miles up the Darling above the Murray junction to Mount Murchison, 1858.

George Elphinstone Dalrymple with a party of five started on an exploration in the districts of Burdekin, Suttor and Belayando, between the parallels of 19° and 20° S. They greatly extended the knowledge of the country which Leichhardt, Mitchell, Kennedy, and Gregory had given us, 1859.

William R. Randall navigated in the steamer "Gemini" (constructed for the purpose) the Darling, starting February 2, from the Murray junction. Reached Fort Bourke on the 20th and Gunneewarra, on the Barwan, on the 23rd. He reached his highest point at Nonah or the Blacks Fishing Ground, now Brewarrina, 2400 miles by its windings from the sea and 1800 miles reckoning from the Murray Junction, 1859, [*See* Sir Richard M'Donnell.]

John M'Douall Stuart, who had been of Sturt's party to the Central Desert in 1844-5, was in 1860 engaged in looking for suitable pastoral runs for his employers, Messrs. Chambers, and Finke, and had seen much of the interior. A reward of £2000 had been offered by the South Australian Government to the man who should cross from sea to sea. In March, 1860, he started from Chambers Creek with 13 horses and a party consisting of three, Keswick, Head and Massey. Discovered and named the Neale River, the Finke River, and Chamber's Pillar, the M'Donnell Range. On 22nd April he stood in the *centre of the Continent* when the Union Jack was unfurled and the place called Central Mount Stuart. His next effort was to reach the source of the Victoria River, and they attained within 300 miles but he had to turn back at Mount Turnbull. The Barker Range was named after the Governor of Victoria, and the Hanson Range after the Chief Justice of Adelaide. They reached the settled districts September 2, 1860, more dead than alive, when Stuart was received with enthusiasm.

Robert O'Hara Burke and *William John Wills*. In September, 1858, Mr. Ambrose Kyte, of Melbourne, initiated a subscription for a Victorian expedition by a gift of £1000. Mr. Burke, an officer of police, was selected to lead it, and with him were joined Mr. Landels, who had brought from India the camels intended for the exploration; Mr. Wills, surveyor and astronomer; Hermann Beckler, botanist; Ludwig Becker, artist; and ten assistants, of whom it is only necessary to mention Charles Gray and John King. They left Melbourne August 20, 1860. Thirteen months after, one survivor returned, broken down by hardship, having left three of his comrades, with whom he had *crossed the continent*, dead in the desert. In that time the continent was crossed by various searching expeditions four times, and more knowledge of the interior obtained than in the previous 30 years. Landels and Beckler left the party. A station superintendent named Wright was engaged by Burke; Becker died before they found the camp at Cooper's Creek. From this depôt on the 16th December, accompanied by Wills, King and Gray, the leader dashed into the unknown interior with, it appears, but one idea—to cross the continent at all hazards. The pitiful tale is too long to tell here. They reached the estuary of the Flinders River (which Burke mistook however, for the Albert) on February 4, 1861, and then hurried back; on the way Gray died. In the last stage of exhaustion they again arrived at the depôt on the 21st April to find that Brahe, the officer left in charge, had that very day departed south. The rest of this unhappy business belongs to history. The following names appear on the file map showing the tracks of all the Australian explorers, compiled by Mr. Skene, the Surveyor-General of Victoria, from the imperfect records left by Burke and Wills of their line of work: De Little's Ranges, Mount Standish, Mount Meorlin, Mount Bruce, Bindon's Creek, Mount Aplin, Mount Murray, Mount Barry, Mount Forbes, Mount Birnie, Mount Collis, Mount M'Gowan, Mount Ligar, Cloncurry Copper Mine, Mount Nicholson, Mount O'Shanassy, Mount Morrah, and the Cloncurry River, along which they travelled till they reached the Flinders, 1860.

BURKE AND WILLS RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Alfred W. Howitt: The anxiety of the Exploration Committee of the Royal Society regarding Burke and Wills, led to a relief party being sent to Cooper's Creek, of which Mr. Howitt, an admirable bushman, was the leader. Near Swan Hill he met Brahe returning with the intelligence that Burke had not returned to the depôt. Howitt was reinforced and sent forward. This party consisted of E. J. Welch, surveyor, and S. Wheeler, Brake, Atkins and two others. He crossed the Darling near Wilcannia, and directing his course towards the Stokes Ranges (reached and named by Sturt in 1845) passed M'Adam Range, Torowoto, Canulta, Poria, Wilkie's Creek, Mount Shillinglaw, M'Leay's Plains, and finally the depôt at Fort Wills on Cooper's Creek, September 8. On the 16th the party found King the survivor; two days after they buried the remains of Wills, and on the 21st those of Burke. Carrier pigeons brought from Menindie were despatched with intelligence but never reached home. The relief party with King returned to Melbourne 28th November, 1861.

Alfred Howitt. It having been determined the remains of Burke and Wills should be brought to Melbourne, Mr. Howitt was again sent to Cooper's Creek, (the Barcoo). This party consisted of E. J. Welsh, Dr. J. P. Murray, Western Phillips, A. Aitken, Henry Burrell, H. D. Galbraith Williams, Short, and four others. They left Melbourne 9th December, 1861, reached Port Wills 18th February, 1862, after making several excursions in various directions and discovering Bateman's, Barrell's, Phillips, O'Donnell's Williams Creeks, Lake Short, Howitt finally left Cooper's Creek in October 1862, for Adelaide. The remains of Burke and Wills arrived in Adelaide, December 11, and in Melbourne, December 28, 1862. The public funeral took place January 21, 1863. A monolith weighing 34 tons was placed over the grave, and a bronze statue of the gallant Burke and his illustrious comrade Wills, the work of Charles Summers, was erected at the cost of £4000, in the principal street of Melbourne. An annuity of £180 per annum was granted by Government to John King, and other grants made to Dr. Wills, the father of the

explorer, and to Mrs. Dogherty, Burke's foster-mother. King died of phthisic, January 15, 1872. A Royal Commission sat and reported on the whole subject of the Burke and Wills Expedition. It consisted of General Sir Thomas Pratt, Sir Francis Murphy, Mr. Matthew Hervey, Mr. J. F. Sullivan, and Mr. E. P. S. Sturt, the brother of the great explorer. The total cost of the Burke and Wills Expedition was more than £57,000.

J. M' D. Stuart. Third expedition *crossed the continent.* In Stuart's first expedition the natives had driven him back when two thirds of the way across. In the second he reached the centre but was stopped by waterless scrubs to the east of Newcastle water, when in latitude 17°. In the present journey he accomplished the great exploit. This party consisted of William Keckwick second in command, F. W. Thring third officer, W. P. Auldass, Stephen King, John Billiat, James Frew, Herth Nash, John M'Gorrerey and J. W. Waterhouse, naturalist. Leaving the settled districts of South Australia in January 1862, in April he reached the northern part of his former expedition. The names bestowed on Stuart's line of route, along which now runs (nearly) the Electric Telegraph from sea to sea, were The New, or Upper Wales, The Hamilton, Bagot's Range, The Stevenson, The Lindsay, The Coglin, The Coyder, The Fricke, The Thigh, Owen's Springs, Mount Hay, Mount Harris, The Woodforde, The Stirling, The Taylor, Mount Morphett, Sullenlands Creek, Younghusband's Range, The Bonney, Gilbert's Creek, Tennant's Creek, Bishop's Creek, Hayward's Creek, Allack Creek, Morphett's Creek, Tompkinson's Creek, The Burke, The Hunter, The Gleeson, The Hawker, The Ferguson, The Lawson, Acion Sturt's plains towards the Ashburton Range. Reached his old camp at north end of Newcastle water, April 8; thence with a small party he endeavoured to reach the Victoria. Excursions in several directions from Howell's Ponds, Frew's and King's waterholes—named in token of approbation of two other party; Nash's Spring, Auld's Ponds, M'Gorrerey's ponds, Daly waters, (in honour of the Governor of South Australia, May 23). From this point he struck for the sources of the Wickham, Purdie's Ponds, The Strangeways), after the Commissioner of Crown Lands, South Australia), June 14, Mount Mueller, (after Baron Von Mueller, the distinguished botanist). On the 22nd June they were in the country discovered by Gregory in 1856; on the 27th they were in the magnificent country on the Roper River, a branch of which Stuart named after his friend and patron, James Chambers, of Adelaide; another large branch was named the Waterhouse, after the naturalist of the expedition, and a high tent hill Mount Shillinglaw, after a friend who had sent him the Admiralty charts of the coast he was striving to reach. From the top of Mount Helpman he saw Mounts Levi and Watts, and the Chambers Range. The Fanny and Katherine were named in honour of two daughters of Mr. Chambers. Mount Stow and the Keckwick Springs. On July 11 the party reached the Adelaide River, a branch of which was named after Miss Mary Chambers and William Creek from a son. Billiat's Springs, Pricilla's and Ellen Creeks, The Daly Range, Mount Daly and Mount Goyder (after the Surveyor General), Anna's Creek, Thring's Creek. On the 24th July Stuart stood on the beach of Van Diemen's Gulf and looked on the waters of the Indian Ocean, in which, according to a promise he had given Governor M'Donnell, he dipped his feet and washed his hands, then the Union-Jack was hoisted and left flying. From Newcastle water to the sea beach, the main body of the horses had been only one night without water. If this country is settled, says Stuart, it will be one of the finest colonies under the Crown, suitable for the growth of any and every thing. The party got back to Adelaide in December. The South Australian Government bestowed a reward of £2000 on the leader, and the Royal Geographical Society sent him their medal. His sufferings however, on his various journeys had been very great, and he sank and died in 1869.

H. and F. William and J. Neilson, from Mount Rankin, on the Darling, towards Cooper's Creek, looking for country. Left 22nd June. Route: Talywalka Creek, Mulyoh Spring, Paaroo Creek, Boree Creek. Turned back when 35 miles from Cooper's Creek, at a creek thought to be identical with the Nive of Mitchell, 1861.

William Landsborough. This relief party was sent from Brisbane in the "Firefly" transport with horses, &c., to the Albert River, where Captain Norman, of Her Majesty's ship "Victoria," had fixed his depôt for the various searching expeditions. The party consisted of H. M. Campbell, G. Bourne, W. Allison, W. Gleeson, Charley, Jemmy, Fisherman, and Jackey, aboriginals. Of these, Mr. Campbell, Allison, Fisherman, and Jemmy accompanied Mr. Landsborough on a preliminary search to the S.W.; on his second journey, or across the continent, his companions were Bourne, Gleeson, and three of the blacks. The "Firefly" was wrecked in Torres Straits, but by great exertion Captain Norman towed her round to the Albert, and landed 25 horses. The party started first November 16 in the direction of Central Mount Stuart, and made some 200 miles, and then returned to the depôt, where news of Burke's tracks had been brought by Walker from Rockhampton. Landsborough on this trip gave the following names:—The Gregory River; Mount Macadam and Creek (after the secretary of the Agricultural Society); Heales Ranges (after the Premier of Victoria); Hull Ranges, Mount Moore, Stawell Creek (after the Chief Justice of Victoria); Mount Kay (after Captain Kay, R.N.); Smith Range; Prior Range; The O'Shanassy River (after Sir John O'Shanassy); Verdon Creek (after Sir George Verdon); Haines Creek (after a former Chief Secretary of Victoria); Balfour Creek; Murphy Creek (after Sir Francis Murphy, Speaker); Wilson Creek; Campbell's Tower; Haughton Creek; Dodwell Creek; Fullerton Creek; Dixon Creek; Abbot Creek; Barkly Tableland (in honour of his

Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Victoria); Pratt Creek (after General Sir Thomas Pratt); Burrows Creek; Elliot Creek (after an officer of the "Victoria"); Pring Creek; Clifton Creek; Darvall Creek (after B. Darvall, Esq., of Sydney); Wilkie Creek; Allison Creek; Turner Creek; Manning Plain; Mary Lake; Lake Nances; The Herbert River; Chester Creek. On the return journey from this point, January 4, 1862, Harris Creek; Thornton River; Seymour River; Beame's Brook; Barkley River. Arrived at the depôt on the Albert January 19, 1862. On the 10th of February, Landsborough again started south on that brilliant expedition which has placed him in the first rank of explorers. Their first camp was at Fort Bowen (named in honour of the then Governor of Queensland, and now of Mauritius), following up the Flinders, Mount Brown, Mount Little, O'Connell Creek, Branston Range, Sloane Creek, Walker Range, and Table Mountain, Jardine Creek, Coxen Creek, Tower Hill, Landsborough Creek and River, which, lower down, is The Thompson, Cornish Creek. The Plains to the east were those discovered by Mitchell between the Alice and the Barcoo. Here Landsborough was near some old camp of his own; Aramac Creek, Mackenzie and Herbert Ranges, Stark, Salton and Isabella Creeks, Porteous Creek, Bowen Downs, Bourne Creek, Mount Pring, Dunsmore Creek, Mount Johnstone. On the 19th April they reached the Barcoo River, and on the 21st May they reached Mr. William's station, on the Warrego, whence they travelled to the Darling and Menindie, and in June arrived in Melbourne. A remarkable incident of the expedition was that Landsborough brought across with him a foal dropped on the Flinders, at Carpentaria, 1861-2.

Relief Party. *Frederick Walker*, from Rockhampton (Port Curtis), with a party of the Queensland native police, of which corps Walker had been an officer. Mr. Walker started August 25, 1861, traversing known country till he reached the Barcoo. There he found some supposed tracks of Leichhardt. On 7th October he started from the Barcoo in a N.N.E. direction, crossed the Alice on the 13th. Subsequently discovered and named the Coreenda River, Mount McAlister, Mount Horsfeldt, Mounts Casfort and Pollux, the Buckley River (the Flinders), Mount Norman, Mounts Mayne and Ward, Jingle Creek, the Stawell River. Near this they had an encounter with the blacks, in which 12 of their assailants were killed. The Norman River (formerly the Bynor). In lat. 18° 7′, they came on well-defined tracks of four camels and one horse (Burke's), and, pushing forward, Walker reached the depôt formed by Norman on the Albert on the 7th December. Starting again on the 21st, he endeavoured to follow Burke's tracks south, in which he showed his excellent bush knowledge, but failed. On the 25th December they reached the Norman, and on the 1st February, 1862, the Jardine, whence crossing the Great Cordillera of the east coast, and so by the Burdekin, until they reached Port Denison, on 5th June, 1861-2.

John M'Kinlay's party consisted of Mr. Middleton (Mr. Hodgkinson till February 24) second in command, Davis, Palmer, Wylde, Kirby, Poole, Maitland, and three blacks, with camels, bullocks, sheep, and a cart. Started from Adelaide on August 16, 1861, Blanchewater September 24, and arrived at Lake Pando October 6, where they heard reports from the Lake Torrens blacks of white men travelling with camels. On October 20 they reached Lake Kadhi-baerri (Lake Massacre) and found tracks of camels and horses and a white man's grave. They picked up a canteen, an exploded Eley's cartridge, and a piece of the *Nautical Almanac*, horse-hair, &c. The body was that of a European enveloped in a flannel jacket with short sleeves. This was Gray's grave. Here M'Kinlay had a brush with the natives. Having, as he thought, found traces of the destruction of Burke's party, M'Kinlay sent the news back to Adelaide, and establishing a depôt in lat. 27° 41′ long. 139° 30′, he waited the return of Hodgkinson, who brought from Adelaide the news of the rescue of King by Hewitt. In an excursion to the eastward he visited the graves of Burke and Wills. Starting from his depot, he got into a country of lakes—Lake Buchanan, Lake M'Kinlay, Lake Jeannie, Lake Hodgkinson, Lake Goyder, Browne's Creek, Mount M'Donnell (after the Governor), and Lake Lady Blance, Lake Sir Richard—where they camped from the 6th to the 18th January, 1862. These latter were covered with wild fowl, and the country was very good. Hayward Creek (after the owner of Aroona, in S. A.), Lake Strangways, Alfred Creek, Ellar's Creek, Mount Wylde, Caddry-yerra. On February 14 they found the remains of Burke's horse and saddle. Near this M'Kinlay left his cart and sundry things. Several of his party were very ill and the heat was intense. Some of the bullocks were killed by it, but the sheep throve wonderfully. At the beginning of March the rain fell, and the country became flooded and difficult to travel. March 9, at Escape Creek, Will's Range, Elliott's Knob, Browne's Creek (after J. H. Brown, of Booboorowie's, S.A.); Ellar's Tier, and Warren's Tier of Table Tops (after G. Warren, of Gawler), The Downs of Plenty, Scott Ranges (after John Scott, of Adelaide), Emu Downs, Carbine Creek, Davenport Creek (after George Davenport, of Melbourne), Brown's Creek (after Charles Brown, of Bourke-street, Melbourne); The Hamilton Range (after the Inspector of Police, Adelaide); Hunter, Mary, and Moses Islands, Jeannie Lagoon, Euro Hill, Kell's Creek, Mueller's Creek and Mount (after Baron von Mueller, now called the Diamantina, after Lady Bowen); The Robinson River (after J. Robinson, of Hume River); The Mansergh River; The Fletcher River (after G. B. Fletcher, of Tapis, Darling River); The Cadell River (after Captain Cadell, "the enterprising and indefatigable navigator of the Murray and Darling"); The Middleton Creek, Savillis Creek, M'Kinlay's Range, The Hamilton River, The Warburton (after the

Commissioner of Police); Crozier Range (after J. Crozier, of Murray River); William's Range, Kirby's Ranges (where a man of that name was lost with sheep for three days, to the great distress of the leader and himself); Black-eyes Creek (after a noted bullock); Marchant Creek (after William Marchant, of Mananarie); The Williams (after Edward Williams, Esq., North Adelaide); The Elder (after Sir Thomas Elder); Poole's Creek (after R. T. Poole, of Willaston); Mounts Elephant, Macpherson, and Margaret; The Jeannie and William Creeks (the latter being the Cloncurry of Burke); Davis Creek. On May 5, 1862, the party were on Gregory's track, 20 miles east of where he crossed the Leichhardt, which river they struck next day. At Rowdy Creek Camp, on May 17, he killed one of his remaining bullocks, which only gave them 70 lb. weight of meat without a particle of fat. They were now surrounded by salt water creeks and the river and within four or five miles of the coast. On May 21, they commenced their return journey towards Port Denison. Passed Fisher Creek (after C. B. Fisher, of Adelaide); Boord's Creek (after Samuel Boord, of Adelaide); got on Landsborough's tracks. On June 7, struck the Flinders (Norman or Bynoe); Gregory's Ranges, Mount Wildash (after W. Wildash, of Queensland); Hawker's Bluff (after Hon. G. C. Hawker); Morphett's Peak (after John Morphett, of Adelaide). So through very rough country, in which the horses knocked up, provisions failing, flavouring their soup with the pickled green-hide reserved for the camels' boots, slowly towards the station on the Burdekin, passing Ross Creek, Cole Creek, Beveridge Creek, Clark's Creek, till July 11, when they reached the Campbell and Bowen Rivers, Gibson Creek and Brown and Kirsock Rivers. On the 20th they reached the M'Keachie Creek (named after Alexander M'Keachie, of Delagate, Monaro, N.S.W.); and two days after the Burdekin. Only two pack horses and one camel left Forster's Peak and River (after A. W. Forster, of the Murray; M'Leod's Bluff (after James M'Leod, of the Darling); and the Fletcher Range (after G. B. Fletcher, of Ta-pio, Darling); Mount Buchanan (after Alexander Buchanan, of Anlaby, S.A.); the Scott River (after E. B. Scott, of Moorna, on the Murray); and Mount Middleton ("after our right hand man"); Mounts Frederick and Philip (after the brothers Fletcher, of Melbourne); Mount Poole (after R. T. Poole, of Adelaide); Mount Bertram (after Alexander Bertram, of Sandhurst); Mount Haverfield (after Robert Haverfield, of Echuca); Mount Grierson (after R. Grierson, of Melbourne); Mount Roberts (after G. Roberts, of the Murray). On July 30 they killed and boiled down their last camel. On August 2, with only the horses they rode and one pack horse, they struck Hawey and Somers's out-station on the Bowen. Finally, the party reached Port Denison and Melbourne, where a great ovation was given to him and his party, together with Landsborough and King, at the Exhibition Building, 1861-2.

Captain W. H. Norman, H.M.C.S. "Victoria." This expedition was intended as a support and deport on the Albert River for the explorations of Landsborough, M'Kinlay, and Walker. Commander Norman had a general supervision of the whole, a duty which he performed admirably. The officers of the "Victoria" were—G. A. Woods, 1st Lieutenant; C. C. Gascoyne, 2nd Lieutenant; R. Griffiths, Chief Engineer; G. Elliot, Paymaster; S. Paterson, Surgeon; — Frost, gunner (killed by a gun-shot accident). The "Victoria" sailed from Melbourne August 21, 1861. Succoured Landsborough's party (26); found the depôt on the Albert September 12; searched and surveyed the neighbouring coast; left the river February 16, and reached Melbourne February 31, 1862;—1861-2.

C. E. Dempster and *A. Dempster*, with their companions, B. Clarkson, C. Harper, and a native, made an exploration from the settled districts of W.A., as far as Mount Kennedy. Discovered an extensive chain of lakes, and heard from the blacks of three white men who had perished. These were surmised to be of Leichhardt's party. Another party, composed of C. and W. and A. Dempster, and Maxwell and Larnock, made an expedition to the S.E., setting out from Northam, thence to Port Malcolm, and thence northward to the interior, which was found barren country, 1861-3.

Frank T. Gregory. Expedition to De Witt's Land. Party: J. Turner, assistant, E. Brockman, W. S. Hall, J. M'Court, A. James, J. Harding, M. Brown, and P. Walcott. They left Freemantle in the "Dolphin" April 23, and landed at Nickol Bay. Discovered and named the Maitland River, the Fortescue River, Hammersley Range, Chichester Downs, Harding River, Samson and Bruce Hills, Sherlock River. Reached the sea between Pickard and Depuch islands, and thence to their camp at Nickol Bay. On July 30 they again set out; discovered and named the Yule River, the Strelley River, the Shaw River, the De Grey River, the Oakover, and the Ashburton, (named after Lord A., the President of the Geographical Society). Pearl oyster beds were found by the crew of the "Dolphin" on the coast of Nickol Bay. The party got on board that vessel October 21, and returned to Freemantle, 1861.

Dalrymple's second Journey. Traced an opening from the Valley of Lagoons to Rockingham Bay, Queensland, 1862.

Thomas M'Farlane, of Western Australia, started from Streaky Bay in August, and made extraordinary efforts to penetrate the country around the great Australian Bight, 1863.

Messrs. *H. M. Le Froy*, superintendent of convicts, and *Robinson*, with a party of four men equipped by Government, in May, penetrated eastward from York to long. 122° 40′ to the lake which bears the leader's name: three months in the field. Much valuable pastoral and agricultural land was found, 1863.

C. C. Hunt and *Ridley*. Explorations in the cutter "Mystery," in April, May, and June, along the coast, and a land journey from Tien Tsin harbour to the De Grey River, 1863.

An immense extent of country on all the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria taken up, 1864-6.

J. G. Macdonald, made a successful journey from the head water of the Lynd River to the Albert in August, established the first store there, and chartered the first vessel from Sydney, 1864.

Settlement founded in June, 1864, at Adam Bay, Alexander Land, B. T. Finnis, first Government Resident—abandoned; and, in 1869, Port Darwin selected by Mr. G. W. Goyder, Surveyor-General, who founded Palmerston. The same year in June, a settlement was founded at Port Albany, Queensland, by Capt. Carneigie, in H.M.S. "Salamander."

C. C. Hunt, W. Australia, with a family of four and two natives and twenty-three horses. Exploration east of York. Found a fine tract of land 350 miles east of that town. Absent 22 weeks, 1864.

Messrs. Jardine, Cape York County, a private exploration from Leichhardt's track on the Mitchell in 1845, in a northern direction along the west shore of the Gulf; discovered and named Holroyd Creek, Kendal Creek, Kinloch Creek, Archur River, Coran River, Batavia River, Jardine River, and Somerset Town at Cape York, 1864-5.

Duncan M'Intyre, in looking for country on the Flinders, heard a report of supposed traces of Leichhardt. A Ladies' Committee was formed in Melbourne, and £4000 raised to send M'Intyre in search. Party consisted of leader's brother, five others and an Afghan in charge of the camels, lent by the Victorian Government. The notorious Dr. J. P. Murray (of the "Carl" case), was surgeon. His misconduct was the principal cause of this expedition proving a shameful failure. The traces were no doubt those of Landsborough and M'Kinlay. M'Intyre subsequently got across to the Gulf and died there. 1865.

Delisser and *Hardwicke*, started from Clona, the out-station of Fowler's Bay, across the Nullabor Plain to the edge of the great Victorian desert, in latitude 30°, 1865.

John Forrest, West Australia. The native tribes on the border of the settled districts having reported supposed massacre of white men, another Leichhardt search party was equipped and sent from Perth. Forrest penetrated 250 miles to the east of former expedition, named Lake Barlee, Mount Alfred, Mount Alexander, Mount Malcolm, Mount Leonora, Mount Floro, Mount Margaret, and Mount Weld, 1869-70.

John Forrest's second journey. On his return Forrest was equipped for a journey to Adelaide, the Government being desirous of learning something of the country through which the telegraph wire was to pass. He started with his brother Alexander and five others, on the 30th March, and travelled nearly over Eyre's tracks. On 2nd July they arrived at Eucla, and in August reached Adelaide, where they received a cordial welcome. The party were never 30 miles inland, and had a little vessel coasting the route, 1869-70.

Ernest Giles. Between the years 1872-1876 Mr. Giles made five expeditions west of the Telegraph line. The first party, equipped at the expense of Baron von Mueller and himself, consisted of Mr. Carmichael and A. Robinson, with 15 horses. They started from the Telegraph Line in August, 1872, reached "Chambers's Pillar," and departing thence travelled 40 miles through Glen Edith to Gill's Range, a fine pastoral country. Lake Amadeus (named after the King of Spain) prevented Giles reaching Mount Olga. After being three months in the field, and exploring 250 miles of new country, Giles returned. Places named on this expedition: Chandler's Range, M'Minn Creek, Phillip Creek, the Glen of Palms, Ellery's Creek (after the Government Astronomer, Victoria), Todd Glen (after Mr. Todd, C.M.G., the Postmaster-General, South Australia), Krichauff Range (after the Hon. F. K., of Adelaide), Rudall Creek (Dr. R., of Melbourne), Gosse's Range (after a brother explorer), Carmichael Creek, Haast's Bluff (after Dr. Von H., Government Geologist, N. Zealand), Mount Musgrave (after the Gov. of S.A.), the Leibig Mountains (after Baron Von L.), Gardiner's Range, Mount Peculiar, Ehrenberg Range (Professor E., of Berlin), The Tarn of Auber, Vale of Tempe, M'Nicol's Range, Worril's Pass, Johnny's Creek (after J. M'Culloch, of Gottlieb-Wells), King's Creek, Carmichael's Crag, Penny's Creek (after Mr. P., of Yorke's Peninsula), Stokes Creek (after F. S., of Coonatto), Bagott's Creek (after J. B., of the Peake), Trickett's Creek, Gill's Range (after his brother-in-law, G. D. G., of Melbourne), Mount Levi (after P. L., of Adelaide), Petermann's Creek (after the celebrated geographer of Gotha), Middleloni Pass (after A. D. M., of Mena-Marty), Rogers Pass (after Murray R., of the Darling), Mounts Reginald and Alfred (after sons of Major Campbell), Seymour Range (after Robt. S., a brother explorer), Mount Prim (after E. P., of the Darling), Mount Omerod, Peddle's Ponds (after J. G. A. P., of the Darling), Bacon's Range (after Harley B., of the Telegraph Line), Briscoe's Ponds (after H. H. B., of the Darling), Mount Sonder (after Dr. W. O. S., of Hamburg), Mount Zeil (after Count Z.), Mount Heuglin (after Baron von H.) Giles and his party returned to the Telegraph line at the Finke and Hugh Junction, on 21st November, 1872. His second expedition consisted of W. H. Tietkans, A. Gibson, and J. Andrews, with 24 horses. The funds were mostly found by Victorian subscriptions. They left the Telegraph line at the junction of the Stevenson and Alberga Creeks, on Aug. 4, 1873. On this expedition Giles penetrated 700 miles, discovered four distinct ranges, seven mountains, and extensive pastoral country, since occupied. They were nearly 12 months in the field, 1873.

Places named: Anthony's Range (after the Governor, Musgrave), the Krichauff Range, Mount Sir Henry and Ayers Range (Sir H. Ayers, K.C.M.G.), Mount Barrow (the Hon. J. B.), Mount Reynolds (the Hon. T. R.), Mount Cavenagh (the Hon. W. C.), Everard Range (the Hon. W. E.), Tietkens Creek (after the second in command), Mount Ferdinand (Baron von Mueller), Mount Winter (Jas. W., of Rushworth), Mount Officer (S. H. O., of Victoria), Currie Creek (J. C., of St. Kilda), Levinger Creek (B. L., of Melbourne), Winter Creek (after S. P. W., of Newindale), Mount Davenport (after Hon. S. D., of Adelaide), Moffat's Creek (after R. M., of Ravenswood), Glen Watson (J. B. W., of Sandhurst), Bowen Range (Gov. of Victoria), Fraser's Wells (W. F., of Wagga). On the 4th September they cut the dry track of Gosse's Government Expedition, which altered the plans and course of Giles. Christy Bagott's Creek, Wilson Lake (Sir S. W., of Horsham), Hector's Pass (nephew of do.), Stevenson's Creek (Geo. S., of Melb.), Hogarth's Wells (Hon. T. H., of Smithfield), Glen Osborne (S. O., of Elsternwick), Mount Scott (A. S., of Jolimont), Sladen Water (Sir C. S., C.M.G., of Victoria), Glen Cumming (Hon. J. C., of Melbourne), Mount Russel (Hon. Phillip R., of Melbourne), Glen Gerald, Glen Fielder, Mount Barlee (after Colonial Sec., W.A.), Mount Buttfield, Rawlinson Range (Sir. H. R., President R.G.S., London), Carnarvon Range (after the Secretary of State), Mount Sargood (Hon. F. S., of Melbourne), Docker Creek, Livingstone Pass, Mount Skene (Hon. W. S., of Victoria), M'Bain Springs (James M'B., of Toorak) Hull Creek, Curdie's Range, Blood's Range, Chirnside Creek, Shaw Creek, Glen Robertson (G. R., of Casterton), Alfred and Marie Range (the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh), Gibson's Desert (where one of the party met with his death), Mount Forrest (after J. F., the explorer).—1875. Giles was again fitted out, this time by Sir Thomas Elder, the well known patron of exploration, who supplied him with 19 camels and provision for 18 months. They started from Youldah 27th July, 1875. The party consisted of Mr. Tietkens, Mr. Young, A. Ross, P. Nicholls, Saleh (an Afghan), and a black boy. This remarkable journey carried them through desert after desert for some 1500 miles. One stretch of 325 miles from water to water occupied 17 days in the travelling, and the little band were saved by a spring in the Great Victoria Desert, 600 miles from the W. Aust. settlement, which they reached 4th November, 1875. Departing from Perth 13th January, 1876, Giles pushed north and struck the Ashburton, thence passing thorugh 150 miles of desert towards the Rawlinson Range. On August 23, they reached the Peak Telegraph station, and subsequently Adelaide.

The great overland telegraph running over the tracks of J. M'D. Stuart from Adelaide to Port Darwin, was on 22nd October placed in connection with the cable laid by the British-Australian Company between Java and that place. The distance from Port Darwin to Adelaide is 1,973 miles. The cost of the overland telegraph line was £370,000. The first message through from England came to Messrs. M'Ewan and Co., of Melbourne. The cable end arrived at Port Darwin in October, and the shore end was laid on 7th November. The ships employed were the "Edinburgh," 2800 tons, the "Hibernia," 3100 tons, and the "Investigator," 600 tons. Captain Halpin was in command. 1872.

Colonel Peter Egerton Warburton, from Central Australia to the West Coast; equipped by Sir Thomas Elder and Captain Hughes, of Adelaide; started from Alice Springs, April 15. Party: R. Warburton (son of the leader), J. W. Lewis, D. White, two Afghans, and a black boy; with 17 camels and six months' provisions. They traversed the continent from the M'Donnell Ranges to the coast north of Nickol Bay, passing over 800 or 900 miles of ground never before trodden by a white man. When they reached the Oakover the party were utterly exhausted, with only a few pounds of dried camel flesh left. They were rescued by Messrs. Grant, Harper, and Anderson, of the De Grey River, the furthest outlying station-holders, who sent the party down 150 miles to Roebourne (Tsien Tsin). 1873.

John Forrest. The great Western Desert crossed, 1874. [Party consisted of Alexander Forrest, five whites, two aboriginals, and 21 horses. The party left Champion Bay on April 1, and the outlying stations on the 18th. On May 4 they reached Mount Hale on the Murchison, and beautifully grassed country. From the head of a branch in lat. 25° 50′, long. 119°, they proceeded to the watershed of the river. Passing over undulating spinifex desert, they slowly attained long. 127°; thence to the Barrow Ranges and Giles's tracks, the Cavenagh Ranges (Giles), Mount Cooper (Gosse), Tomkinson Ranges, Lungdey's Gully, Musgrave Ranges, and on to the Alberga, which they traced down, and reached the Peake telegraph station, Sept. 30. The horses knocking up, they had to walk turn about nearly 2000 miles. The Tomkinson, Mann, and Musgrave Ranges were beautifully grassed. For 600 miles in one portion of the journey they travelled through nothing but a spinefex desert.]

William C. Gosse. South Australia Government Expedition, 1874. [An expedition almost simultaneous with that of Colonel Warburton; accompanied by three white men (Mr. E. Berry, the leader's brother, and another), three Afghans and a black boy, with a cart and horses. Started from Alice Springs; explored 60,000 square miles of territory of which previously nothing had been known to the west, across the West Australian boundary. We discovered and named Ayer's Rock, a remarkable high mass of granite, 1100 feet higher than the surrounding country, and in extent two miles east and west, rising abruptly from the plain. It contains caves with many remarkable drawings. The expedition penetrated 600 miles west of the telegraph line, over country which no other white man had seen. The furthest point west reached was 26° 21′ S., 126° 59′ E.]

J. W. Lewis and *W. Bereeford.* The leader had proved himself an excellent explorer when a member of Warburton's party. They were sent out by the Government of South Australia, to survey the country about Lake Eyre, and did good service in correcting the maps of previous explorations in that direction by Warburton. The camels were lent by Sir Thomas Elder. A block of country 200 miles across from Lake Hope to Eyre Creek in Queensland, and about 250 miles broad, stretching from the telegraph line to Sturt's Stony Desert, was examined, 1875.

Gilbert M'Minn and A. W. Sergison. South Australian Government, 1876. [A party sent to ascertain the course of the Katherine River, which they followed down into fine country. They then made for Mount Hayward, the head of the navigation of the Daly, and traversed 113 miles of splendid country. Returning, they made for the head of the Adelaide, and descended it till it opened into large plains. From thence they rode to Southport, where they arrived November 3. The following year (1877) Mr. Sergison and Mr. Roderick Travers formed a party, and explored the country about the Daly and Fitzmaurice Rivers. They found 5,000,000 acres of the finest pastoral land on Roe Downs.]

Ross and *Harvey*, South Australia. From Mount Crisse, on the Stevenson, through Charlotte Waters to the Todd River. Followed up the Waite River, which was the limit of exploration in this direction, 1877.

AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATORS.

[Australia was practically discovered by Lieut. James Cook in 1770. In a work of this compendious character, therefore, the following brief reference to the earlier navigators of Australasian seas must suffice.]

The learned researches of Mr. R. H. Major, of the British Museum, on the subject are well known. He awards the priority of discovery to Guillaume Le Testu, a Provençal pilot, born at Grasse. A map indicating Australia, bearing the date of 1542 and his name, is now in the Depôt de la Guerre at Paris. The claims of De Gonnville, of Honfleur, 1503; Magalharn, the First Circumnavigator, 1520; the Portuguese, in 1540; and the Spaniard Manoel Godinho de Eredia, 1601, are doubtful.

The voyage of Don Jorge de Menezes, from Malacca to the Moluccas, in 1526; of Alvarez Mendana, in 1595, to the Marquesas; of Alvarez de Saavedra, in 1526, and Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, and James le Maive and William Schouten, in 1616, to the coast of New Guinea, (Papua), may all be said to have been in search of the Great South Land.

The Dutch yacht "Duyfhen," (the Dove) from Bantam, commander unknown, sailed along the east coast of Carpentaria as far as Cape Keerweer (Turn again), 1605.

Pedro Fernandez de Yuisos and *Luis Vaes de Torres.* Discovery of Straits known by name of the latter, 1606.

Theodoric Hertoge or *Hatichs*, commonly called Dirk Hartog, in the "Endraght," whence the coast is now known, to Shark's Bay, Western Australia, left a record on a tin plate, 1616. [*See* Veamingh.]

Captain Zeachern, discoverer of Arnhem's Land (doubtful), 1618.

John Van Edels, on the west coast, named after him, 1619.

The "Landt Van de Leeuwin," or "Land of Lions," the south-west cape of Australia, named from the vessel, 1622.

Jan Carstens, from Amboyna, in the "Peera" and "Arnhem," north-west coast, 1623.

Pieter Nuytz, in the "Gulde Zeepard," "outward bound from Fatherland for the space of 1,000 miles," western and southern coasts, 1627.

Willem de Witt (of the "Vianen"), north-west coast; named after him, 1628.

Francis Pelsart, in the "Batavia" frigate lost on Houtman's Abrolhos, 1629.

Pieter Carpenter, with a squadron, discovered the Gulf of Carpentaria, 1628.

Gerrit Tomaz Pool, in the "Amsterdam" and "Wezel," from Banda; coasts of New Guinea and Arnhem's Land, 1636.

Abel Jansen Tasman. The "Happy Voyage" in the "Heemskirk" and "Zeehaan," the latter commanded by Gerritt Jansan, sailed from Batavia August 14, 1642; discovered Van Diemen's Land November 24; anchored in Fredrick Hendrik's Bay (now Prince of Wales Bay), on December 1, and took possession for Holland. Sailing hence, on December 9, Tasman discovered New Zealand. 1642.

Tasman, in a second voyage, surveyed in the "Limmen," the "Reemeaw," and the "Brak," several thousand miles of the north and north-west coasts (Carpentaria), 1644. [No journal exists, but his chart was published and his track "depicted" in 1648, on the floor of the Stadthouse at Amsterdam. Tasman born at Hoovu, in New Holland, about 1600. Subsequent career to date of death unknown.]

NEW HOLLAND, the name by which Australia henceforth known.

The "Vergulde Draeck," from Batavia, lost on the Abrolhos, 1656.

William Dampier, in the "Bachelor's Delight," and "Cygnet," on a voyage round the world (which lasted eight years), along with his buccaneer comrades, made the north-west coast at Roebuck Bay on January 4, 1688; left the coast February 12th. Dampier born in Somersetshire, in 1652. Date of death unknown.

Willem de Vlamingh, in the "Geelvink," "Nyptang," and "Wezel" sailed from Holland in search of the Dutch ship "Ridderschap," thought to have been lost on the Abrolhos. Sighted land near Swan River 25th December; landed on main 5th January; named place from the black swans now first seen; sailed north and found the record left by Hertoge; added another record on a tin plate; both found by Baudin in 1803; Grey, in 1838, could find neither, 1695.

William Dampier, in the "Roebuck," sailed from England to explore the north-west coast of New Holland 14th January; anchored in Shark's Bay 6th July; coasting till 30th without finding a landing-place; visited the archipelago that bears his name; left the coast in September, 1699. [Dampier was, with Woodes Rodgers, again in these seas, 1710.]

Three Dutch ships from Timor explored north-west coast, then called Van Diemen's Land, 1705.

Commodore Roggewein, fitted out from Holland, discovered "the Thousand Islands." 1721.

The "Zeewyck" lost on the Abrolhos; the crew escaped to Batavia in a boat built from the wreck, 1727. [Stokes found a gun and some other relics on an island 1839.]

Captain Carterat at Santa Cruz, New Britain, and New Zealand. 1767.

M. de Bougainville, the Louisiade archipelago, 1768.

Captain de Surville in the "St. Jean Baptiste," 32 guns, from Pondicherry, cast anchor in Doubtless Bay, New Zealand, 16th December, at the very time Cook in his first voyage was quitting that place. They saw nothing of each other. 1769. [De Surville made some discoveries in the "Argacides" on his voyage to Callao. He was drowned going ashore there.]

Capt. James Cook. The Australian Continent, for all practical purposes, first discovered by Lieut. Cook when engaged on his first voyage round the world. His ship, the "Endeavour," 370 tons, sailed from Plymouth, August 26, 1768, came on to the Australian coast, April 19, 1770, at a point now within the colony of Victoria, in latitude 38° S., longitude 24° 7′ E., now identified with Cape Conran. Land first seen by Lieutenant Zachary Hicks, after whom it was named. Sailing north, Cook passed and named Ram Head, Cape Howe, Mount Dromedary, Port Upright, Bateman's Bay, The Pigeon House, Cape St. George, Long Nose and Red Points. April 28, reached, named, and anchored in Botany Bay; here on May 1 was buried a seaman named Forby Sutherland, *the first white man buried in Australia.* May 6, passed an opening which he named "Port Jackson," after Sir George Jackson, one of the Admiralty Secretaries. Ranged along the coast, naming Broken Bay, Cape Three Points, Cape Hawke, Smoky Cape, Cape Byron, Mount Warning, Point Danger, Point Look-out, Moreton Bay, The Glass Houses, Double-Island Point, Indian Head, Sandy Cape, Break-Sea Spit, Hervey's Bay, Cape Capricorn, Cape Manifold, Keppel Bay and Islands, Cape Townshend, Thirsty Sound, Cape Palmerston, The Bay of Inlets, Cape Conway, Repulse Bay, Whitsunday Passage, Cumberland Islands, Cape Gloucester, Holborne Isle, Edgecumbe Bay, Cape Upstart, Cleveland Bay, Magnetical Isle, Halifax Bay, Cape Sandwich, Rockingham Bay, Dunk Isle, Frankland's Isles, Cape Grafton, Green Island, and Trinity Bay. June 10, near Cape Tribulation, the "Endeavour" struck on a coral reef, but with great exertion was got off on the 12th, and on the 17th got to an anchor in Endeavour River. Here they repaired the vessel, and saw the first kangaroo. August 4, sailed again. Named Cape Bedford, Cape Flattery, Lizard Island, Eagle Island, Direction Island, Providential Channel, Cape Weymouth, Forbes Islands, Bolt Head, Cape Grenville, Temple Bay, Sir Charles Hardy's Isles, and Cockburn Isles. August 21, Cook reached Cape York, the northern promontory of the continent, and at Possession Island hoisted the British colours, and claimed the whole of the coast he had traced for King George III, under the name of NEW SOUTH WALES. Thence he proceeded on his scientific voyage to the North Pacific. In this voyage Cook tested the chronometer made by Kendall upon Harrison's description, and Cook's favourable report procured to Harrison the additional £10,000 voted by Parliament. The "Endeavour" returned to England, July 13, 1771. In his third voyage he was killed by the natives of Owhyhee, February 14, 1779. [A magnificent statue, the work of Woolner, has been erected to the great navigator in Hyde Park, Sydney, at a cost of £4,000. The foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, on March 27, 1869. The statue was unveiled February 25, 1879, by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales. Cook was born at Marton, in Yorkshire, on October 27, 1728. The names of his officers and colleagues in the famous voyage of the "Endeavour" were—First lieutenant, Zachary Hicks; second do., John Gore; master, Robert Molineaux; mate, Charles Clerke; boatswain, John Gathray; gunner, Stephen Forward; carpenter, John Slatterley; surgeon, Wm. B. Munkhouse; clerk, Richard Orton. The scientific staff consisted of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Society: Charles Green, assistant to the Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich; Dr. Solander, Swedish botanist, one of the librarians of the British Museum; and Messrs. Buchanan and Parkinson, draughtsmen for natural history and landscape. The following changes took place during the course of the voyage :—

Nov. 6, Wm. Perry, surgeon, in the room of W. B. Monkhouse, died November 5, 1770, at Batavia.
Feb. 5, Saml. Evans, boatswain, in the room of John Gathray, died February 4, 1771.
Feb. 13, George Nowell, carpenter, in the room of John Slatterley, died February 12, 1771.
April 16, Richard Pickersgill, master, in the room of Robert Molineux, died April 15, 1771.
May 25, John Gore, second lieutenant, in the room of Zachariah Hicks, died May 25, 1771.
May 26, Charles Clerke, third lieutenant, in the room of John Gore, appointed second lieutenant.
} Acting 1770.]

M. De St. Alouarn, anchored near Cape Leeuwin, 1772.

Captain Marion du Fresne, in the "Mascarin and Castres" (Captain Crozet), from Nance, the first visitor to Tasmania since Tasman; spent six days in Fredrick Hendrik Bay, March 4; thence to New Zealand, where he

and 26 others were massacred by the Maories. "They treated us," says Crozet, "with every kind of friendship for 33 days, with the intention of eating us on the 34th." The Maori version, given by Dr. Thomson, is, "We treated Marion's party with every kindness for 30 days, and on the 31st they put two of our chiefs in irons and burned our sacred places:" 1772.

Cook's second voyage in the "Resolution" and "Adventure" (Captain Furneaux, who had been second lieutenant with Wallis) left Plymouth July 15, 1772; searched for southern continent; visited Dusky Bay (New Zealand), Resolution Island, Doubtful Island, Tongataboo, Oytstack, South Seo, Easter Island, Marquesu, Society Islands, New Hebrides; discovered New Caledonia; discovered Norfolk Island; corrected his former position of New Zealand, Tierra del Fuego, Georgia, Fernando, Novembe, Azores; arrived in England, July 30, 1775. He lost but one man from sickness in a voyage of 3 years and 18 days, and in a navigation that extended through all climates from 52° N. to 71° S. On this voyage he had four chronometers. The officers were Messrs. Wales and Bayley, astronomers; John Reinhold Forster, and his son, and Dr. Sparreman (a Swede), naturalists; an artist, and a draughtsman.

Captain Tobias Furneaux, the "Adventure." [Separated from Cook, who had gone south towards the Pole.] On coasts of Tasmania. Gave it as his opinion that Tasmania and New South Wales were joined, with a deep bay intervening, which opinion, when he met Cook, was deemed sufficient to prevent a further examination by Cook himself. [*See* FLINDERS.]

Cook's third voyage in the "Resolution" and "Discovery" (Captain Clerke). Sailed from Plymouth July 12, 1776. [Touched Mt. Kergusten's Land, Tasmania, and New Zealand; discovered Wangee Island and Wateeo, Friendly Islands, Tahiti, Bolabola; discovered Christina's Island, Sandwich Island and Albion Woolka Sound; Coast to Oonalashka and thence to northward; Coast north; discovered Owhyhee (Hawaii), where he was killed (Bay of Karakokooa), February 14, 1779. There were killed at the same time Corporal Thomas of the marines, Theophilus Hinks, John Allan and Thomas Habchatt, a lieutenant, a sergeant and other seamen were wounded. Captain Clerke to Kamtschatka in search of N.W. Passage died. Captains Gore and King brought the ship home, October 4, 1780. Mr. Anderson, who had been sergeant of the "Resolution," was the naturalist.]

Captain Forrest of the East India Company's Service, in a vessel of 10 tons, on the coasts of New Guinea, 1776.

Don Francis Anthony Maurelle, do. 1781.

Governor Phillip arrived at Botany Bay with the "First Fleet" Jan. 3. The British flag hoisted at Sydney Cove, Jan. 26, 1788. [*See* "FIRST FLEET."]

Jean François Galup de la Perouse in the "Bousole" and "Astrolabe" (M. de Langle) French discovery ships. Sailed from Brest August 1, 1784. Touched at Madeira, Teneriffe. Savages. Martin Vas. Trinidad. Searched for Ascension Island. St. Catherine Island. Searched for Island Grande. R. Gallego. Patagonia. Le Maire Shaiti. Cape Horn. Searched for Drake's Island. Mocha. Conception. Easter Island. La Mesa, &c. doubtful. Sandwich Islands. Mount St. Elias. Port des Français and Coast to Monterey. Isle Neckar. Marianas Bashee Islands. Macao. Manilla. Japan Corea. Avatska Bay. Navigation Islands. Friendly Islands. Tongataboo. Norfolk Island. Pylstaart. Entered Botany Bay as Governor Phillip with the "First Fleet" was departing to remove the British settlement to Sydney Cove, January 24, 1788. The naturalist of the "Astrolabe," Father Le Receveur, died at Botany, February 17, 1778. La Perouse left Botany March 10, 1788, and was lost at Manicolo, New Hebrides. His fate unknown till Captain Dillon, of the "Research," in 1827 discovered the traces for which he was created Chevalier by the French Government.

Lieutenant Shortland with three ships from Sydney bound to England passed through Bougainville's Straits, 1788.

J. H. Cox in the brig "Mercury" South Coast of Tasmania, now known by his name and Oyster Bay, 1789.

Don Alexandro Malaspina in the "Descobierta" and "Atrevida" (Don Jose di Bustamente) Spanish discovery ships, left Calais January, 1789. Examined Coast of South America. Found Cape Horn. Juan Fernandez; thence the coast to the supposed Strait of Juan de Fuca. Acapulco. Philippines. Macoa. Arrived at Sydney, March 21, 1793, sailed April 12. Friendly Islands. Returned to Cadiz, September, 1794. [Malassima was imprisoned on his return and most of his observations were lost.]

Captain George Vancouver in the "Discovery" and "Chatham" (Broughton), explored 110° of the S.W. Coast. Discovered King George's Sound. Broughton discovered Chatham Islands, 1791.

Captain William Bligh (afterwards Governor of New South Wales) in his memorable voyage in the "Bounty's" launch, passed Cape York in his voyage to Copang, 1791.

Captain Edward Edwards of H.M.S. "Pandora" in search of mutineers of the "Bounty," Discovered the Murray Islands. Lost on the reefs; reached Timor in his boats, 1791.

John M'Cluar, Lieutenant in the Bombay Marine in surveying the Coast of New Guinea, sailed along Arnheim's Land to Cape Van Diemen, 1791.

Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux in the "Recherché" and "L'Espérance" (Huon de Kermadec) left Brest September 28, 1791, to seek La Perouse. Voyage to Moluccas. New Caledonia. Hammond Island. Tesoriere Island. Isle Banca. New Hanover. Admiralty Island. New Guinea. Timor. Java. Nuytz Land. Esperance Bay. South Coast of Australia. Anchored in Slovni Bay, called the Derwent "La Riviere du Nord" (*See* HAYES). Tasmania, April 12. New Zealand. Tongataboo. Erronan. Discovered Isles Beaupré. Solomon Islands. Dampier's Strait. Wagion. Cajali, Sourabaya. D'Entrecasteaux, de Kermadec, and D'Auribeau having died the journals were

published by the late Admiral Rossel. Labillardiere was the naturalist of the expedition, 1792.

Captain William Bligh and *Nathan Portlock* in the "Provident" and "Assistant." Transport of bread-fruit from Pacific Islands to West Indies. Exploration of Torres Straits. Planted fruit and vegetables in Tasmania, 1792.

William Bampton and *Matthew B. Alt* in the ships "Hormuzeer" and "Chesterfield" near Norfolk Island through Torres Strait, 1793.

John Hayes, Captain in Bombay Marine in the "Duke" and "Duchess" visited Tasmania and gave names to the Derwent, &c., which have replaced the names of the first discoverer, D'Entrecasteaux, 1794.

Matthew Flinders and *George Buss*, with a boy, in a boat 8 feet long, called "Tom Thumb," in October, 1795, traced the George River 20 miles further than previously known; in March following, in same boat, reached Port Hacking. Returned April 2, 1796.

Captain Wilson in the "Duff" missionary vessel. Line Islands, 1797.

Bass, in a whale boat, with six hands, left Sydney 3 December; on 19th, discovered Twofold Bay, and next day rounded the Howe, and in the evening landed near Ram Head. Could not identify the "Point Hicks" of Cook. January 3, 1798, found some convicts who had escaped from Sydney, on an island near Promontory. On 4th reached, and until 18th, explored Western Port. On return, rounded Promontory 26th. On 24 February, this remarkable exploration of 600 miles of coast line ended by arrival in Sydney, 1798.

Flinders, in the "Francis," to the wreck of the "Sydney Cove" in the Straits, February 1, 1798.

Flinders and *Bass*, in the "Norfolk," a little sloop of 25 tons, built at Norfolk Island, sailed from Sydney 7 October. Circumnavigated Tasmania. Discovered the Tamar River. Returned to Sydney January 11, 1799. Bass Strait named by Governor Hunter after this voyage, 1799.

Flinders, in the "Norfolk," sent by Governor Hunter to explore the coast northward, sailed 8 July; on 15th cleared Point Danger, and entered Moreton and Glasshouse Bays. Conflict with the natives at Point Skirmish. Ascended Pumice Stone River. Went on to Hervey Bay, 1799. [The inlet he entered, Shoal Bay, was afterwards found to be the mouth of the Clarence.]

James Grant, Lieutenant in the "Lady Nelson," 60 tons, tender to the "Investigator," left Portsmouth 17 March, arrived on Australian coast 3 December. The first vessel to pass through Bass Strait. Named Cape Northumberland, Cape Banks, Schanks and Gambier Mounts, Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, Cape Solicitor (Sir William Grant's Cape), Lawrence Islands, Lady Julien Peircy Islands, Cape Albany Ottway, Cape Patten, Portland Bay, Cape Danger, Wight Land, Foveruax King's Bay, Cape Liptrap, South Cape (Promontory), King George's Sound (between Liptrap and Promontory), Sir Roger Curtis Island, Rodondo, The Devil's Tower and Moncur Island, The Hole in the Wall, The Glenine Island. Here Grant's discoveries joined those of Flinders. The "Lady Nelson," called "His Majesty's Tinder-box," arrived in Sydney 16 December. The second ship through Bass Strait was the "Harbinger," Captain Black, from the Cape of Good Hope, January 11, 1801, who sighted and named King Island; the S. part of which was sighted by Captain Reid in 1798. The third ship through was the "Margaret," Captain Byers, from England, 7 February, 1801.

Christopher Dixson, in the ship "Ellegood," most probably a whaler, visited King George's Sound. A sheet of copper bearing these names and the date August 27, 1800, was found by Flinders, when he came on that part of the coast in November, 1801.

James Grant, again in "Lady Nelson," to explore Bass Strait, sailed from Sydney, 8 March, accompanied by Mr. Murray, 1st mate Francis Barreillier (*See* LAND EXPLORERS), Mr. Cayley, botanist, and Mr. Boven, 2nd mate. Named Cape Paterson; entered Western Port, 21 March. Named Churchill and Margaret Islands (Elizabeth); verified Bass's explorations. Left Western Port 29 April; returned to Sydney 14 May, 1801.

John Murray, Lieutenant, succeeded Grant in "Lady Nelson." Further exploration of the Straits, and discovery of Port Phillip. Left Sydney 23 November, Mr. Bowen 1st mate. Obervsations at Kent's Group and the Promontory Islands. Entered Western Port 6 December, and explored till January 5, 1802, when they were able to get out. On the neighbouring coast until the 31st, when the "Lady Nelson" had again to take shelter in Western Port, and there remain till 15 February. From Western Port, on the 1st February, Murray despatched Bowen with five men, in the launch, to examine the entrance of Port Phillip, which they had seen in their cruize. Bowen got in, and the vessel was carried round on February 15 and anchored off what is now the quarantine ground. Murray remained in the Bay (which he called after the Governor, Port King) a month, and returned to Sydney March 24, 1802.

Captain Matthew Flinders, in the "Investigator," 334 tons, accompanied by R. M. Fowler, (afterwards Admiral) 1st Lieutenant; S. W. Flinders, 2nd Lieutenant; John Crossley, astronomer; Dr. R. Brown, botanist; William Westall, A.R.A., artist; Ferdinand Bauer, natural history painter; John Thistle, master: John Atkin, 2nd master; Hugh Bell and Robert Purdie, surgeons; midshipmen, John Franklin (subsequently the great Arctic explorer), Thomas Evans, William Taylor, Thomas Bell, Nathaniel Bell, Kennet Sinclair, Sherrard P. Laird, and James Wolsey: boatswain, Charles Douglas: gunner, R. Colpits; carpenter, R. Mart; Clerk, John Olive. Total, 88 persons. Sailed for the exploration of the coasts of Australia, from Spithead. July 11, 1801. Sighted Cape Leeuwin December 6. After examining King George's Sound, coasted the Great Bight to Fowler's Bay, the known limits of former exploration, February 16. Named Coffin Bay. Entered Port

Lincoln 26th. Next examined Spencer's Gulf on both sides. Entered Investigator Strait, north coast Kangaroo Island, Gulf of St. Vincent, discovered and searched. Sailed through Backstairs Passage April 7. Next day met with Commodore Nicholas Baudin, in the "Géographe," place now called Encounter Bay, lat. 35° 40′ S., 138° 58′ E. Baudin had separated from his 2nd captain in the "Naturaliste" (Hamelin), in a gale after examining Tasmania. Stated he had explored the S. coast from Western Port to the place of meeting.

Baudin and *Hamelin*. Baudin's explorations extend only over 50 leagues of the coast line. He had passed Port Phillip without noticing the entrance. The wrong subsequently attempted to be done by the French navigators, respecting the discoveries of Flinders, is a matter of history. Parting from Baudin, Flinders pursued his voyage to Sydney. On April 27th, Flinders entered Port Phillip, surveyed the entrance channels, and the coast line of the bay on both shores as high up as Geelong Bay and the opposite shores, landing both at Arthur's Flat, and walking to the top of Station Peak, whence he saw Western Port and at the head of Port Phillip Bay. On May 9 he arrived at Sydney, and found the "Naturaliste" there. On the 20th her consort the "Géographe" arrived.

Flinders refitted and sailed from Sydney July 22, 1803. He discovered Port Curtis and Port Bowen; spent 105 days in exploring the Gulf of Carpentaria and Arnheim Bay, and proceeding thence to Timor, *circumnavigated Australia for the first time*, and returned to Sydney June 9, 1803. Here the "Investigator" was condemned as unseaworthy. Desirous of getting to England to show what he had done, and obtain another vessel, Flinders took passage with his officers and crew in the "Porpoise," which vessel was homeward bound through Torres Strait. They sailed August 10, 1803, and seven days after were cast away on the Barrier Reef. Flinders made his way back to Sydney, 700 miles, in an open boat, and pursuaded Governor King to let him have a sloop of 30 tons (the "Cumberland"). In this crazy vessel he proceeded home, and putting in to the Mauritius, was there made prisoner by General De Caen, the Governor, and cruelly detained for six years and a-half. Meantime the account of the voyage of Baudin was published in France, in which the whole of the S. coast of Australia, from the Promontory to the Leeuwin, was claimed as the discovery of the French expedition, a claim which was dispelled the day that Flinders' account of his voyage appeared, which was the day of his death, July 19, 1814. He was born in 1774. His grand-daughter enjoys a pension from the two Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria of £200 a year, since 1856. He gave Australia its name, and she has had no more illustrious or more modest explorer.

Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of N.S.W. in the "Cumberland," in charge of Lieut. Robbins, sent down in Nov. 1802, by Governor King to "walk round" Port Phillip. His assistants were James Meehan and James Flemming. Having sought for Baudin at King's Island, and warned him from attempting a settlement on any station ground, Grimes passed into Port Phillip and thoroughly fulfilled his orders. He was the first to discover the Yarra, (upon which Melbourne now stands). January 30, 1803. [His long-missing chart and journal were found by Mr. T. J. Shillinglaw, F.R.G.S., 1878, and have been published by the Government of Victoria.]

Captain Nicholas Baudin in the "Géographe," and Hamelin in the "Naturaliste," 1802. [*See* FLINDERS, GRIMES *and* KING.]

Expedition of *Lieut.-Governor Daniel Collins* to form a penal settlement at Port Phillip, left England April 27, on board H.M.S. "Calcutta," 50 tons, Capt. Daniel Woodriff, and the transport "Ocean," John Mertho, master, arrived at Port Phillip, October 9, 1803. Landed the settlement at a place now called "The Sister," near Sorrento. [A very partial exploration of the bay was made by Collins, who seems to have been prejudiced against the place, and on January 30, 1804, a portion of the settlement again embarked on board the "Ocean" and proceeded to Tasmania, where, on February 15, Hobart Town was founded. The rest of the detachment followed, and on June 25, 1804, were all killed at Hobart Town. The records of this attempted settlement have recently been published by the Victorian Government.]

Lieut. Bowen had previously been sent from Sydney, in the "Lady Nelson" with a small party of fifteen persons to Tasmania, and had camped at Risdon, near Hobart Town, June 11, 1803.

Lieut.-Colonel Paterson, of the N.S.W. corps, sent from Sydney by Governor King to examine Port Dalrymple with a view to a settlement being formed there, June, 1804.

Lieut. Charles Robbins and *John Oxley* sent by Governor King in the cutter "Integrity" to examine Western Port, 1804-5. This expedition put an end to the idea of a settlement on the South Coast.

L. de Freycinet, in "L'Uranie," sailed from London, September 15, 1817. [Saw Edels Land, Shark's Bay, Simao Island, Coepang, Moluccas, Waigion, Umata, Sandwich Island, Rose Island, Pylstaart, Sydney, Campbell Island, Tierra-del-Fuego. February 15, 1820, touched at the Falklands. Proceeded in "La Physicienne" to Monto Video, Rio, Azores, Cherbourg.]

Captain Philip G. King (born at Norfolk Island, son of Governor King). First voyage, accompanied by Messrs. Roe* and Beddome, (mates,) and Mr. Allan Cunningham, botanist, sailed in the cutter "Mermaid" of 84 tons, from Sydney, December 22, taking a "west-about" route round the Leeuwin; Dampier's N.W. Cape February 10, 1813. In this barren and desolate land met with ant-hills eight feet high; the sea swarmed with turtles, snakes, sharks, and dolphins; the copper-coloured air filled with venomous insects. Anchored in Nicol Bay, March 4, little dreaming of the rich

* Called the "Father of Modern Explorers."

plains in the back country—Goulburn group, Port Singleton, and Van Diemen Gulf. Explored the Alligator, traced it for 40 miles, refitted at Timor, and returned to Sydney, July 28, 1818. Employed in survey of Macquarie Harbour in Tasmania, Port Macquarie, and the Hastings which had just been discovered by Oxley, 1817.

Captain Sutherland on a sealing voyage visited Port Lincoln, and remained for seven months on Kangaroo Island, 1819.

King. Second voyage in "Mermaid." In May, 1819 sailed from Sydney, and passing through Torres Straits took up the survey at the point left off by Flinders—Wessells Heads. Examined coast from Clarence Straits to Cambridge Gulf, overrunning the work of the French Commodore Baudin; returned to Sydney January 12, 1820.

King. Third voyage, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, resumed the survey in June on the "Red Coast." Had to leave off at Prince Regent's River, near present Camden Harbour Settlement. Returned to Sydney in September, 1820.

King's Fourth voyage. Messrs. Roe and Cunningham accompanying in the "Bathurst," 1821. [Some remarkable caverns at Princess Charlotte Bay. Sailed 50 miles up the Prince Regent River. Refitted at Mauritius. Returned and surveyed Swan River and the coast northward to the Buccaneer Archipelago, which had been partially examined by Baudin. Returned to Sydney April, 1822. This was King's last voyage in our waters. He was subsequently engaged in the survey of the "Beagle" in South America, and he died a Rear-Admiral in 1855. A settlement at Port Cockburn was made in 1824 by Sir Gordon Bremer as a result of King's exploration. This was abandoned in 1826, and which another settlement formed at Raffles Bay, also had to be abandoned in 1829.]

Captain Duperry in "La Coquille." Voyage amongst the Line Islands, 1822-4.

Captain Bougainville in the "Thetis." Left Brest March 2, 1824. Malacca, Singapore, &c., explored to south of Tasmania. Refitted at Port Jackson, sailed 21st September, and crossed the Pacific to Valparaiso without seeing land, 1824.

D. H. Kolff, Lieutenant in the Dutch brig "Dourga." Exploration of the islands about New Guinea and the Arafura Sea, 1825. [Corrected by Lieutenant Modera in 1828 in corvette "Triton."]

Captain (Chevalier) *Dillon* in the "Research" [De La Perouse] on the South Coast about Port Lincoln and Encounter Bay. 1826.

Captain Gould visited the South Coast about Port Lincoln, 1827-8.

Captain Dumont D'Urville in the "Astrolabe" sailed from Toulon in April. Touched at Bass Straits, North part of New Zealand, and Pacific Islands, 1826.

Captain James Stirling, H.M.S. "Success," Survey of coast from King George's Sound to Swan River, 1828.

Captain R. Fitzroy in the "Beagle." Visited New Zealand, Port Jackson, Hobart Town, King George's Sound, 1829.

Captain La Place sailed from Toulon 30th December. Visited East Indies, Hobart Town, New Zealand, 1829.

Survey of the coasts of Australia by the "Beagle" and "Fly," 1837-1841. [The "Beagle" left England June, 1837. Her officers were T. C. Wickham, Commander, retired through ill health March, 1841; J. B. Emery, Lieutenant, retired in 1841; Henry Eden, Lieutenant, retired in 1841; John Lort Stokes, Lieutenant, succeeded Wickham 1841, and continued survey till 1843; Charles Darwin, F.R.S., Naturalist. The ship reached Swan River November 15, 1837; 1838, discovered the Fitzroy River; 1839, left Sydney for Port Essington, 22nd May; arrived there January. Discovered and named Adam Bay (after Admiral Sir Charles A.) 1840. Discovery of the Adelaide River at Clarence Straits by L. R. Fitzmaurice, Mate. Discovered Port Darwin, Victoria River, Fitzmaurice River. Found memorials of the wreck of the "Zerouk" (*which see*).

Again left Sydney to examine Gulf of Carpentaria, 1842. Discovered the Flinders River, which they ascended 20 miles. Discovered the Albert River (the Maatsuycker of Tasman); explored it for 50 miles. At Treachery Bay, Captain Stokes was speared and nearly lost his life. 1842-1845. Captain Blackwood in the "Fly" continued the survey, and made a minute survey of the Great Barrier Reef and of the South Coast of New Guinea.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY formed April 12, 1832.

[*See* COMPANIES.]

B

BALLOONING.—Many attempts have been made to ascend in balloons, resulting in nearly all cases in whole or partial failure. Mr. Thomas Gale, accompanied by Mr. John Allen, ascended in a balloon (72 feet high, 112 feet in circumference, with capacity for 32,000 feet of gas) from Victoria Park, Sydney, a height of 2½ miles, and descended in two hours' time in Delarge's Bay, Parramatta River, between Kissing Point and Tarban Creek, January 7, 1871.

BALLOT, VOTE BY.—Vote by Ballot in Victoria became law in 1854.

[*See* CONSTITUTION.]

BANKS.

Australian Joint Stock Bank. Paid-up capital, £500,000; reserve, £135,000. Established 1853.

Bank of New South Wales (first bank established in the colony). Paid up capital, £1,000,000; reserve, £450,000. Established April 8, 1817.

Bank of Van Diemen's Land (first Bank of Tasmania). Paid up capital, £135,000; reserve, £10,000. Established 1823.

Bank of Australia, established February 26, 1826.

Bank of New South Wales, reported to have stopped payment; much alarm caused; the Governor loaned the Bank from the Treasury chest May 14, 1826.

Derwent Bank, Hobart Town, Tasmania, established 1827.

Commercial Bank, Tasmania. Capital, £115,000; reserve, £23,000. Established 1829.

Extensive robbery of the *Bank of Australia*, Sydney, September 14, 1828.

Bank of Australia re-organised 1833.

Commercial Banking Company of Sydney. Paid-up capital, £500,000; reserve, £475,000. Established 1834.

Bank of Australasia. Capital, £1,200,000; reserve, £407,309. Commenced business December 14, 1835.

Union Bank of Australia. Capital, £1,500,000; reserve, £780,000. Established 1837.

Bank of South Australia. Paid up capital, £500,000; reserve, £125,000. Established 1841.

Bank of Western Australia. Paid-up capital, £20,000. Established June 22, 1841.

Bank of Australia closed 1843.

A Bill was brought into the Council by Mr. Wentworth, "to enable the *Bank of Australia* to dispose of certain real and personal property by lottery." 1844.

Bank of Australia Lottery Bill passed in Sydney, 1845.

Bank of Australia failed 1848.

Lottery Sale of the Bank of Australia property at the City Theatre, Sydney. 11,248 lots were put up. The highest prize was lot 1—the Underbank Estate, of 8,320 acres of land, with improvements, and 3,700 head of cattle and 40 horses: January 1, 1849.

Oriental Banking Corporation. Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserve, £325,000. Established 1850.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Capital, £720,000; reserve, £105,000. Established 1852.

London Chartered Bank of Australia. Paid-up capital, £1,000,000; reserve, £120,000. Incorporated 1825.

Bank of Victoria. Opened January 3, 1855.

National Bank of Australasia. Paid-up capital, £660,000; reserve, £250,000. Established 1858.

Bank of New Zealand. Paid up capital, £725,000; reserve £350,000; founded 1861.

Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria. Paid up capital, £104,280; established, 1864.

Bank of Adelaide. Paid up capital, £250,000; established, December 11, 1865.

Mercantile Bank Sydney. Paid up capital, £300,000; reserve, £100,000; established, 1869.

Queensland National Bank. Subscribed capital, £776,480; reserve, £70,000; opened, June 1, 1872.

City Bank, Sydney. Paid up capital, £240,000, with power to increase to £500,000; reserve, £40,000; established, 1863.

Australian and European Bank. Paid up capital, £630,000; established, 1872.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS of the Banks during the last quarter of 1876 in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, which does not appear to publish banking returns.

Name of Colony.	Number of Banks.	Total Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	12	1,335,478	54,472	287,179	14,850,148	16,527,277
New South Wales	10	1,113,323	37,123	247,357	14,859,505	16,257,308
Queensland	6	345,437	14,598	42,520	3,091,681	3,494,237
South Australia	6	442,541	10,653	57,064	3,316,096	3,826,354
Tasmania	5	117,568	2,696	2,582	1,463,008	1,585,844
New Zealand	6	874,517	60,833	47,578	6,238,471	7,221,399
Total	45	4,228,854	180,375	684,280	43,818,909	48,912,418

Name of Colony.	Total Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Balances due from, and Notes and Bills of, other Banks.	Other Securities chiefly Government.	Debts due to Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,519,977	790,129	470,156	....	19,138,461	23,918,123
New South Wales	2,727,103	359,276	3,539,158	....	13,627,551	20,253,088
Queensland	754,271	111,304	96,833	....	3,400,046	4,362,454
South Australia	783,168	151,611	134,731	25,000	4,724,443	5,768,953
Tasmania	256,499	39,245	28,881	....	1,357,198	1,681,823
New Zealand	1,614,918	210,185	96,701	614,208	9,240,059	11,776,071
Total	9,605,336	1,661,750	4,366,460	639,208	51,487,758	67,760,512

SAVINGS' BANKS.

New South Wales Savings' Bank initiated: first Office-bearers and Trustees—Mr. Justice Field, Lieutenant-Governor Erskine, Judge-Advocate Wylde, and Sir John Jamison. Deposits as low as half-a-crown were received, and for each sum of a pound left in the Bank for one year, an interest of eighteen pence was given: 1818.

Savings' Bank established in Launceston, Tasmania, 1835.

Melbourne Savings' Bank established, September 1, 1841.

A "run" on the *Sydney Savings' Bank* (Miller, Manager), which lasted two days, arose in consequence of a rumour that the Governor of the Colony had examined all the securities, and had said that he would not give three straws for all of them put together, May 1 and 2, 1843.

VICTORIA, *List of Banks in*:—

Australian and European Bank Limited; established, 1872.
Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank, Limited.
Bank of Australasia, established 1835. Head office, London.
Bank of New South Wales, established 1817.
Bank of New Zealand, established, 1862.
Bank of Victoria, established 1852.
Ballarat Banking Company, Limited; established 1865.
City of Melbourne Bank, Limited.
Colonial Bank of Australasia, established 1856.
Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited (Collins-street west), established 1866. Head office, Melbourne.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, established 1852.
Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, Limited, established 1864.
London Chartered Bank of Australia, incorporated 1853.
Maritime General Credit & Discount Company, Limited.
Melbourne Banking Corporation, Limited.
Melbourne Savings' Bank, established 1841.
National Bank of Australasia, established 1858.
Oriental Bank Corporation, incorporated 1851.
Provincial and Suburban Bank, Limited, established November, 1872.
Union Bank of Australia, established 1838.

BANKSTOWN, George's River, formed, 1795.

BANNISTER, SAXE, First Attorney-General arrived with the New Charter for the more efficient administration of justice, April 5, 1824. [*See* COURTS, SUPREME.]

BAPTIST CHAPELS.

First Baptist Chapel founded in New South Wales, November 28, 1835, by Rev. John Saunders. (John Stephen elected President of the Baptist Association.) York-street Chapel, Launceston, opened, September 27, 1840; Harrington-street Chapel, Hobart Town, opened March 21, 1841.

BAPTIST UNION.

Rev. John Saunders, first Minister in Australia, arrived in Sydney, December 1, 1834. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Saunders, Rev. John*)] Rev. Mr. Dowling, first Minister in Launceston, arrived in 1839; Rev. Mr. M'Laren, first Baptist Minister Adelaide, arrived 1840; Rev. Mr. Wade, first Minister Hobart Town, arrived 1841; Rev. Mr. Dowling died (aged 90), 1868.

MINISTERS OF. *New South Wales.* Beechey, Rev. Richard Fame, Grafton; Burdett, Rev. Abraham, Woollahra; Collen, Rev. William Casino; Cornford, Rev. P. H. Sydney; Fenwick, David, Newtown; Harrison, W. R., Hinton; Hibberd, Frederick, Sydney; Jaggers, T. H., Lawrence; Llewellyn, Thomas,———; Lyttle, John Thomas, Orange; Phillips, Henry, Bathurst; Taylor William, Sydney; Thomas Lewis, Waratah; Williamson, Robert, Parramatta.

New Zealand. Brookes, E. S., New Plymouth T; Clarke, John Samuel, Lincoln, C; Costall, Samuel, Wellinton; Dallarton, Charles, Christchurch; Davis, Joseph Upton, Dunedin; Dolamore, Decimus, Oxford, C; Harrington, Thomas,———; Hinton, Joseph, T., Thames, A; Innes, John M., Green Island, O; Sawle, James Wright, Greendale, C; Webb, Allen, Walter, Auckland.

Queensland. Coonlies, Rev. Henry, Wharf-street, Brisbane; Davies, Rev. Thomas L., South Brisbane; Gobson, Rev. W. T., Maryborough; Jerson, Rev. T. W., Rockhampton; Moore, Rev. W., Milton; Macpherson, Rev. J., Toowoomba; Straughen, Rev. John, Ipswich; Voller, Rev. James, Samford, Oxley; Windolf, Rev. H., Fassifern; Kingsford, Rev. John (Particular B.) Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.

South Australia. Ashton, the Rev. W. O., Kapunda; Badger, Rev. D., Port Augusta; Carter, Rev. L. G., Adelaide North; Clare, Rev. W., Angaston (Chairman of Baptist Association); Dennis, Rev. W., Mount Basher and Granny Flat; Fairey, Rev. S., Lyndock Valley and Gawler; Gray, Rev. James, Coromandel Valley and Mitcham; Howard, Rev. S., Jamestown; Lloyd, Rev. M., Alberton; Lambert, Rev. H. I., Norwood; Mead, Rev. Silas, M.A., LL.B., Adelaide South; Morgan, Rev. H., Hindmarsh; Nancarrow, Rev. J., Diamond Lake and Minlacowie; Price, Rev. John, Semaphore; Page, Rev. F., Laura; Sney, Rev. J. B., Georgetown; Tuch, Rev. H. L., Stockport.

Tasmania. Hobart Town, Harrington-street (vacant), services conducted by lay members. Launceston, York-street, Rev. W. White. Perth supplies. Constitution Hill, supplied by minister and lay preachers of different Protestant denominations.

Victoria. Bailhache, Rev. Phillip, Albert-street, Melbourne; Brennand, Rev. J. R., Prahran; Chapman, Rev. S., Collins-street East; Cherbury, Rev. C. M., Gold-street, Collingwood; Coombes, Rev. H., Brighton; Cuttle, Rev. W., Victoria Parade, Collingwood; Foy, Rev. J., Kew; Hiddleston, Rev. W. R., Brunswick; Lush, G. P., George-street, Collingwood; Poole, Rev. W., Emerald Hill; Taylor, Rev. James, Richmond; Turner, Rev. J., Lonsdale-street, Melbourne; Wolfenden, Rev. J., South Yarra. [*See* RELIGIONS.]

BARLOW, CAPTAIN. Captain Barlow was commander of Melville Island settlement, 1824. Settlement abandoned, 1829.

BARRACKS. Hyde Park Barracks, situated at the eastern end of King-street, Sydney, were erected by Governor Macquarie, as the principal convict depôt in the colony, and were first

occupied June, 1819. [They are now used as an asylum for aged females, and as a Female Immigrant depôt.]

BARRIER REEF. Surveyed by Captain Blackwood, 1844.

BARRINGTON, GEORGE. A celebrated pickpocket, who was transported to Australia. He is said to have been the author of a well-known prologue delivered at the opening of the first Theatre [*see* THEATRES] in Sydney. He received the first warrant of emancipation ever issued, 1792; lived to a very old age, and died at Parramatta, N.S.W.

BARRISTERS. [*See* COURTS, SUPREME.]

BARWON, KARAULA, OR DARLING RIVER, discovered Feb. 4, 1832. [The three rivers are one and the same stream under different names, being called the Karaula for some distance from its source, then assuming the title of the Barwon, and subsequently that of the Darling.—*See* AUSTRALIA *and* RIVERS.]

BASS. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Bass*).]

BATHURST. Governor Macquarie visited and fixed upon the site for Bathurst, so named by him in honour of Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the road measured 140 miles from Sydney; fifty thousand acres of good land were found to exist within ten miles of the township) May 7, 1875. Great depredations committed by blacks; martial law proclaimed, August 15, 1824. Captain Fennell appointed commandant at Bathurst, January 5, 1825. Visited by Governor Darling, accompanied by Captain Dumaresq and Lieutenant De La Condamine, November 5, 1829. Great outbreak amongst the prison population in the district, the insurgents consisting at first of only eight persons, but shortly afterwards by intimidation and persuasion, eighty collected. In the conflict Lieutenant Brown had two men and five horses killed, but the convicts were at length subdued and ten men were convicted and hanged at Bathurst, September, 1830. Township proclaimed, 1852.

BATTERIES. [*See* FORTS.]

BAUDIN, CAPTAIN (*French*) visited Encounter Bay, 1801; French claimed discovery of the whole of the South Coast of Australia, 1802; left Australia, 1803.

BAUER, MR., natural history painter, sailed with Flinders, 1801.

BAVARIA, KING OF. Instruments for Astronomical observations presented by him to Victoria, 1854.

BAXTER, JOHN, murdered by two blacks whilst with the exploring party under Eyre, 1841.

BECKER, LUDWIG, artist and naturalist, of Burke and Wills's exploring party, 1960; died near Cooper's Creek, 1861.

BECKLER, HERMAN, medical officer and botanist of Burke and Wills's exploring party, 1860; left the party owing to some dispute, 1860.

BEDFORD, REV. WILLIAM (C.E.), second chaplain of Hobart Town (called "the fighting chaplain,") arrived 1823.

BEDDOME, C., accompanied King to the Gulf of Carpentaria, September, 1817.

BEES, INTRODUCTION OF. "Captain Wallis, of the 'Isabella,' brought out a number of beehives on his last visit to the Colony. Mr. PART, of George-street, has four of these thickly populated habitations, which seem not to lose any of their forces from a change of climate. A species of this industrious race was introduced into Parramatta some years ago, and lived only a short time," April, 1822; Mr. Icely, of Macquarie-place, Sydney, had one of Captain Wallis's original hives, 1823; the honey bee introduced into Tasmania by Dr. Wilson, 1834; Mr. John Hughes, of Sussex Farm, near Bathurst, the first who succeeded in bringing bees alive over the Blue Mountains, 1839; the first person who introduced bees to the Bathurst district was the late Thomas Arkell, Esq., of Charlton, Campbell's River, who received a hive from the late Nathaniel Payten, of Parramatta, and carried the bees in his gig to Charlton, 1842.

BENT, GEOFFREY HART, first Judge of the Supreme Court, N.S.W., arrived July 27, 1814.

BENTLEY MYSTERY, THE. A pianiste named Julia Bentley (formerly Miss Monk, of Exeter, England), with her husband, Thomas Charles Bentley, afterwards secretary of the Union Club, Sydney, arrived in New South Wales in January, 1860. In May, 1861, and during the seven succeeding months, a number of anonymous letters affecting the character of Mrs. Bentley were received by the leading inhabitants of Sydney. She alleged that she was insulted and violently assaulted in the streets of the city. A parliamentary inquiry was held commencing on November 14, 1862; progress report stating that no satisfactory conclusion as to the authorship of the letters had been arrived at by the committee and exonerating all those accused by the Bentleys. Sub-Inspector Harrison, of the Detective Police, gave evidence of his belief that Mrs. Bentley wrote the anonymous letters, and in support of his opinion, referred to a similar occurrence having happened to Mrs. Bentley, when a girl, some years previously, in Exeter. December 19, 1862.

BERRIMA. [*See* EXPLORATIONS; *also*, PRISONS.]

BERTRAND CASE, THE. The murder of Mr. Henry Kinder by Louis Henry Bertrand, forms one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal jurisprudence of the Australasian Colonies, and from the revolting circumstances attending it, and the position held in society by

the principal parties concerned, it is justly entitled to be considered one of the "*Causes Célèbres*" of court business. On October 2, 1865, the public of Sydney were startled by the intelligence that Mr. Henry Kinder, principal teller in the City Bank, a gentleman well-known and much esteemed, had committed suicide by shooting himself. An inquest was held on the body, when Helen Maria Kinder, the wife of the unfortunate man, gave evidence to the effect that deceased had for some days been under the influence of drink, had been very violent, and had frequently threatened to destroy himself; that whilst in the garden she had heard the pistol fired, and on returning to the room occupied by her husband, found him lifeless. Subsequent suspicious circumstances caused the arrest of Mrs. Kinder, at Bathurst, on a charge of murder. She was remanded to Sydney, and at the same time, Louis Henry Bertrand, a well-known dentist of Sydney, and the most intimate friend of the deceased, and Jane Bertrand, his wife, were arrested on a similar charge. The hearing of the case at the Water Police Court lasted till December 9th, when all the prisoners were fully committed for trial. During the proceedings, a series of the most atrocious details ever heard in a police court came to light, and, amongst other papers produced, were the diary of the male prisoner Bertrand and a bundle of letters, written almost daily by him to Mrs. Kinder, leaving no doubt of Bertrand's intention to get rid of Kinder, with whose wife he had formed a *liaison*. Kinder had evidently been drugged day by day, till he became thoroughly demented and stupefied, and it was supposed, either that Bertrand, finding that his victim was more tenacious of life than he had expected, had fired the pistol, and had placed the weapon in Kinder's hand after death; or, having placed the weapon in Kinder's hand whilst he was still alive, but in an almost comatose state, had bent the arm and then pulled the trigger, in either case leading to a supposition of suicide. Bertrand and Mrs. Kinder were placed on their trial at the Central Criminal Court, in March, 1866, Mrs. Bertrand having been set at liberty by the Attorney-General, as it was clearly seen that the part she had taken in the series of circumstances connected with the case had been done from fear of her husband, who had used the most terrible threats towards her, and that she had really no knowledge of the intended murder. After a long and patient trial, at which the most learned counsel were engaged on both sides, Mrs. Kinder was acquitted, and Bertrand found guilty and sentenced to death, March 21, 1866. The most strenuous efforts were, however, used by the prisoner's friends to obtain a commutation of the sentence; every legal and technical point was made available for a fresh hearing and renewed arguments. The case was taken before the Privy Council, which upheld the conviction, Bertrand being meanwhile kept in Darlinghurst Gaol. At length, after the lapse of about two years, during which period all those skilled in medical jurisprudence were consulted and examined, the sentence was, on the ground of insanity, commuted to imprisonment for life, a sentence Bertrand is now undergoing in Parramatta Criminal Lunatic Asylum, N.S.W. Mrs. Kinder found it expedient to emigrate to New Zealand, where she was at once engaged as barmaid at an hotel, and has since re-married.

BETTING ACT (TERRY'S). The "Betting Houses Suppression Act, introduced by S. H. Terry, Esq., Member for New England, came into operation in New South Wales, April, 1876.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.

QUEENSLAND.—*Brisbane.*

Haggar, Rev. C. H.; Romsefell, Rev. B.; Woolcock, Rev. W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Allen, Rev. Thomas, Brompton; Ashton, Rev. J. H., Moonta; Bullcock, Rev. F., Crystal Brook; Burns, Rev. J. A., Riverton; Dingle, Rev. John, Mount Lofty; Finch, Rev. W. W., Port Augusta; Foster, Rev. Joshua, Gawler; Hillman, Rev. Thomas, Auburn; Halford, Rev. W. H., Moonta; Hancock, Rev. Joseph, Adelaide; Kelly, Rev. R., Port Adelaide; Lake, Rev. O., Crystal Brook; Lang, Rev. R., Mitcham; Mason, Rev. H., Port Wakefield; May, Rev. J., Gawler; Middleton, Rev. —, Port Elliot; Morcombe, Rev. T. Y., Gawler Plains; M'Neil, Rev. T., Bowden; Paynter, Rev. G. H., Beautiful Valley; Peace, Rev. J., Mount Torrens; Piper, Rev. Thomas, Adelaide; Raymond, Rev. J., Clarendon & Wilunga; Richards, Rev. W., Burra; Radclift, Rev. J., Port Elliot; Rock, Rev. Joseph, Kapunda; Rowe, Rev. James, Moonta; Roberts, Rev. James, Bowden; Sampson, Rev. G. J., Gladstone & Hallett; Stoyel, Rev. J., Port Elliot; Trecise, Rev. Charles, Millicent; Trevin, Rev. J., Yankalilla; Thorne, Rev. John, Gladstone; Way, Rev. James, Adelaide; Yeoman, Rev. R. C., Kadina.

BIGGE, COMMISSIONER [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Bigge*).]

BILLIARDS. Mons. Pierre Carme first appeared in Sydney, April, 1826; John Roberts, junior, champion billiard player, first appeared in Sydney, August 14, 1876.

BIRTHS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Victoria	13,759	13,010	26,769
New South Wales .. .	11,791	11,507	23,298
Queensland	3,540	3,363	6,903
South Australia	4,134	4,090	8,224
Western Australia	474	444	918
Total	33,698	32,414	66,112
Tasmania	1,660	1,489	3,149
New Zealand	8,320	7,848	16,168
Grand Total	43,678	41,751	85,429

BIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE, IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.			
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.
1872	2·99	4·03	2·92	..
1873	3·18	4·15	2·71	1·42
1874	3·67	4·22	2·76	1·30
1875	2·92	4·20	3·43	1·36
1876	3·64	4·08	3·21	2·23
Means ..	3·28	4·13	3·01	1·58

Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as common as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, if the figures are reliable, it is less prevalent than in any of those colonies, except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1875.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	4·8	8·6	2·3
Means	5·20	8·98	2·44

BLACK THURSDAY (VICTORIA). Memorably hot day in Victoria; the thermometer was 112° in the shade, and the whole country wrapped in flames. The ashes from the fire at Macedon, 46 miles away, fell in Melbourne; many had to leave their flocks and herds and fly for their lives, February 6, 1851.

BLACK WEDNESDAY (VICTORIA). This day was so called in consequence of a *Government Gazette* being issued removing Judges of the County Courts, Mines, Insolvency, &c.; Police Magistrates, Coroners, three General Sessions Prosecutors, and a large number of the Civil Servants, including Mr. Higginbotham, Engineer-in-Chief; Mr. Archer, Secretary for Lands; Mr. Wardell, Inspector-General of Public Works; Mr. Guthrie, Collector of Customs; Mr. Gordon, Engineer of Water Supply, and 120 others, January 9, 1878.

BLAND, DR. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Bland*).]

BLAXLAND, JOHN. A piece of plate was subscribed for the Hon. John Blaxland as a testimony of respect for his independence in the Legislative Council; but Mr. Blaxland dying, it was presented with a suitable address to his sons, January 9, 1846.

BLIGH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, in the "Bounty," anchored in Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land, and having landed, planted some European fruit trees, 1788; mutiny of the "Bounty" April 28, 1789; arrived in New South Wales as Governor, August 14, 1806; reported and arrested by Lieutenant Minchin and soldiers, Sergeant John Sutherland, and Corporal Marlborough, by order of Major Johnston, January 26, 1808. As a condition of obtaining his freedom, entered into a written agreement with Colonel Paterson to embark and proceed direct to England in the "Porpoise," February 4, 1809; left for Tasmania, February 20, 1809; reinstated, January, 1810; left for England, May 4, 1810; arrived in England, October 25, 1810. Died in England Dec 7, 1817. [*See* "BOUNTY."]

BLONDIN, AUSTRALIAN. [*See* L'ESTRANGE.]

BLONDIN. First appeared in Brisbane, July 25, 1874; in a canvas enclosure (the largest in the world), first exhibition in the Domain, Sydney, August 29, 1874; first appearance in Melbourne, November 4, 1874.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, CROSSING OF. Attempt made to cross the Blue Mountains by Lieutenant Dawes and a small party, December, 1789; several unsuccessful attempts made to cross them between 1789 and 1793; Captain Paterson, of the New South Wales Corps, the African traveller, began his attempt to cross them, February 18, 1793; Henry Hacking, quarter-master of the "Sirius," with two companions, undertook an expedition, and penetrated 20 miles further than any of his predecessors, passing over 18 or 19 ridges and gullies, and, seeing no termination to the mountainous barriers and deep descending chasms, retraced his steps, returning to the settlement after an absence of seven days, August, 1793; second expedition undertaken by Captain Paterson, the party being supplied with arms and provisions for six weeks, proceeded up the Hawkesbury ten miles beyond Richmond, when the rapidity of the current and trunks of trees impeded their further progress, and their boats being partially disabled, they returned, a variety of new plants being the only result of the expedition, 1793; Wilson, a convict (possessing some attainments), who had been for several years amongst the blacks, accompanied by a free man (a servant of the Governor), successfully crossed the Blue Mountains as far as a river, afterwards known as the Lachlan, 1799; Gregory Blaxland, William Charles Wentworth, and Lieutenant William Lawson crossed May, 1813; Mr. George William Evans made a tour over them and discovered the Macquarie River, February 12, 1814.

MILITARY GUARD AT. A military guard was stationed near the ascent of the mountains, and no one was allowed to pass without a written permission from the Government, May 7, 1815.

ROAD ACROSS. [*See* ROADS.]

BOAT. First boat built in the colony was called the "Rose Hill Packet," 1818.

BOGAN RIVER. Mr. Dixon visited the Bogan and followed it down 67 miles, October, 1833.

BONG BONG. [*See* EXPLORATIONS.]

BONNEY, C. Commissioner for Crown Lands (South Australia), 1857.

BOTANIC GARDENS. Opened to the public April 30, 1838.

BOTANY BAY. A brazen tablet at Botany Bay erected in memory of Captain Cook, March 19, 1822.

BOTANY WATER SUPPLY. [*See* SYDNEY.]

"BOUNTY," H.M.S., MUTINY OF. The "Bounty," under Captain William Bligh, was an armed ship which quitted Otaheite with bread-fruit trees April 7, 1789. The mutineers put the captain and eighteen men into an open boat with a small stock of provisions near one of the Friendly Islands, April 28, 1789. These reached the island of Timor after a voyage of 3,500 miles. Ten of the mutineers were tried in September, 1792; three were executed. John Adams and eight others of the mutineers removed from Otaheite to Pitcairn's Island, where 20 years afterwards John Adams and the descendants of his and the others were discovered. The "Bounty" was burned January 23, 1790. John Adams died March 5, 1829, aged 65.

MUTINEERS' DESCENDANTS. The descendants of John Adams and the other mutineers of the "Bounty," to the number of 198,—96 males and 102 females, removed from Pitcairn's Island to Norfolk Island, June, 1856. Returned to their original home in two parties, in 1859 and 1864; they now (1879) number 41 males and 49 females, the eldest of whom is Elizabeth George, 88 years of age, a daughter of one of the nine actual mutineers who took part in the events of 1789.

BOURKE, GOVERNOR. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" *(Bourke, Sir Richard).*] *Reasons for retirement of.* Mr. Riddell, Colonial Treasurer, having been nominated by one section of the people of the colony to the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions (*vice* Foster resigned), and contested successfully the seat against the other candidate, Mr. Roger Therry, who was the favourite of the Governor's supporters, and patronised by the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke resented Mr. Riddell's departure from official propriety by removing him from his seat at the Executive Council, 1835. On the matter being referred Home, Mr. Riddell, Colonial Treasurer, was reinstated in the Executive Council, from which he had been suspended. In a despatch from Lord Glenelg, it was considered that suspension for a year was quite sufficient punishment for his error in allowing himself to be nominated a candidate for the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions in 1835. The Governor, in informing the Home Government, said that he had suspended Mr. Riddell, intimating his desire of retiring in the event of its not being confirmed. In a despatch, the Secretary of State earnestly urged the Governor (Sir Richard Bourke) not to persevere in his intention of resigning; but the Governor was determined not to sit in the Executive Council with Mr. Riddell, and intimated to the Home Government his resolution to retire. The acceptance of his resignation arrived in the colony in the following September; resigned his administration December 5, and embarked on board the "Samuel Winter" for England, having administered the affairs of the colony from December 3, 1830—just seven years.

Ovation upon retirement of.

Previous to his departure, a meeting was held and a valedictory address to his Excellency was adopted, in which reference was made to the many useful reforms affected during his administration; amongst them were the severing of the connection between the Government and the Press, which had prevailed up to the time of his arrival; the many improvements in the colony, and the projecting the Circular Quay round the Cove. At this meeting it was at once determined to erect a statue to the retiring Governor, and a sum of six hundred and eighty pounds were collected in the room towards the cost of the proposed memorial. Other addresses were presented to him from the Legislative Council, the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, the Synagogue, the officers of public departments, the School of Arts, and the Freemasons' lodges. He was accompanied to the place of embarkation by a large concourse, including the Church of England Bishop, the clergy of various denominations, public officials, and persons of all grades of society.

BOWEN, LADY. Outrageous attack on Lady Bowen, wife of the Governor of Victoria, by an insane woman named Esther Gray. As Lady Bowen was entering the Athenæum, Melbourne, the woman struck her several times in the face, August 5, 1876.

Presentation of magnificent gold bracelet to Lady Bowen by the ladies of Victoria, previous to her departure, February 20, 1879.

BOWEN, LIEUTENANT, arrived in command of the "Atlantic," transport, from England, August 20, 1791.

BOWEN, TOWN OF, Queensland. Named in honour of Governor Sir George Bowen; formed, April 12, 1861.

BOWEN, PORT, Queensland. Discovered by Flinders, 1802.

BOYD, BENJAMIN. The largest squatter of his time in Australia; held 381,000 acres, for which he paid £80 license fees, 1847. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Boyd*).]

BOYNE, RIVER. Discovered November 7, 1823.

BRANDS. Registration Act of N. S. W. came into force, January 1, 1867.

BREMER, SIR GORDON. Expedition under Captain Sir Gordon Bremer, to Port Essington, in H. M. S. "Alligator" and "Britomart." A colony established, then called Victoria, October 7, 1838.

BREWERIES. The first ale made in Australia was manufactured by Mr. James Squire (a retired soldier), grandfather of James Squire Farnell, Esq., M.L.A., late Premier of New South Wales, at Kissing Point, Parramatta River, in the year 1795.

BRICKS. First bricks made in New South Wales, at Brickfield Hill, Sydney, March, 1788.

BRIDGES. First bridge commenced in Australia was Duck River Bridge, on the Sydney and Parramatta Road, N. S. Wales, 1796; Ross Bridge, Van Diemen's Land, completed, Feb. 28, 1822; foundation stone of Landsdown Bridge, Liverpool Road, N. S. Wales, laid by His Excellency the Governor, Jan. 1, 1834; opened Jan. 10, 1836; first stone bridge in N. S. Wales over Duck River opened by Governor Bourke, Jan. 26, 1836; Fitzroy Bridge, Goulburn, N. S. Wales, opened, 1855; City Bridge, Adelaide, opened 1855; Albury Bridge, over the Murray, October 3, 1861; Brisbane Bridge, foundation laid, August 22, 1864; Angaston Bridge, South Australia, opened Dec. 6, 1865; Gundagai Bridge, N.S.W., three-quarters of a mile in length, cost £45,000, over Murrumbidgee, completed, May, 1867; the Denison Bridge at Bathurst was swept away by flood, June, 1867; the Ranken Bridge was carried away soon after, thus cutting off all communication with Bathurst by means of teams — the farmers about Kelso and Peel suffered greatly in consequence, June, 1867; Freemantle Bridge, Western Australia, opened, Oct. 2, 1867; foundation stone of Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, laid, March 20, 1869; Victoria Bridge, Adelaide, opened 1870; Victoria Bridge, costing £120,000, over Brisbane River, Queensland, opened by the Marquis of Normanby, June 15, 1874; new bridge over the Hawkesbury, at Windsor, N. S. Wales (length, 480 ft., cost £10,280), opened by Hon. John Sutherland, Minister for Works, Aug. 20, 1874; bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Hay, N. S. Wales, opened by the Hon. Henry Parkes, M.L.A., Aug. 31, 1874; the Moruya Bridge, N. S. Wales, opened by Mr. Henry Clarke, M.L.A., Jan. 26, 1876; Oxley Railway Bridge, over the Brisbane River, Queensland, opened by Governor Cairns, July 5, 1876; the Huon Bridge, Tasmania, opened July 13, 1876; Albert Bridge, over Torrens, S.A., April, 1879. [*See* RAILWAY BRIDGES.]

BRISBANE. First settled by a detachment of soldiers, 40th Regiment, and a gang of convicts, under charge of Lieut. Miller, August, 1824. First land sale held in Brisbane, August 9, 1843; first Brisbane School of Arts opened, October 7, 1851; first public meeting in favour of separation of Moreton Bay from N. S. Wales, 1851; banquet given in honour of the visit of Sir Charles Fitzroy, Governor-General, April 7, 1854; Municipality formed, 1859; first daily paper published, May 13, 1861; foundation stone of Town Hall laid, Jan. 26, 1864; water works commenced, August 18, 1864; new School of Arts opened, July 16, 1866; foundation stone of Grammar School laid by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Feb. 29, 1868; Chamber of Commerce established, July 1, 1868; Grammar School opened, Feb. 1, 1869.

BRISBANE DOWNS. [*See* MONARO PLAINS.]

BRISBANE, COMMODORE SIR JAMES, died Dec. 19, 1826. ["The name of Sir James Brisbane will be associated with an event which forms an interesting epoch in the annals of the Colonies of Australia—the arrival of the first line of battle ship in the harbour of Port Jackson—and will be handed down with it as a record to posterity."—Extract from *Government Order*, Dec. 19, 1826.]

BRISBANE, SIR THOMAS, born in Scotland, Governor N.S.W., from 1821 to 1827; a lover of astronomy; erected observatory in Parramatta, and took active part in scientific pursuits.

BANQUETS TO.

Two banquets were proposed for the purpose of inviting the Governor, previous to his retirement, one by the "Aristocracy" of the Colony, and one by the "Emancipatists," who formed the two classes of society. The former at the time were known by the names of the "Exclusionists," "Aristocrats," and "Pure Merinos." The result was, that the Governor, unwilling to attend both invitations, endeavoured to arrange between the conflicting parties, and ordered a letter to be written to the Exclusionists' Committee, expressing his wish that six individuals of the Emancipatists, whose names were given, should be invited to the banquet. Of this the committee disapproved, and in replying to the Governor's letter announced the painful necessity of declining any further preparation for the honour of his Excellency's company. The Emancipatists' party completed their arrangements, and a banquet, which was numerously attended, was given to the retiring Governor, at Nash's Hotel, Parramatta, Oct. 31, 1827.

BRISBANE, RIVER, named and explored by Oxley, Dec. 2, 1823.

"BRITANNIA." [*See* WRECKS.]

BROWN, ROBERT, botanist, sailed with Flinders, 1801.

BRUNI ISLAND, Tasmania, named after Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, 1797.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, escaped from Collins's Port Phillip expedition, Dec. 27, 1803, and remained with the blacks 32 years. When discovered in 1835, he could scarcely remember any of his native language; his height was 6 feet 5 inches. He died in Hobart Town in 1856.

BULL-BAITING. Whitsuntide holidays celebrated at Parramatta by cock-fighting and bull-baiting. At the latter "sport" a number of useful dogs were killed or crippled, June 11 and 12, 1810.

BULLOCKS. *Largest in Australia*, property of Mr. William Edward Colston, of Barnawartha, Victoria, turned the scale at 3948lb, or 35cwt 1qr; height, 6ft 1in; length, 11ft 9in; girth, 9ft 10in; at belly, 10ft 11in; hocks, 2ft 1½in; arm, 3ft; yoke, 7ft 8in; age, 8 years, 1878.

BURDEKIN, RIVER. Discovered, March 22, 1845.

BURIAL-GROUND. The old burial-ground in George and Druitt Street was closed, and the burial ground, at what was then called the Sandhills, was consecrated by the principal Chaplain, January 27, 1820. [*See* CEMETERIES.]

BURKE AND WILLS. News received in Melbourne of the death of Burke and Wills, October 10, 1861. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" and AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.]

BUSH FIRES. Great bush fires and intense heat throughout Victoria, causing the day to be long afterwards remembered as "Black Thursday," February 6, 1851. Disastrous bush fires throughout the South and West of N. S. Wales, in January, 1870, fires burning on each side of the line on the Southern railway, the railway porters and others beating it out with bushes, and waiting at the stations with water for the passengers to drink, and a truck on the Goulburn train catching fire near Liverpool, January 18, 1870. Disastrous bush fires (accompanied by drought) occurred throughout N. S. Wales and Queensland, December, 1874, to February, 1875.

BUSHRANGERS.

Clarke, John. Robbery under arms, at Michelago, of Levy's store, Michelago, June 1, 1866; robbery of the mail near Moruya, July 16; of W. & J. Morris's and John King's stores, at Mudmelong, July 16; of the Yass mail, July 27; of F. H. Wilson, Esq., at Manar, July 24; of the Boro mail, July 30; of Messrs. Myers and Badgery, at Jembaicumbene, August 27; of John Hoskings, at Foxlow, August 23, and again on September 10; of Guelch and Dallas, at Long Flat, September 25; of Joseph Taylor, at Little Bombay, October 20; of Messrs. Smith and Dawson, on Braidwood road, October 22; of a number of Chinamen, on the Araluen Mountains, October 28; of Ah How, at Jembaicumbene, November 20; of Chong Chang, at Major's Creek, November 20; of the Yass mail, December 7; of a Chinaman, at Mudmelong, December 31; of John Hyland, at Crown Flat, December 31; suspected of assisting to murder the four special constables, at Jindera, January 9, 1867; of Hornby and others, on the Araluen Mountains, January 15; of Henry Lamb and Chowry, Mongarlon road, January 14; of G. Myers, at Jembaicumbene, January 26; of the Yass mail, January 27; of the Goulburn mail, February 22; of Frazer's store, at Gundaroo, March 2; of F. Louise, at Bungendore, March 4; of Williams, publican, at Boro, March 7; feloniously wounded Constable Walsh and the black tracker, Sir Watkin, when being captured at Jindera, April 27; tried at Central Criminal Court, Sydney, May 29, 1867; executed at Darlinghurst, June 25, 1867.

Clarke, Thomas. Escaped from Braidwood Gaol, whilst under committal for robbery, being armed, October 3, 1865; stole a horse from C. E. Dransfield, at Jembaicumbene, October 27; stole a horse from Mulligan, at Jembaicumbene, December 1; stole a horse from John Mallon, of Mericumbene, December 13; robbery of Mr. Hoskings, at Foxlow, December 29; of Summer's store, at Jembaicumbene, January 13, 1866; of Frazer & Matthison, on Major's Creek Mountain, January 13; of the Araluen and Braidwood mail, January 15; of the Post-Office at Michelago, February 13; of John M'Elroy, at Manar, February 10; of Ed. Eaton, at Crown Flat, February 23; of Cullen and Harnett, near Cooma, March 22; of the Nerrigundah mail (Mr. John Emmett wounded), April 9; murder of Miles O'Grady, at Nerrigundah, for which he was outlawed, April 9; robbery of Morris's store at Mudmelong, February 23; of Armstrong's store, at Araluen, May 22; of Levy and others, at Michelago, June 1; of Thomas Wall, at Jindera, July 4; of the Moruya mail (mailboy's horse taken), July 16; of King and Morris's, at Mudmelong, July 16; fired at the Ballalaba police, July 17; robbery of the Yass mail, July 27; of the Queanbeyan mail, July 30; of F. H. Wilson, at Manar Station, July 24; of Hosking's, at Foxlow, August 22, and also September 10; of Myers and Badgery, at Jembaicumbene, August 27; of a Chinaman, on the Araluen Mountain, October 9; of Joseph Taylor, at Little Bombay, October 20; of R. Smith and T. Dawson, on Braidwood road, October 22; of a number of Chinese, on the Araluen Mountain, October 28; of a Chinaman, at Jembaicumbene, November 20; of a number of Chinamen, at Major's Creek, November 20; of the Yass mail, at Razorback, December 7; of a Chinaman, at Mudmelong, December 31; of attempt to rob James Hyland, at Crown Flat, December 31; suspected of murdering the four

special constables at Jindera, January 9, 1867; of robbery of John Hornby, on the Araluen Mountain, January 15; of Chowry and Lamb, at Mongarlo, January 14; of James Myers, at Jembaicumbene, January 26; of the Goulburn mail, February 22; of the Yass mail, January 22; of Frazer's store, at Gundaroo, March 2; of Mr. Williams, at Boro, March 7; feloniously wounding Constable Walsh and Sir Watkin, the black tracker, when being captured at Jindera, April 27, for which they were tried at the Central Criminal Court, May 29; executed June 25, 1867.

Donohoe, John. A native of Dublin, arrived, a prisoner, in the colony by the "Ann and Amelia," 1825. Soon afterwards escaped, and took to the bush; depredations committed chiefly in the vicinity of Liverpool, Penrith, and Windsor; was joined by ten or twelve others, forming a band that carried terror through all the more populous parts of the interior during 1828 and 1829; shot dead, in a skirmish, by a soldier named Maggleton, at Raby, September 1, 1830; several of his companions afterwards caught and executed. Donohoe was 5 feet 4 inches in height, and had flaxen hair and blue eyes.

Dunn, John. One of the Gardiner gang of bushrangers, captured on the Marthaguy Creek, below Dubbo, by Constable James A. G. M'Hale, assisted by Senior-Constable Elliot and Constable Hawthorn; Dunn shot M'Hale in the leg, and was himself wounded and afterwards tried and hanged at Darlinghurst, December 24, 1865. [*See* EXECUTIONS.]

Gardiner, Francis. Commonly known as "Frank Gardiner," *alias* Christie, *alias* Clarke; born at Boro Creek, near Goulburn, New South Wales, in 1830, height 5 feet 8¼ inches, brown hair, sallow complexion, hazel eyes; was first tried on the 21st and 22nd October, 1850, at the Geelong Circuit Court, Victoria, on a charge of horse-stealing, for which he received a sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour. On the 26th March, 1851, he escaped from Pentridge prison, Victoria, and was next convicted at the Goulburn Circuit Court, New South Wales, on 17th March, 1854, on two charges of horse-stealing, for which he received two sentences of seven years each on the roads. He obtained a ticket-of-leave for Carcoar on 31st December, 1859, but it was cancelled on 5th May, 1861, for absence from district and being suspected of cattle-stealing. For several years he kept a great part of the country in terror by his lawless deeds, aided by a gang of ruffians that he got together, the names of the principal ones being Gilbert, O'Malley, Hall, and Dunn. No less than six mail robberies under arms were committed by him, and scores of persons were bailed up and plundered. The most memorable crimes were the robbery of the gold escort from the Lachlan at Eugowra, in 1862, when the three police were overpowered by a large number of ruffians, several thousands of ounces of gold stolen; and the shooting and wounding of Troopers Middleton and Hosie in a desperate encounter with the gang. Notwithstanding the efforts of the New South Wales Police, Gardiner escaped out of the country into the neighbouring colony of Queensland, and he set up business as a storekeeper, and successfully carried it on for two years at a place called Apis Creek, on the road from Rockhampton to the Peak Downs, where he was captured by Constables Pye, McGlone, and Wells, in February, 1864. He was brought to Sydney, and tried and convicted before Sir Alfred Stephen on the 8th July of that year for the wounding of Trooper Hosie and the robbery of Messrs. Hewett and Horsington. For these offences he received sentences amounting to 32 years' hard labour. In consequence of strong pressure being brought to bear upon the Executive and the Governor, Gardiner was released from prison in July, 1874, on condition that he left the colony, and accordingly he went to America, where he now (1879) is. Mrs. Brown, Gardiner's paramour, was the wife of a respectable settler; having been seduced by Gardiner, she left her husband and family, breaking up a comfortable home, and lived with the outlaw until he was captured. She afterwards went to New Zealand and died a violent death by her own hands on the Thames gold-fields in 1868.

Gilbert, John, native of Canada, and the son of an old soldier, came when a boy to New South Wales with his father. He was engaged as stockman on a station near Marengo, from which place, lured by the false colouring given to bushranging in the neighbourhood, he, in 1862, joined Gardiner's gang; he was present at the sticking up of the gold escort in June of that year, and subsequently, when Gardiner had left the gang, he, in company with Ben Hall and John Dunn, made their names a terror to the country; he with his own hand shot Sergeant Parry who, deserted by his comrades, attempted to defend the Gundagai mail of November 16, 1863; on May 13, 1865, being betrayed by the farmer in whose house he and his comrade John Dunn had taken shelter for the night, he was shot in an encounter by a constable named John Bright, who, in company with Senior Constable Hales and Constable King, were brought to the spot by the informer. John Gilbert at the time of his death was about 22 or 23 years of age.

Hall, Benjamin, was for some years a small squatter in the Lachlan district, when he made the acquaintance of Francis Gardiner, then a ticket-of-leave man who was engaged in the occupation of a butcher. He was for a long time suspected by the police as being an accomplice of this man and his gang, and the close supervision under which he was kept, together with the alleged misconduct of his wife, at length drove him to desperation, and he openly joined Gardiner. On the retirement of the latter from his lawless career, Hall assumed command, and in company with Gilbert and Dunn, became the terror of the Goulburn and Lachlan Districts. At length he determined to relinquish his desperate life, and leaving Dunn and Gilbert, applied to a connection, in whose hands he had placed some money for safe keeping, for the

amount. This man, under pretence of going into Forbes to obtain the money from the bank, revealed to the police Hall's hiding place, which they, under Sub-Inspector Davidson, closely surrounded at night, and as Hall arose the next morning, May 5, 1865, his body was riddled with slugs, as many as 34 wounds being counted. £1,000 reward had been offered for his capture, £500 of which his betrayer received, the other half being divided amongst the police present at his death.

Howe, Michael. Notorious bushranger in Van Diemen's Land, shot by Private W. Pugh, and captured October 21, 1818. [*See* BUSHRANGING, *Van Diemen's Land.*]

Kelly Gang, The. Constable Fitzpatrick, of Benalla, Victoria, whilst armed with a warrant to arrest Daniel Kelly, was overpowered at Kelly's house by the prisoner, his brother Ned, his mother, and two men, named Williamson and Skillion. The constable was maltreated and rendered insensible, but allowed to depart on solemnly promising not to report the occurrence. The three latter were subsequently imprisoned for the crime; the brothers Kelly took to the bush April 15, 1878, and thus originated the *Kelly Gang*, consisting of Edward Kelly (native of Victoria, aged 27), Daniel Kelly (native of Victoria, aged 18), Stephen Hart (native of Fish River, New South Wales, aged 20), and Joseph Byrnes (aged 21). Ned Kelly had, as far back as 1870, been arrested by the police of the Ovens District, Victoria, on suspicion of having been an accomplice of the bushranger Power. A reward of £100 was offered by the Government of Victoria for the capture of Daniel Kelly, for shooting Constable Fitzpatrick, April, 1878; their next reported act was the murder at Stringy Bark Creek, Wombat Ranges, near Mansfield, Victoria, of Sergeant Michael Kennedy, and Constables Scanlan and Lonergan, by shooting, October 26, 1878. On October 30, the gang were outlawed, and a reward of £500 offered by the Victorian Government for the capture of each of them, dead or alive. Stuck up Faithful Creek Station, near Euroa, December 9; robbed the bank of Victoria, at Euroa, of £2,000, December 10; stuck up the Police Barracks at Jerilderie, New South Wales, and bailed up the police, Saturday evening near midnight, February 8, 1879; paraded through the township, held possession of it for two days, keeping the police in charge prisoners in the lockup, cutting the telegraph wires, and generally terrifying the inhabitants, robbing the bank of £2,000, and burning some of its valuable documents, February 10, 1879. [*See* REWARDS FOR CAPTURE OF.]

Macgregor, alias *the Wild Scotchman*, was the most notorious bushranger in Queensland; he came originally from New South Wales, and carried on for some time his depredations single-handed. As there was but little gold at that time discovered in the colony, his raids were principally on stations and travellers; was captured once, but managed to effect his escape on his way to Rockhampton Gaol; at last was, after a chase of eighty miles, captured by two magistrates, who managed to obtain fresh horses at various stations on the road whilst Macgregor had but the one; he was safely conveyed to Brisbane, where he was sentenced to twenty years' hard labour, 1863.

Melville, Captain. Born at sea. This notorious scoundrel, who gained some sympathy from a few, for his being the most daring of Victorian bushrangers, died by his own hand in the Melbourne Gaol, at the age of 35, August 12, 1859. He was undergoing his sentence of thirty-two years' hard labour when he headed the first outbreak of convicts at Williamstown, which resulted in the death of a boatman, Owen Owens, whom he was accused of having killed with a hammer, and for which he was sentenced to death at Melbourne, November 21, 1856; he was respited, but before the intelligence arrived he had strangled himself.

Morgan, Daniel, carried the palm over all bushrangers for cool audacity and blood-thirstiness. His murderous exploits at the Round Hill Station were never equalled in Australia. Five hundred pounds reward was offered by the New South Wales Government for his apprehension, January 5, 1864. In June, 1864, he shot Sergeant M'Ginnity dead, and took his horse and firearms. Verdict of the wilful murder of John M'Lean returned against him, June 23, 1864, and a reward of £1,000 was offered for his arrest by the New South Wales Government, June 27. In the following September he shot Sergeant Smith, who died a few days afterwards. Reward offered for his apprehension by Government increased to £1,500, March 8, 1865. On April 6, 1865, put in force a threat often attributed to him of making a raid upon Victorian territory—and he stuck up the station of Mr. Evans at Whitefield. Several carriers were also bailed up on the road near Wilton. On April 9 following, Morgan reached Mr. M'Pherson's house at the Peechelba Station, about twenty miles from Wangaratta. He immediately bailed up all whom he found on the station. But a servant girl ran to the house of Mr. Rutherford, a partner of Mr. M'Pherson's, situated at a distance of 400 yards. A man was despatched to Wangaratta, and the police force arrived, which, combined with Mr. Rutherford's men, made a party of about 28 men. Morgan, meanwhile, unsuspectingly was spending the night in a free and easy manner, Mrs. M'Pherson playing on the piano. In the morning, after reconnoitring in the front of the house, he prepared to start. The force had been carefully posted in ambush all round the place. After having duly breakfasted, Morgan left; Mr. M'Pherson and three others going with him to the paddock to get a mare. On his way he approached within 100 yards of the ambush of John Quinlan, a labouring man, who jumped from behind a tree and shot the bushranger through the back. He died a few hours afterwards, without confessing anything. Next day an inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Power, Henry, stuck up the mail coach near Porejsukka, in the Ovens District, May 7, 1869;

stuck up the Buckland mail coach within five miles of Beechworth. The Government of Victoria offered £500 for his arrest, August 28, 1869; captured by Superintendents Nicholson and Hare and Sergeant Montford, whilst asleep in a hut on the Glenmore Ranges, at the head of the King River, Victoria; there was a revolver by his side, and a gun close to his head (he supposed that he was betrayed by Edward Kelly, who turned out bushranger in the same locality), June 5, 1870. Found guilty at the Beechworth Assizes on three charges of robbery, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment on each charge, sentences to be cumulative. He showed bravado in Court, and on being sentenced requested the Judge to "draw it mild": August 2, 1870.

Peisley John, a notorious scoundrel at whose house, in the western district, it is supposed the Gardiner gang received assistance, encouragement, and support. Peisley was tried and convicted of murder, and executed at Bathurst April 25, 1862.

Thunderbolt. [*See* WARD.]

Walmsley, one of Donohoe's gang, was captured after a slight resistance, and was condemned to death; was, however, pardoned by the Governor, in consequence of disclosures he made as to the receivers of the booty taken by this gang (it was chiefly on his evidence several convictions of receivers subsequently took place), January 5, 1831.

Ward, Frederick, alias *Captain Thunderbolt*, was a stockman on Barney Downs Station, in the New England District; was a splendid horseman, and a man of cool, determined courage. Whilst serving a sentence he escaped from Cockatoo Island. For some years he set at defiance the authorities in New England. He once stuck up a German band in the Goonoo Goonoo gap, and as they pleaded hard for their money, he promised that if he should succeed in robbing the principal winner at the Tenterfield races, for whom he was on the look-out, he would return their money, which promise he faithfully kept by sending to them, much to their astonishment, to the post office at Warwick, the £20 he had taken from them. Subsequently, when at a public house at Uralla, he was surprised by two policemen; instead of mounting his own horse he jumped on one belonging to a hawker, which turned out a bad one; a chase ensued. One constable's horse ran away with his rider; the other constable (Alexander B. Walker), a brave young fellow now sub-inspector, rode Thunderbolt down to a waterhole, when a desperate duel ensued, resulting in the death of Thunderbolt, May 25, 1870.

Webber, one of the gang commanded by Donohoe, who was shot by the police, was captured (subsequently condemned and executed), January 16, 1831.

Westwood, William John, known as *Jackey Jackey*, was not, as is from his cognomen generally supposed, an aboriginal. He was the son of a farmer in County Kent, and was transported to New South Wales in 1837, when he was assigned to Mr. Philip King, at Gidleigh, 1849; he absconded from his employment, took to the bush, and joined a most determined scoundrel and murderer named Paddy Curran, who was hanged at Berrima in 1841; this man Curran attempting to ill-treat a married woman, Jackey Jackey defended her and threatened to take Curran's life for the base act and then left him, taking his horse, arms, and ammunition, and thenceforward he carried on his "profession" single-handed. Jackey Jackey had been arrested near Goulburn, and when being escorted from there in June, 1841, he escaped from the Bargo lock-up, taking the arms and accoutrements of one of the police. A day or two afterwards he stuck up Mr. Francis M'Arthur, and took from his carriage on the Goulburn Plains a fine horse, and he then proceeded to Gray's Inn, called the "Black Horse," some ten miles from Berrima, where he was set upon by Mr. Gray, Mrs. and Miss Gray (the latter showing extraordinary bravery), and a carpenter named Waters, and captured after being struck on the head with a shingling axe by the latter. The reward of £30 offered for his apprehension was paid to Gray, and the convict Waters received his pardon. Jackey was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and after an attempt to escape from Darlinghurst was sent to Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River, N.S.W., from which place he, with twenty-five other desperadoes, attempted to escape by swimming to the mainland, but were followed by the police in their boat, and all captured. Jackey was then sent to Tasmania on board the brig "Governor Phillip." The prisoners were confined in the hold, nearly naked and chained to a cable, but on the way they managed to get loose and attempted a mutiny, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were landed at Hobart Town, whence they were sent to Port Arthur; there Jackey Jackey again escaped, but after nine days' starvation was captured, one of his comrades, Frank Bailey, being shot. Twelve months afterwards he again succeeded in making his escape to the mainland, but was captured and placed in Hobart Town gaol and thence forwarded to Norfolk Island, where, on July 26, 1846, nearly all the prisoners under Jackey mutined. They murdered the overseers, and then, to the number of several hundreds, marched in military form towards Government House, under the command of Jackey. On the road, however, they were charged by the soldiers, and at last made prisoners. The principals in this rising were tried, and eighteen of them, including Jackey Jackey, were executed.

Williams, Thomas, was a convict sent to Tasmania; when his sentence expired he went to Victoria and became a bushranger; was caught and convicted on three charges of highway robbery, for which he received sentences amounting to 30 years' imprisonment.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Garrett, Henry*, alias *Rouse*, a liberated Victorian felon, arrived in New Zealand, and at once took to the bush in the Maungatiou Ranges, sticking up twenty-three

persons in one day; was captured, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, 1861. [*See* CRIMES (*Henry Garrett.*)]

[*See* BUSHRANGING, VARIOUS ACTS OF.]

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY IN RESISTING AND CAPTURING.

Medals, Gold and Silver, which were ordered by Sir Charles Cowper in 1870, were in 1875 issued by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the following recipients, in recognition of the bravery displayed by them in conflicts with bushrangers during the years 1863, 1864, and 1866. The gold medals were given to private colonists, and silver medals for distribution among the most meritorious of the constabulary. On the obverse side is the head of the Queen, with the words "The Colony of New South Wales," on the reverse the Australian Coat of Arms, below which is inscribed the name of the recipient of the medal, and a wreath of flowers and foliage of the banksia, the whole being surrounded by the words "Granted for gallant and faithful services." The gold medals were struck at the Sydney Mint.

Gold Medals were awarded to :—*Robert Lowe*, Esq., Mudgee, who shot a bushranger named Heather, near Slapdash, April 7, 1863; *Henry Bayliss*, P.M., who was dangerously wounded, August 21, 1863, whilst acting as a volunteer in pursuit of the bushranger Morgan, and who is supposed to have shot or caused the death of Morgan's mate; *David Campbell*, J.P., who shot bushranger O'Meally, one of Gilbert's gang, at Goimbla, near Toogong, on the night of November 20, 1863; *H. M. Keightley*, P.M., Wellington, who killed the bushranger Burke, near Rockley, October 26, 1863; *William Macleay*, of Elizabeth Bay, who resisted and beat off Gilbert's gang from Plumb's Inn, near Goulburn, December 19, 1864; *J. P. Grenfell*, Crown Lands Commissioner, deceased, who was fatally wounded after a desperate encounter with bushrangers near Narramine, December 7, 1866. The town of Grenfell was named in his honour. The medal was sent to the Agent-General for presentation to Mrs. Grenfell, who now resides in the Isle of Man; to the widow of the late *Captain M'Lerie*, to mark the services which he rendered as Inspector-General of Police from October 28, 1856, to October 6, 1874.

Silver Medals were presented to :—Constable *John Middleton*, who arrested Gardiner under circumstances of great bravery at Fogg's hut on the Fish River; Sergeant *A. B. Walker*, who shot "Thunderbolt" near Uralla, May 25, 1870; Mr. *Beauvais*, innkeeper, Pine Ridge, who defended himself when attacked by an armed bushranger and murderer named Rutherford, whom he shot dead.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR APPREHENSION OF.

Large reward offered for the capture of William Underwood, the companion of Donohoe, the bushranger. Underwood was described as a native of Antrim, Ireland, a labourer, about 28 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches in height, 1829; £500 was offered for the capture of Power.

The following is a list of the *highest rewards* offered for the apprehension of bushrangers :—

For the capture of	Amount.
Francis Christie, *alias* Frank Gardiner	£500
Daniel Morgan	1,000
John Gilbert	1,000
Benjamin Hall	1,000
John Dunn	1,000
— Burke	500
— O'Mealley	500
Frederick Ward	500
Thomas Clarke	1,000
John Clarke	500
Patrick Connell	250
The murderers of the special party of detectives	5,000
Edward Kelly, Daniel Kelly, Stephen Hart and Joseph Byrne (by N.S.W. and Victoria)	8,000

VICTIMS MURDERED BY.

The following list includes only those who were killed between 1862 and 1867 :—

Daniel Crotty (mailman), shot dead, near Marengo, August 16, 1862.
Peter Clarke, (drover), shot dead by Wilson.
John M'Bride (miner), shot dead by Gilbert and Lowry.
M'Ginnity (sergeant), shot dead by Morgan.
Smith (sergeant), shot by Morgan, died of his wounds.
M'Lean (station hand), shot dead by Morgan.
Parry, E. (sergeant), shot dead by Gilbert.
Chinaman (name unknown), shot dead by Morgan.
Nelson (constable), shot dead by Dunn.
Chinaman (name unknown), shot dead by Clarke's gang.
O'Grady (constable), shot dead by Clarke's gang.
Another Chinaman, shot dead by Clarke's gang.
Constable Raymond, shot dead by Crookwell and others
Commissioner Grenfell, shot dead near Narramine.
Special constables Carroll, Phegan, M'Donnell, and Kennagh, shot dead at Jindera by Clarke's gang, January 9, 1867.
James Dornen, *alias* Bill Scott, *alias* the Long Tailor, murdered, it is believed, by Clarke's gang to prevent his giving information.
Noonang (half-caste, bush telegraph), murdered it is believed by Clarke's gang to prevent his giving information.
Total number of bushrangers shot or hanged, 23.
Total number of persons murdered by bushrangers, 20.
Total lives sacrificed, from 1862 to 1867, 44.

Of those who died of their wounds after lingering some time, or who were maimed for life, there is no return. Doubtless there were cases, also, of persons murdered by the bushrangers whose bodies were never discovered, as in the case of "German Bill," at one time mate of Morgan, who was wounded by Senior-Constable Brown, the night Mr. Bayliss was wounded, and whose sufferings there is good grounds for believing Morgan ended by shooting him through the head to prevent his giving any information to the authorities, into whose hands he must have fallen.

BUSHRANGERS SHOT OR HANGED, BETWEEN 1862 AND 1867 :—

Peisley, hanged.
Ross, Alexander, hanged.
Ross, Charles, hanged.
Heather, shot dead by Mr. Lowe.
Robardy, Charles, hanged.
Cummings, John, shot dead by one of his mates in an attempt to rescue him.
Lowry, J. F., shot dead by Sen. Sergeant Stevenson.
Burke, shot dead by Mr. Keightley.
Mr. Keightley was taken prisoner by Hall and other bushrangers, and £500 ransom demanded. Mrs. Keightley went to Bathurst and got the money, and her husband was released.
O'Meally, shot dead by Mr. Campbell, at Goimbla.
Lowry, James, shot dead by Constable Ward.
Smith, shot dead at Wondilla, by Constable Saunders.
Morgan, Daniel, shot dead by a Victorian stockman, named Quinlan, at Peechlebar station, Victoria.

Hall, Benjamin, shot dead by Sub-Inspector Davidson, Constable Condell, and party and black tracker, near Forbes.
Gilbert, John, shot dead by Constable Bright, near Binalong.
Dunn, John, hanged at Darlinghurst.
Rielly, shot dead by Constable M'Glone.
Connell, Patrick, shot dead by police.
Burke (at one time belonging to Gardiner's gang), hanged at Melbourne.
Clarke, John, hanged at Darlinghurst.
Clarke, Thomas, hanged at Darlinghurst.
Ward, Frederick (*alias* Thunderbolt), shot dead by Constable Walker, near Uralla.

LIST OF POLICE KILLED OR WOUNDED, 1862 TO 1879,—

Detective Patrick Lyons received gunshot wound in right hand while escorting prisoners between Forbes and Young: was attacked by Davis and party; Davis was arrested, April 14, 1862.
Senior constable Henry Moran shot in the groin by Gardiner's gang, Eugowra Creek, when escorting gold, June 15, 1862.
Constable Luke Cullen, while struggling with a prisoner pistol exploded, and was shot in leg, August 10, 1862.
Constable Thomas Rayfield, wounded with pistol ball in side while attempting to arrest a horse-stealer named Little Jemmy, November 10, 1862.
Senior constable William Hughes fired upon from ambush, received gunshot wound in arm, June 8, 1863.
Senior constable Frederick Sutton wounded by Gilbert when attempting to rob Carcoar mail, August 6, 1863.
Senior sergeant James Stephenson received gunshot wound in the hand in an encounter with Lowry, when latter was wounded and died following day, August 29, 1863.
Senior constable Thomas Haughey received gunshot wound in the knee in an encounter with armed offenders at Toodles' shanty, Demondrille Creek, September 4, 1863.
Sergeant David M'Ginnity shot dead by Morgan near Tumberumba, June 24, 1864.
Sergeant Thomas Smyth shot while camping in his tent at night by Morgan, September 4, 1864; died, September 29, 1864.
Sergeant Edward Parry shot dead by Gilbert, November 15, 1864.
Constable Samuel Nelson shot by Dunn at Collector, January 26, 1865.
Senior constable John Ward died from a gunshot wound inflicted by a Chinaman between Mudgee and Coonabarabran, February 4, 1865.
Constable William Wiles received three gunshot wounds, two in hand and one in leg, in an encounter with Hall's gang at Byrnes', Mutbilly, February 24, 1865.
Constable John Kelly received bullet in the left breast in an attack by Hall and gang on Araluen gold-field, March 18, 1865.
Constable Robert Keane received gunshot wound in right shoulder in an encounter with bushrangers at Cunningar, March 18, 1865.
Constable Michael King received gunshot in ankle in an encounter with armed offenders at Binalong, 1865.
Senior constable J. R. Herbert accidentally shot (since died) in mistake for bushranger, April 13, 1865.
Senior constable William Lang wounded by pistol ball in the arm when attempting to arrest mail-robber Carroll, December 10, 1865.
Constable James McHale wounded when effecting the capture of the outlaw Dunn, December 24, 1865.
Constable Miles O'Grady wounded when attempting to arrest armed robbers, April 9, 1866.
Constable William Raymond shot by prisoner on escort, April 14, 1866.
Constable McCable was shot by offender Pearson at "Shearer's Inn," Bourke district, November 1, 1868.
Sergeant Andrew Sutherland shot by offender Grey, near Cowra, May 1, 1872.
Constable Michael Costigan, Constable G. R. Armytage } Shot at Bourke, September 11, 1877.
Senior sergeant Thomas Wallings shot dead at Wonbobbie, Macquarie River, by offender Gibson, September 20, 1878.
Sergeant Michael Kennedy, Constable Scanlan ..... Constable Lonergan ..... } Shot dead by Kelly gang at Wombat Ranges, near Mansfield, Victoria, October 26, 1878.
Constable Power wounded in an encounter with four bushrangers near Balranald, 1879.

BUSHRANGING, VARIOUS ACTS OF.

Bushrangers committed depredations throughout the Bathurst district in the beginning of 1826; a desperate skirmish took place between the police and seven bushrangers, and one of the gang, Morris Connell, was killed on the spot by Corporal Brown, of the Mounted Police, March 16, 1826; affray between ticket-of-leave men and bushrangers at Chiplin's—one bushranger killed, and two wounded and captured, April 2, 1827; encounter near O'Brien's station between police and nine bushrangers, three bushrangers captured, September 3, 1828; the murder of Dr. Robert Wardell, the eminent lawyer, was committed, Sept. 7, 1834. [He was frequently associated with Mr. Wentworth in the early political contests in which the colonists were engaged. He was shot on his own land by the bushrangers, one a mere boy who turned King's evidence. The body was found next day by his servants covered over with a large bramble to keep the native dogs away, which the murderers had sufficient humanity to do. The two bushrangers, Jenkins, who fired the fatal shot, and Tattersdale, as abettor, were convicted and executed. Jenkins, whilst judgment was being pronounced, used most blasphemous curses towards the Judge, jury, and counsel, and hit his fellow prisoner who was beside him a violent blow on the ear; six constables were necessary to restrain him and to remove him from the dock. The fellow-colonists (of all classes) of Dr. Wardell testified the high respect in which he was held by crowding to his obsequies.] Consequent on the scarcity of provisions, bushranging became very prevalent in the neighbourhood of Sydney. Crime increased 50 per cent. on those of the previous year, July, August, 1839; Mr. John Kennedy Hume, a much respected colonist, shot by bushrangers at Gunning, N.S.W. The chief of the gang was executed at Goulburn for the offence, January 29, 1840. Mr. Henry O'Brien, a magistrate of Yass, headed a number of settlers in order to bring the scoundrels to justice, and in an encounter with the bushrangers, the chief of the gang was killed; another having been wounded, blew out his brains. Two were taken prisoners, and of these one hanged himself in his cell, and the other (who was instrumental in the death of Mr. Hume) was executed in Goulburn gaol, 1840; capture of the "Jew Boy's gang of bushrangers" at Doughboy Hollow, near Murrurundi, N.S.W., by Mr. Edward Denny Day and party; the gang captured consisted of Davis, Marshall, Chitty, Shea, and Buggy; two escaped, but one of these, named Glanvill, was captured the next day, December 21, 1840;

capture of the first organized band of Port Phillip bushrangers on the "Plenty," through the bravery of Messrs. Snodgrass, Gourlay, Fowler, Chamberlain and Thomson, assisted by Messrs. Rider, Ewart, and Vinge. Jack Williams, the leader of the gang, was shot; Fogarty, Yankee Bill, and another were brought into Melbourne in custody, April 30, 1842.

Alexander Ross, Charles Ross, and William O'Connor, charged with robbery, firing at, and wounding Mr. Henry Stephens, found guilty at the Special Commission, Darlinghurst, and sentenced to death, February 9, 1863; a notice sent to the magistrates of all country benches, that all cases of robbery under arms and other offences of the bushranging class were, for the future, to be tried by a Special Commission, which would commence its sittings at Darlinghurst, February 2, 1863, January 20, 1863; the public-house of Mr. Cirkel was stuck up by four bushrangers,—Gardiner, Gilbert, O'Meally, and Dunn. Mr. Cirkel was shot dead by O'Meally for having, it is supposed, given information as to the movements of the gang to the police, February 15, 1863; Alexander Fordyce, John Bow, John M'Guire, and Henry Manns, tried by the Special Commission, Darlinghurst, February 4, 1863, for the escort robbery on June 5, 1862, but after three days' trial and one night's consideration of the case by the jury, the latter were unable to agree, and were accordingly discharged. On February 23 they were again placed on their trial, and on Thursday, 26, Fordyce, Bow, and Manns were found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon them. M'Guire was found not guilty, but was arrested upon another charge, February 26, 1863; Gardiner's gang captured, on the Widdin Mountains, an officer of police (sub-inspector Norton), who surrendered to them in consequence of the police he had ordered to meet him at the rendezvous having failed to obey the order, and the man Mr. Norton had with him having run away. He was kept a prisoner for some hours, when he was released unharmed, March 1, 1863; Clarke, one of the bushrangers present at the murder of Mr. Cirkel on February 15, was arrested by Captain Battye near Spring Creek; he confessed to being present at the murder, and said O'Meally had fired the fatal shot, March 2, 1863; the two Rosses executed, March 18, 1863; O'Connor's sentence commuted to hard labour for life. A man named Patrick Daley was committed for trial at Forbes, charged with being one of the men who made prisoner of Sub-inspector Norton, March 24, 1863; petition for mercy in the case of Bow and Manns, the condemned escort robbers (Fordyce's sentence having already been commuted to hard labour for life), was signed by 13,000 persons in two days, exclusive of a large number of signatures attached to other petitions to the same purpose, March 25, 1863. Bow reprieved and sentenced to hard labour for life, Manns executed, March 26, 1863; bushrangers and the confessional formed the subject matter of a letter from Father M'Carthy in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, May 22, 1865 (this was in consequence of Vane, a young bushranger, giving himself up to this clergyman); a hawker named Charles Young robbed at Beucenya Lake, New South Wales, by William Brown, *alias* Bertram, October 15, 1869; the Secret Police Party, consisting of John Carroll, Eneas M'Donell, Patrick Kennagh, and John Phegan, who were sent out to capture the bushrangers (Clarke's gang) in the Braidwood district, were murdered at Jindera, January 9, 1867; two mates of Power savagely attacked two constables at Benalla, one of the bushrangers being captured, the other escaping, August 29, 1870; Sergeant Sutherland, of the New South Wales police, shot dead a few miles from Cowra by two bushrangers, May 1, 1872; four bushrangers, Thomas Gorman, Charles Jones, William Kay, and William Hobbs, robbed Mr. Grainger's store at Hatfield, near Balranald, New South Wales. They were under arms, and took £50, and two horses with saddles and bridles. Two shots were fired at a storeman named Day, who escaped and gave information to the police at Balranald, February 24, 1879. The bushrangers, after leaving Hatfield, stuck up a hawker named Friedman, and robbed him of £40 cash, and of some valuable jewellery and other goods, February 25, 1879. They were captured at Kilfern station and brought to Balranald by first-class constable Beresford, constable Power, and special constable Day, all of the Balranald Police, who rode 180 miles from 9 a.m. on Sunday to 7 p.m. on Monday, several shots being exchanged, and Constable Power wounded, February 19, 1879.

EUGOWRA GOLD-ESCORT ROBBERY. Policemen James Condell, Andrew Moran, and William Haviland, and mail-driver John Fagan, were stopped on the Gates Road at the Eugowra Rocks by Gardiner and seven or eight of his gang, when travelling towards Sydney with the Government Escort. The bushrangers fired a volley and then made a rush at the coach, and took the rifles of the police, the gold, amounting to 5,509 ounces, much of which belonged to the Oriental Banking Company, and bank notes to the value of £7,490; they also took the leaders out of the coach to serve as pack-horses but only used one; and breaking open the boxes of gold packed them on the mail horse; they divided the gold and notes afterwards into eight shares, five of the men taking theirs, while the other three shares (viz., Gardiner's, Charters's and Fordyce's) remained on the pack-horse which knocked up at the foot of the Widdin Mountains, and before the bushrangers could remove the gold, it fell into the hands of the police, under sergeant Saunderson who had given chase and succeeded in recovering 1239 ounces of gold; subsequently, when Manns was arrested, 200 ounces and £135 in notes were found on him. Date of escort robbery, June 15, 1862. The names of the bushrangers engaged in this robbery were:—Frank Gardiner, *alias* Frank Christie, John Gilbert, Daniel Charters (after-

wards turned informer), John Bow, Alexander Fordyce, Henry Manns, Benjamin Hall, and O'Meally.

Bushranging in Van Diemen's Land. The welfare of Van Diemen's Land was greatly retarded in its earlier days by the number of daring and prolonged depredations committed by bushrangers. In some districts the inhabitants succoured and helped to conceal them, whilst in others the settlers assisted the authorities in trying to suppress them. Colonel Davey, in 1813, declared the whole colony under martial law, and punished with flogging persons, whether free or bound, who quitted their homes by night, and several bushrangers who were captured were speedily executed. The constables were prisoners of the Crown, and it was to their interest to detect or pretend to detect crime, this giving them a claim for quicker liberation, and consequently most atrocious perjuries were at times committed by them, implicating innocent persons, whilst it was subsequently ascertained that in many cases they received from the real culprits a share of their booty. The names of the most noted scoundrels were *Cash*, *Cavenagh*, *Brady*, *Mosquito*, and *Michael Howe*.

Mosquito. This bushranger was a Sydney aboriginal, transported to Van Diemen's Land for the murder of a woman. At first he was employed by the authorities as a tracker for hunting up the haunts of the bushrangers, but he afterwards effected his escape to the bush, and headed the Oyster Bay tribe of natives, over whom he appeared to exercise unbounded sway; they numbered some 200 blacks, and under the command of Mosquito committed many foul and treacherous murders upon isolated settlers and their families. He became a pest to society and a terror to the colony, and a large reward was offered for his capture; at last he was tracked to his lair at Oyster Bay by a native and two constables, and after a desperate resistance was wounded and eventually captured and conveyed to Hobart Town, where he and another native named Black Tom, and six Europeans, were executed together, February, 1825.

The love of a wild, and in a measure free life in the bush, and the wish to avoid the severity of the lash, caused many of the prisoners of the Crown to effect their escape into the bush where, collecting in gangs, they vied with one another in deeds of the most daring and sanguinary nature, till at last in 1814 Governor Macquarie, despairing of reducing their numbers by force, offered a free pardon to all who, not having been guilty of murder, would within six months of the date of his proclamation return to their duty, and this proclamation had, partly, the desired effect.

Michael Howe, who had been a seaman in the Royal Navy, and who was afterwards the owner of a small coasting craft in which he had acquired some notion of command, arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1812, and was sent as an assigned servant to Mr. Ingle; he, however, declared he would be no man's slave, and, escaping to the bush, joined a gang commanded by a man named Whitehead. In this gang, which consisted of about twenty outlaws, were a deserter from the 73rd regiment, and two native women. Soon after Howe's joining them they attacked the settlement of New Norfolk, and there procured a good supply of arms and ammunition; thence they marched on Pittwater, committing many depredations, and sacking and burning the houses and stacks of those who had made themselves obnoxious to them; again they attacked New Norfolk, and had a fight with the settlers, in which the latter were worsted; but in the engagement Whitehead was seriously wounded. Finding that he could not recover, he appealed to Howe to finish him and to cut his head off, to prevent the reward that was offered for his capture being obtained by any of the settlers; this Howe did, and then assumed the command of the gang. It was subsequently asserted by Howe (and there is good reason to believe his statements) that some of the police presumably most active in the pursuit of him and his gang at this time were actually in communication with them, and received a share in the profits of the men's crimes. Howe at this time was accustomed to leave his gang for short periods, and retire to some mountain fastness with a native girl, to whom it was stated he was much attached; subsequently she was captured and became useful to the soldiers in discovering his favourite haunts to them. At last Howe sent, through the medium of a Yankee sailor, a proposal to the Governor to surrender. The Governor (Sorell) sent Captain Nairne to the rendezvous to meet with him and to give him an assurance of present safety and a promise of his intercession for his pardon if he would come in, which offer Howe accepted. When on the plea of ill health he was allowed to take exercise under the charge of a constable, he managed to give his guard the slip and again took to the bush. He found his gang nearly broken up, only two men remaining, Watts and Browne. Soon after his return Watts conspired with a stock-keeper named Drewe against Howe, and taking him unawares, they threw him down, disarmed him, and tied his hand behind his back. Leaving him thus lying on the ground, they ate their breakfast, and then started with him to Hobart Town, with the hope of obtaining the reward. Watts walked in front of their prisoner, and Drewe behind him. On the road Howe managed to get his hand loose unperceived by his guard, when, springing suddenly upon Watts, he seized his knife and fatally stabbed him, and then, taking his gun, shot Drewe dead on the spot. Watts managed to reach Hobart Town, but subsequently died of his wounds. A large reward was now offered for the capture or death of Howe, together with freedom and a passage home, should his captor be a convict; but for a long time he escaped all snares. But the temptation of the large reward and the free pardon, together with the passage home, was a bait that could not be long withstood, and so a

transported sailor named Jack Worral conspired with one of Howe's mates, named Warburton, to effect his capture. Major Bell gave them the assistance of a soldier of the 48th regiment, named Pugh, these two secreting themselves in Warburton's hut, who was to inveigle Howe into it. This Warburton did, but Howe discovered his danger and managed to break away, the shots fired at him not taking effect. In running, however, he received a severe fall which partially stunned him, and he then turned to fight: whilst engaged with one the other crept up, and knocked him down with the butt end of his musket and with the same weapon dashed his brains out, October 21, 1818. In a kangaroo skin pouch or knapsack which he carried, was found a record of his crimes and the names of many of his accomplices, with those of the receivers of stolen property, hitherto unsuspected.

C

CABLE. [*See* TELEGRAPHS.]

CAMELS purchased from India (afterwards used for party in search of Burke and Wills) at a cost of £5,500, 1858.

CAMPBELL, J. F., appointed Collector of Customs at Sydney, being the first officer who bore that title in Australia, 1827.

CAMPBELLTOWN, N. S. W., marked out and named by Governor Macquarie, December 1, 1820. First Circuit Court opened by his Honor Chief Justice Forbes: the judicial party left Liverpool for Campbelltown, and were escorted in by a guard of honour consisting of four horsemen with drawn swords, and attended by Wm. Howe (Police Magistrate) the Sergeant of Police, (Campbelltown); by the Rev. Thomas Reddall (Chaplain), and by the other Justices of the Peace. There were altogether 20 carriages, containing the leading gentlemen of the district, 40 or 50 gentlemen on horseback, and upwards of 100 persons on foot in the procession, August 3, 1839.

CANTERBURY, N.Z. Arrival of the first settlers, December 16, 1850.

CAPE, RIVER, discovered, March 18, 1845.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, ABOLITION OF. Punishment of death abolished in New South Wales for cattle-stealing, forgery, and stealing in a dwelling property above £5 in value, August 1, 1833.

CARTWRIGHT, REV. ROBERT, arrived August 18, 1809.

CASHMERE GOATS. 49 Cashmere goats imported to Melbourne; of these more than half died before landing, 1863.

CASTLEREAGH, N.S.W., named, December, 1810.

CASTLEREAGH, RIVER, discovered by John Oxley, July 27, 1818. [*See* EXPLORATIONS.]

CATERPILLAR PLAGUE throughout the agricultural settlements of N.S.W.: the fields and gardens were laid waste by them at a time when the ears of wheat were full and there was no possibility of counteracting the disaster, September, 1810.

CATTLE.

ARRIVAL OF. The first horned cattle which arrived in Australia with the "first fleet," consisted of two bulls and five cows, January, 1788.

STRAYING OF. Through the negligence of a convict the whole of the horned cattle in the settlement, New South Wales, consisting of five cows and two bulls, escaped into the bush and were lost, June, 1788 [*See* COWPASTURE]: order issued against shooting any of the strayed cattle at the Cowpasture, December 18, 1795.

The first cattle, after a prohibition of five years, arrived seaward in Sydney, December 18, 1878.

NUMBER OF. On January 1, 1878, the number of horned cattle in Australia was as follows:—

New South Wales	2,746,335
Victoria	1,174,176
South Australia	230,679
Queensland	2,299,583
Tasmania	126,832
Western Australia	52,057
Total	6,629,761
New Zealand	494,917
Total in Australasian Colonies ..	7,124,678

CEMETERIES.

First colonial church-yard or burial-ground was on the site of the present Town Hall, Sydney. A proposition to fence round the ground, in consequence of the pigs rooting up the earth and graves, appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*, February 5, 1804.

Burial-grounds first consecrated throughout the various towns in the Colony, 1811.

First burial-ground in Melbourne, Port Phillip, was near the Flagstaff Hill. A child named Goodman was the first buried there, 1836.

CENSUS, FIRST (originally called "MUSTERS") in New South Wales, 89 deaths having occurred of the 1,044 who had left England. June, 1788. General "muster" of convicts February 1, 1801; of free persons, July, 1801.

NEW SOUTH WALES gave the population at 36,598, 1828; first time taken in one day-population, 114,769 males, and 74,840 females, total, 189,609, March 2, 1846. [*See* POPULATION.]

PUNISHMENT FOR NON-ATTENDANCE AT. Four settlers and an assistant-surgeon were charged with neglecting to attend a "General Muster," and to send in an account of their stock, as prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor's orders. They would not recognise the new form of Government. One was fined one shilling and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, December 11, 1808.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SYDNEY, established. First officers: Edward Woolstoncraft, W. J. Browne, A. B. Spark, and 30 members, June 7, 1825.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Foundation stone of new Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, on the Newtown Road, Sydney, laid by His Excellency the Governor, April 2, 1871; the Institution opened by Earl Belmore, March 13, 1872. Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum opened at Adelaide, December, 1872.

New South Wales.

There are in the colony 42 hospitals, the principal of these being the Sydney Infirmary and the St. Vincent Hospital; 7 benevolent asylums, 3 of these being Government institutions; 13 orphan and other schools, and 8 lunatic asylums, consisting of 7 Government institutions, and 1 private asylum at Cook's River. The number of admissions into these hospitals during 1877 was 5,223. Of these, 5,316 patients were removed or discharged during the year, and the deaths numbered 1,131. Into the whole of the charitable institutions there were 10,418 admissions. The receipts from voluntary contributions were £33,386 16s. 1d., Government contributing £117,771 13s. 10d., making a total of £151,158 9s. 11d. The disbursements during the year were £142,309 14s. 11d. In addition to the foregoing institutions, there are in Sydney a Home, a Female Refuge, a House of the Good Shepherd, a Sailors' Home, a Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, and an Infant's Home. Into these last, during 1877, 1,453 inmates were received and supported at an expense of £3,237, derived from private benevolence: 1878.

New Zealand.

On January 1, 1877, there were 24 public hospitals throughout the colony, having 109 wards, and 942 beds. During 1876, 4,934 out-door patients and 7,478 in-door patients were relieved, 439 died, and there were under treatment on December 31, 594 patients. There are 3 benevolent asylums, with 63 wards and 128 beds; two orphan asylums at Motueka and Lyttleton, with 16 wards and 160 beds; eight lunatic asylums with 260 wards and 830 beds, sheltering on December 31, 785 patients; and three reformatory and industrial schools, at Auckland, Burnham, and Caversham, in which on December 31, were 371 children of both sexes. There are also a large number of benevolent and benefit societies for the relief of the distressed and needy, 1878.

Queensland.

There are 21 public hospitals in the colony, also a benevolent asylum, and four orphan asylums. In the hospitals during the year 1876, 4,231 patients were admitted; of these 3,234 were discharged relieved or cured, 255 removed, 380 died, and 362 were still under treatment on December 31. The number of out-door patients was 1,838. These institutions have 96 wards and 610 beds. Into the benevolent asylums the admissions were 62, and there were 123 inmates at the beginning of the year: of these 121 remained in the house on January 1, 1877; 371 orphans were in the four asylums on the same date. In addition to the foregoing, there are two Lock hospitals, one at Brisbane and one at Rockhampton, three lunatic reception houses and one asylum. The reception-houses have 9 wards and 30 beds; 223 patients were under treatment during the year; of these 110 were discharged cured, 90 were removed, 10 died, the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year being 13. The lunatic asylum at Woogaroo has 30 wards, 37 dormitories, and 389 beds. During the year 281 males and 172 females were under treatment, of whom 47 were cured and 4 were improved, and 13 died; 382 were remaining in the asylum on December 31. The total receipts on account of the hospitals were £29,067 5s. 11d., of which £8,238 4s. 6d. were derived from private contributions; the expenditure was recorded at £31,474 2s. 8d. The receipts for the benevolent asylum were £2,746 1s. 11d., the expenditure being the same. The receipts for the orphan asylums were £7,171 0s. 3d., nearly the whole being from the State funds; the expenditure was £7,140 1s. 8d.: 1878.

South Australia.

Among the institutions are the hospitals throughout the colony, those at Adelaide, Kooringa, Mount Gambier, and Wallaroo being the leading ones. There are also lunatic asylums at Adelaide and Parkside, and an asylum for the destitute poor at North Terrace, Adelaide, and a Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylum. A Sailors' Home is in operation at Port Adelaide. During the year 1877, 2,321 patients were treated in the Adelaide hospital; of these 1,982 were discharged, 153 died, and 185 were under treatment in the wards. In the Destitute Asylum and through its country boards during 1878, the number of destitute persons who received out-door relief was 4,819; the recipients of in-door relief numbered 1,437, and the expenditure for 1877 amounted to £21,355 15s. 10d. The total amount expended on these institutions for the year ending June 30, 1878, was £55,009 13s. 6d.; of this sum £17,956 8s. 8d. went to the hospitals, £15,466 17s. 10d. to the asylums, and £21,586 7s. to the destitute poor. There are numerous other agencies of a private character, also benefit and other societies for the relief of the sick, poor, and destitute: 1878.

Tasmania.

There is a general hospital at Hobart Town, another at Launceston, and one at Campbelltown, for the care and relief of the sick and injured. At these establishments the average number of in-patients was 164; the total number of cases treated for both in and out-patients was 10,852. The average nett cost of each in-door patient was £66 2s. 9½d. at Hobart Town, and £40 7s. 11d. at Launceston. For the relief of the destitute poor there are five pauper establishments, and the Queen's Asylum at New Town for destitute children. In the latter institution there are generally about 127 inmates, who are supported at a cost of £19 3s. 5½d. per head. There are two hospitals for the insane, one at New Norfolk, and one at Hobart Town. The average number of inmates during 1877 was 303. There are 27 benefit or friendly societies, of which 18 are connected with the order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), and 6 are Rechabite tents. The members in 1876 numbered 2,149. The total receipts were £7,118 10s., and the expenditure £6,615 19s. 1d., the capital being £16,513 5s. 4d.: 1878.

Victoria.

There are in all sixty-eight institutions for the relief of the sick, needy, orphans, refugees, and unfortunates. These institutions have 672 wards or rooms, and 9,655 beds. They were maintained during 1876 by £235,424 from the State Funds, £31,587 from private contributions, and £31,812 from other sources The expenditure was £302,855. The average cost of each inmate was £8 19s. 2d., varying from 17s. 3d. in the Immigrant's Home to £43 13s. 9½d. in the Blind Asylum. There are six Benevolent Asylums, with 153 wards and 1,555 beds; 45,580 persons were relieved by them There are also seven Orphan Asylums, with 68 wards and 1,552 beds. The total number of general hospitals throughout the colony is 32. For the support of the hospitals, according to a late return, the Government aid was £60,307 10s., private contributions amounting to £29,150 19s. 4d.: from other sources there was received £9,043 4s. 5d.,

making a total of £99,401 13s. 9d. The expenditure, including buildings and repairs, was £106,682 0s. 10d. For the support of the asylums the receipts were, Government aid £25,000, private contributions £8,327 0s. 7d., other sources £5,957 12s. 6d., total £39,284 13s. 1d., expenditure £41,200 5s. 6d. For the support of the orphan asylums the receipts were, Government grants £12,661 0s. 2d., private contributions £5,186 7s. 4d., other sources £1,897 18s. 7d., total £19,745 6s. 8d., expenditure £19,135 13s. 7d. The receipts for the lunatic asylums were, from Government £90,674 8s., other sources £4,723 4s. 6d., total £95,397 12s. 6d. The total expenditure during the year 1877, on the asylum and lunacy wards was £95,517 6s. 6d., an increase of £401 5s. 10d. on the previous year, the average weekly cost of each patient being 14s. 2¾d. The hospitals have in the aggregate 230 wards, containing 2,246,963 cubic feet of space, and 1,987 beds. During 1875, 14,477 persons were relieved, the daily average of relief being 1,536·6 persons. There are five lunatic asylums, having 72 wards and 2,642 beds. There is also a private asylum at Cremorne, near Melbourne, having 32 wards and accommodation for 40 patients. The number of registered patients on December 31, 1877, was 2,747, an increase of 112 upon the return of 1876. During 1877, 3,287 patients were under treatment, of whom 674 were admitted during the year. 258 recovered and 193 died. The number of patients on January 1, 1878, was 2,719, 1,753 males and 1,146 females. The ratio of lunatics to the entire population is 1 in every 1,510 persons; in the previous year it was 1 in 1,431 : 1878.

Western Australia.

There are eight hospitals, one lunatic asylum, two poor-houses, two native institutions, a Protestant orphanage, and a Roman Catholic orphanage, 1879.

CHARTER OF JUSTICE. [*See* COURTS.]

CHESS. The history of Australian chess is necessarily brief, as it is only during the last ten or twelve years that serious attention has been devoted to this intellectual pastime. The first chess club in Sydney was established in 1860 in connection with the School of Arts. About the same time chess societies were formed in Melbourne, Adelaide, and the other capitals of Australia. As these associations increased, they became more prosperous; in course of time, talent for the game was developed in a marked degree. Match played between New South Wales and Victoria, seven players on each side, by electric telegraph, won by Victoria, 1870. Intercolonial matches have since been continued between the representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland.

In New Zealand and Queensland chess is also liberally supported.

MATCHES, INTERCOLONIAL.

New South Wales v.
1870. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
1871. South Australia—New South Wales won by two games.
1871. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
1872. Queensland—New South Wales won by two games.
1872. South Australia—New South Wales won by two games.
1872. Victoria—Drawn.
1873. Queensland—New South Wales won by six games.
1873. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
1874. South Australia—New South Wales won by three games.
1874. Victoria—New South Wales lost by four games.
1876. Victoria—New South Wales lost by four games.
1877. New South Wales lost by two games.

Victoria v.
1868. South Australia—Victoria won by four games.
1870. New South Wales—Victoria won by two games.
1871. New South Wales—Victoria won by two games.
1872. New South Wales—Drawn.
1873. New South Wales—Victoria won by two games.
[*See* NEW SOUTH WALES.]

South Australia v.
1868. Victoria—South Australia lost by four games.
1871. New South Wales—South Australia lost by four games.
1872. New South Wales—South Australia lost by two games.
1874. New South Wales—South Australia lost by three games.

Queensland v.
1872. New South Wales—Queensland lost by two games.
1873. New South Wales—Queensland lost by six games.

PROBLEMS AND PROBLEM WRITERS.—In the problem department of chess rapid strides have been made by Australian composers, many of whom have established good reputations. The tournaments initiated by the Melbourne *Leader*, Sydney *Town and Country Journal*, and *Sydney Mail*, *South Australian Chronicle*, and Canterbury *Times*, have created a healthy competition amongst colonial problemists, and have produced some of the most beautiful stratagems extant. The leading composers in the colonies are as follows: New South Wales—J. Willis, J. J. Glynn, E. R. James, W. Cook, G. Power. Victoria—T. D. Clarke, T. Henderson, L. Graham, E. L. Bailey, W. A. Rohner. South Australia—H. Charlick, W. J. M'Arthur, W. F. Bertram, E. J. Catlow, C. J. Shuttleworth. Tasmania—J. G. Witton. New Zealand—C. Benbow, T. F. Jacobsen, J. Snellie: 1879.

CHINESE. The first shipload of Chinese immigrants arrived in New South Wales; they were introduced at private cost, but the introduction of this race of men was much repudiated, 1848; first importation of Chinese into Brisbane, May 3, 1850; monster meeting against the Chinese gold-diggers, at Golden Point, Lambing Flat, New South Wales, January, 1861; 2,000 Chinese landed at Cooktown, May 3, 1875. Great fight among Chinese at Maytown, Queensland, with fatal results, August 12, 1878.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF, IN AUSTRALIA (Dec. 31, 1878.)

New South Wales	10,000
New Zealand	4,429
Queensland	18,414
South Australia (including Northern Territory)	2,650
Victoria	12,875
Total	48,368

POLL TAX ON.
Poll tax of £10 per head imposed:—

New South Wales	1861
Victoria	1865
Queensland	1877
New South Wales (proposed)	1879

[*See* "RIOTS."]

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, located thirty families at Illawarra, New South Wales, on land granted to them on clearing leases, the proprietor to grant them provisions for the

first five months of their occupancy, 1843; a testimonial, valued at 200 guineas, raised by public subscription in Sydney, was presented to Mrs. Chisholm "as an expression of thanks for her active and zealous exertions on behalf of the immigrant population" during the previous seven years, April 14, 1846. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" *(Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline).*]

CHURCH ACT. The celebrated Church Act of 7 Wm. IV., by which religious equality was firmly and permanently established in Australia, was passed, 1836.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Richard Johnston, first Church of England clergyman in Australia arrived, 1788. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME"].

First service held in Parramatta: Rev. Richard Johnson preached there in a carpenter's shop, 1791.

Foundation stone of St. Phillip's church Sydney, laid July, 1793.

A temporary church was erected at the back of the huts on the east side of Sydney Cove, near to what is now the corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets—it was built of strong posts, wattles and plaster, cost £100, and divine service was performed in it for the first time Sunday, August 25, 1793.

Rev. Samuel Marsden arrived, December, 1794. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Marsden, Rev. Samuel*)].

Church completed in Parramatta, September 29, 1796.

Destruction by fire of St. Phillip's church, Sydney October 1, 1798. ["As the church stood alone, and no person was suffered to remain in it after school hours, the fire was—in consequence of an order to enforce attendance on divine service which had been rigidly executed—no doubt the effect of design, with a view of rendering, by the destruction of the building, the Sabbath a day of as little decency and sobriety as any other. The perpetrators were, however, disappointed; for the Governor, justly deeming this to have been the motive, and highly irritated at so shameful an act, resolved, if no convenient place could be found for the performance of public worship, that the labouring gangs, instead of employing Sunday as each thought proper, should be occupied on that day in erecting another church. As a large store-house was just finished, it was fitted up as a church; and thus not one Sunday did this wicked design affect the regular performance of divine service. A reward of £30 was offered for the discovery of the offender, with emancipation to the informer if a convict, and a recommendation to the master of a ship to take him or her from the settlement. But rewards and punishment alike failed in producing the desired effect."]

Governor Hunter laid the foundation stone of St. Phillip's church, Sydney, June 27, 1800.

St. John's church, Parramatta, opened by Rev. Samuel Marsden, April 10, 1803.

Rev. Robert Knopwood, first chaplain of Van Diemen's Land, arrived at Port Phillip with Governor Collins, 1803; went to the Derwent, Van Diemen's Land, 1804.

First church completed at the Hawkesbury and divine service held in it August 11, 1805.

St. Phillip's church, Sydney, completed and opened August, 1809.

Rev. Wm. Cowper (afterwards Archdeacon), arrived N.S.W., August 18, 1809.

Rev. Robert Cartwright, arrived in N.S.W., August 18, 1809.

St. Phillip's church consecrated by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, December 25, 1810.

Foundation stone of St. David's church, Hobart Town, laid by the Governor, February 19, 1817.

First Auxiliary Bible Society established in New South Wales, March, 1817.

Foundation stone of St. Matthew's church, Windsor, laid by Governor Macquarie, October 11, 1817. [In consequence of the stone having been removed and the money deposited therein stolen, the stone was re-laid by his Excellency, October 13, 1817. The money was, for the second time, stolen a few nights afterwards.]

Christ church, Newcastle, completed 1817.

Rev. Richard Hill and James Cross, clergymen of the Church of England, arrived, 1818.

Rev. John Youl arrived in Van Diemen's Land, 1818.

Foundation stone of St. James's church, Sydney, laid by Governor Macquarie, October 7, 1819.

Christ church, Newcastle, founded by Captain James Wallis (of 46th Regt.) in 1817, opened in 1821.

St. James's church, Sydney, opened, Rev. S. Marsden preaching the opening sermon, July 6, 1822.

St. Matthew's, Windsor, opened, Rev. Robert Cartwright being first incumbent, December 8, 1822.

Rev. W. Bedford appointed colonial chaplain of Tasmania, 1822.

Rev. Robert Knopwood retired from the ministry on a pension, and preached his farewell sermon at St. David's, Hobart Town, April 27, 1823.

St. James's church, Sydney, consecrated, February 11, 1824.

Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott, originally a wine merchant, who acted as private secretary to Mr. Bigge, and subsequently became a clergyman, was raised to the title of Archdeacon of New South Wales, with a salary of £2,000 per annum and a seat in the Governor's Council, 1824; arrived May 7, 1825; first Archidiaconal visitation by Rev. T. H. Scott, June, 1825.

St. David's church, Hobart Town, consecrated by Rev. Samuel Marsden, 1825.

Foundation stone of first Church of England church (St. John) at Launceston laid by Governor Arthur on December 28, 1824, and first services held by Rev. John Youl, December, 1825.

List of clergymen in New South Wales in 1825 —(Dr. Reginald Heber, of Calcutta, had jurisdiction of the Church of England in New South Wales) :—

Rev. T. Hobbes Scott, Archdeacon.
Rev. Samuel Marsden, Chaplain.
Rev. Wm. Cowper, Sydney, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. R. Hill, Sydney, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. T. Hassall, Parramatta, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. R. Cartwright, Liverpool, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. J. Cross, Windsor, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. J. Fulton, Castlereagh, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. S. Reddall, Campbelltown, Assistant Chaplain.
Rev. G. A. Middleton, Newcastle, Assistant Chaplain.

Letters Patent promulgated for erecting a Corporation for the management of church and school lands in New South Wales, March 15, 1826.

Second visitation held by the Archdeacon at St. James's, Sydney—the clergy ordered by the Governor to attend, September 6, 1827.

Rev. John Vincent appointed chaplain to the Moreton Bay settlement, September 11, 1828.

Rev. W. Docker arrived in the ship "Adams" from London, November 11, 1828.

Rev. Archdeacon Scott returned to England, ~~1828.~~ *1829.*

Rev. W. G. Broughton appointed Archdeacon of New South Wales, December 7, 1828.

Archdeacon Broughton (afterwards the first Metropolitan Bishop) arrived September 13, 1829; was sworn into office by the Governor, September 17, 1829.

Third Archidiaconal Visitation at St. James's by Ven. W. G. Broughton, M.A., December 3, 1829.

Church and School Corporation dissolved, August 22, 1833.

Australia and its dependencies erected into a Diocese of the English Church, January 18, 1836.

Rev. Archdeacon William Grant Broughton consecrated in England by Archbishop Hornby, Bishop of Australia, with a seat in the Legislative Council of the colony, February 14, 1836.

Rev. Archdeacon Broughton returned from England with the title and authority of Bishop of Australia, June 2, 1836.

Right Rev. W. G. Broughton installed in St. James's church, June 2, 1836.

Rev. Robert Knopwood, first clergyman in Tasmania, died at Clarence Plains, Tasmania, November 8, 1836.

Foundation stone of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, laid by Sir Richard Bourke, March 16, 1837.

Bishop Selwyn arrived at Auckland, May 30, 1837.

Rev. C. B. Howard, first clergyman of C. E., arrived in South Australia, January 26, 1838.

Foundation stone of Christ church, Sydney, laid by Bishop Broughton, January 1, 1840.

Foundation stone of Trinity church, Sydney, laid by Bishop Broughton, June 23, 1840.

Foundation stone of church at Ashfield, New South Wales, laid by Bishop Broughton, the ground being given by Mrs. Underwood, September 9, 1840.

Right Rev. Dr. Nixon, first Anglican Bishop of Tasmania, arrived 1842.

Public protest in St. James's church, Sydney, by Bishop Broughton, against the assumption by Archbishop Polding of the title of Roman Catholic Archbishop and the institution of an archiepiscopal see in the colony other than the one over which he had authority, March 25, 1843.

First Bishop of Brisbane consecrated, June 14, 1843.

Public meeting held in Sydney for the purpose of devising means for the gradual completion of St. Andrew's Cathedral, when a large number of persons bound themselves to raise the funds annually required for such purpose, April 3, 1846.

Church of St. Leonards' (North Shore, Sydney) consecrated August 5, 1846.

Charles Perry, D.D., consecrated first Bishop of Melbourne, June 29, 1847.

Right Rev. Augustus Short, first Bishop of Adelaide, arrived December 29, 1847.

First Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) arrived, January 23, 1848; installed February 13, 1848.

Bishop Short held his first confirmation at Trinity church, Adelaide, March 9, 1848.

First ordination service, Adelaide, June 29, 1848.

First ordination held in Melbourne, June 25, 1848.

First confirmation in Melbourne, 87 persons confirmed, October 16, 1848.

Synod of C. E. Colonial Bishops at Sydney; the Bishops of Sydney, Tasmania, and Adelaide present, 1850.

St. Peter's (first church in Port Phillip) consecrated, March 29, 1853.

Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Barker, Bishop of Sydney, consecrated November 30, arrived May, 1855.

First Synod of the Diocese of Sydney met, December 5, 1856.

Bishop Selwyn left New Zealand, October 20, 1868.

St. Andrew's Cathedral (foundation stone laid 1819, relaid, March 16, 1837) consecrated and opened on St. Andrew's day, November 30, 1868. [The pulpit was presented by Hon. Robert Towns and Mrs. Towns; the organ built by Hill and Sons, of London, and costing £2,000, was given by the ladies of the colony, 1866.]

The Countess of Belmore laid foundation stone of a new Episcopalian church at Burwood, near Sydney, July 29, 1871.

Foundation stone of St. Stephen's church, Newtown, laid by the Earl of Belmore, November 11, 1871; opened 1873.

Third Synod opened in Sydney, February 3, 1874.

Hobart Town Cathedral consecrated February 6, 1874.

Session of General Assembly opened in Melbourne, September 28, 1874.

Synod opened in Sydney, April 20, 1875.

Consecration of Dr. Thornton as Bishop of Ballarat, by Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster Abbey, May 1, 1875.

Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Thornton, first Bishop of Ballarat, arrived in Melbourne (Victoria) August 5, 1875.

Right Rev. Mathew Blagden Hale installed as Bishop of Brisbane, December 15, 1875.

Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, resigned his see, April 29, 1876.

First sitting Anglican Synod of Queensland, August 8, 1876.

General Synod of Church of England of Australia and Tasmania held in Sydney, October 3, 1876.

Right Rev. Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne, installed at St. James's Cathedral, January 7, 1877.

Rev. J. Selwyn consecrated Bishop of Melanesia, 1877.

Towers of St. Andrew's Cathedral completed, July, 1877. [The Cathedral is, within the walls, 160 feet long, 62 feet wide, and the transepts 110 feet by 14 feet.]

Church Assembly decided to erect Anglican Cathedral on site of St. Paul's church, Swanston-street, Melbourne, November 22, 1877.

Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, intimated to the Synod at Newcastle that he would leave to his diocese property to the value of £250,000, May 8, 1878.

Rev. Dr. Barker, Bishop of Sydney, returned to Sydney, December 17, 1878.

Dr. Tyrrell, the first Bishop of Newcastle, died March 24, 1879.

BISHOPS OF, IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

DIOCESE.	NAME OF BISHOP.	DATE OF CON.
Adelaide	A. Short	1847
Auckland	W. G. Cowie	1869
Ballarat	S. Thornton	1874
Bathurst	S. E. Marsden	1860
Brisbane	M. B. Hale	1875
Christchurch	H. J. C. Harper	1856
Dunedin	S. T. Neville	1871
Goulburn	Mesac Thomas	1863
Grafton and Armidale	J. F. Turner	1868
Melbourne	J. Moorhouse	1876
Nelson	A. B. Suter	1866
Newcastle	Vacant.	....
Perth, W.A.	H. H. Parry	1877
Queensland, North	G. H. Stanton	1878
Sydney (*Metropolitan*)	F. Barker	1874
Tasmania	C. H. Bromby	1864
Waiapu	E. C. Stuart	1878
Wellington	O. Hadfield	1870

CLERGYMEN OF*:—

New South Wales.

Acocks, Rev. A. D., Albury, Goulburn.
Addams, Rev. F. W., Paterson, Newcastle.
Alkin, Rev. Thomas Verrier, St. Peter's, Campbelltown, Sydney.
Allnutt, Rev. George H., St. Thomas, Mulgoa; St. Mark, Greendale; St. James, Luddenham, Sydney.
Allwood, Rev. Robert, B.A., Canon, St. James, Sydney.
Anderson, Rev. W., Tarrago, Goulburn.
Archall, Rev. Charles, B.A., (without cure), Sydney.
Baber, Rev. Charles, Rural Dean, Cook's River Road.
Bailey, Rev. P. R. S., Jamberoo and Shell Harbour, Sydney.
Barker, Rev. H. Auriol, B.A., Curate, St. John, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Barry, Rev. Zachary, LL.D., St. Matthias, Paddington, Sydney.
Barnier, Rev. Joseph, St. Barnabas, Sydney.
Betts, Rev. James C., Bombala, Goulburn.
Bentzen, Rev. H. A. T., Rylstone, Bathurst.
Blomfield, Rev. J. R., All Saints, North Parramatta, Sydney.
Blacket, Rev. A. R., B.A., Kelso, Bathurst.
Boyce, Rev. F. B., Orange, Bathurst.
Bode, Rev. George C., St. Thomas, Willoughby and Gordon, Sydney.
Bode, Rev. F. D., St. John, Newcastle.
Botlke, Rev. A. J, St. Albans, Newcastle.
Bravey, Rev. J. C., Wellington, Bathurst.
Brown, Rev. George (without cure), Penrith.
Browne, Rev. William (without cure), Sydney.
Brown, Rev. A. E., M.A., Bingera, Barrabra, Grafton and Armidale.
Britten, Rev. H. H., St. Anne, Ryde, and St. Paul, Pennant Hills, Sydney.
Burke, Rev. J. A., B.A. (without cure), Sydney.
Carter, Rev. James, LL.D., St. Paul, Canterbury, Sydney.
Chapman, Rev. Robert Maitland (absent on leave), Newcastle.
Child, Rev. Coles, B. A., Canon, Rural Dean, Morpeth, Newcastle.
Child, Rev. Stephen Henry (without cure), Waverley.
Cocks, Rev. William, Murrumburrah, Goulburn.
Coombes, Rev. William, Coonamble, Bathurst.
Cooper, Rev. W. H., Glen Innes, Grafton and Armidale.
Clampett, Rev. Joseph, Moama, Goulburn.
Corlette, Rev. J. C., M.A., St. John, Ashfield, Sydney.
Cowper, Very Rev. Wm, M.A., Dean of Sydney and Archdeacon, Sydney.
Crisford, Rev. Edward, Guyong, Bathurst.
Dark, Rev. Joseph, Curate, Newtown, Sydney.
Dalrymple, Rev. F. M., Molong, Bathurst.
Davis, Rev. Frederick, Tenterfield, Grafton and Armidale.
Debenham, Rev. John Wilmott, B.A., Curate, St. Paul, Sydney.
Dicker, Rev. H., Coonabarabran, Bathurst.
Dixon, Rev. John, Wickham, Newcastle.
Dodwell, Rev. J. C., Bungendore, Goulburn.
Druitt, Rev. Thomas, Canon, Cooma, Goulburn.
Dunning Rev. W. H. (absent on leave), Grafton and Armidale.
Dunstan, Rev. Edward, M.A., Forbes, Bathurst.
Dunstan, Rev. C. C., Bourke, Bathurst.
Dunlop, Rev. Hugh, Sofala, Bathurst.
Earl, Rev. R. T., Eden, Newcastle.
Elder, Francis Rowling, B.A., Curate, St. Peter, Sydney.
Elkin, Rev. John, District of Broughton Creek, Sydney.
Eva, Rev. Robert, Th. A.K.C.L., St. Bartholomew, Prospect and Seven Hills, Sydney.
Ewing, Rev. Thomas Campbell, Rural Dean, St. Michael, Wollongong.
Ewing, Rev. R. K., Inverell, Grafton and Armidale.
Faunce, Rev. A. D., Bega, Goulburn.
Fox, Rev. Samuel, St. Mark, Picton and Oaks, Sydney.
Fox, Rev. G. M., Rockley (without cure), Bathurst.
Garnsey, Rev. Charles F., Christchurch, Sydney.
Gough, Rev. Frederick, Gunnedah, Grafton and Armidale.
Günther, Rev. William J., M.A., Canon, Rural Dean, St. John, Parramatta, Sydney.
Günther, Rev. James, Archdeacon, Mudgee, Bathurst.
Greenway, Rev. C. C., Grafton, Grafton and Armidale.
Gwynne, Rev. C. H. A., B.A., Burrowa, Goulburn.
Hart, Rev. Samuel, Walla Walla, Forbes, Bathurst.
Hargrave, Rev. Joshua, St. John, Shoalhaven, Sydney.
Hawkens, Rev. W. C., Taree, Manning River, Newcastle.
Hayden, Rev. Thomas, M.A., St. John, Darlinghurst, Sydney.
Hillyar, Rev. W. J. M., B.A. (without cure), Darlinghurst.
Hirst, Rev. A. C, Carcoar, Bathurst.
Holt, Rev. S. B., Gundagai, Goulburn.
Horton, Rev. Thomas (without cure), Paddington.

* The last-named places in these lists refer to the Dioceses.

Hough, Rev. William, Curate, St. James, Sydney.
Hodgson, Rev. C. G., M.A., S.C.L., St. Paul's College, Darlington, Sydney.
Hungerford, Rev. Septimus (without cure), Paddington.
Johnstone, Rev. G. H., Cassilis, Newcastle.
Johnson, Rev. J. H., B.A. (absent on leave), Grafton and Armidale.
Jones, Venerable D. Evans, Archdeacon, Deniliquin, Goulburn.
Kelly, Rev. Richard Hugh Dickson, St. Paul's, Rocky Point, Sydney.
Kemp, Rev. R. Edgar, M.A., SS. Simon and Jude, Bowral, Sydney.
Kemmis, Rev. Thomas, St. Mark, Alexandria, Sydney.
King, Rev R. Lethbridge, B.A. Christ church, Gladesville, Sydney.
King, Rev. George, M.A., Enfield, Chaplain, Necropolis, Sydney.
King, Rev. H. S., M.A., Canon Rural Dean, St. Michael, Surry Hills, Sydney.
Langley, Rev. John D., St. David, Sydney.
Leigh, Rev. R , Jejedzerick, Goulburn.
Love, Rev. J. Graham (without cure), Goulburn.
Lumsdaine, Rev. William, St. Luke, Burwood, Sydney.
Lund, Rev. W., Deacon, Brisbane Water, Newcastle.
Manning, Rev. James N., St. Silas, Waterloo, and St. Matthew, Sydney.
Martyn, Rev. W. M., Taralga, Goulburn.
Martin, Rev. Henry, Deacon, Warren, Bathurst.
Marshall, Rev. W., Murrurundi, Newcastle.
May, William, M.A., North Goulburn, Goulburn.
Mayne, R. H., B.A., St. John, Hartley, Sydney.
Macarthur, George F. (without cure), King's School, Parramatta.
M'Intosh, Rev. George, Curate, St. Michael, Surry Hills, Sydney.
M'Keown, Rev. Robert, St. Stephen, Kurrajong, Sydney.
Middleton, Rev. George, St. Paul, Emu with Castlereagh, Sydney.
Mills, Rev. C. M., Denman, Newcastle.
Mitchell, Rev. Stanley, St. Mary, Waverley, (absent on leave), Sydney.
Moran, Rev. J. F., B.A., St. John, Camden, Sydney.
Mort, Rev. H. Wallace, M.A., All Saints, Woollahra, Sydney.
Morton, Rev. George H., Canon, St. Peter, Sydney.
Nash, Rev. J. J., M.A., Williams River, Newcastle.
Newman, Rev. C. D., Wollombi, Newcastle.
Newton, Rev. F. R., Lower Richmond River, Grafton and Armidale.
Newton, Rev. William Shackfield, M.A. (without cure), Croydon.
O'Connor, Rev. John, Hill End, Bathurst.
O'Reilly, Rev. Thomas, Canon, St. Phillip, Sydney.
Pain, Rev. A. W., B.A., Rural Dean, St. Paul, Cobbity, and St. Thomas, Narellan, Sydney.
Palmer, Rev. H. A., All Saints, Petersham, Sydney.
Patterson, Rev. James, A.M., Kempsey, Grafton and Armidale.
Porter, Rev. Henry, B.A., Casino, Grafton and Armidale.
Pownall, Venerable W. H., B.D., Archdeacon, Wagga Wagga, Goulburn.
Priddle, Rev., Charles Frederick D., St. Luke, Liverpool, Sydney.
Proctor, Rev. Edmund B., Bungonia, Goulburn.
Pryce, Rev. E. G., B.A., Braidwood, Goulburn.
Puddicombe, The Venerable A. T., B.D., Archdeacon, Goulburn.
Read, Rev. R. J., O'Connell, Bathurst.
Rich, Rev. Charles H., minor Canon, Gaol Chaplain, Sydney.
Robinson, Rev. S., Hay, Goulburn.
Rogers, Rev. Edward, Rural Dean, Holy Trinity, Sydney, Sydney.
Ross, Rev. J , M.A., Armidale, Grafton and Armidale.
Rowsell, Rev. J. H , All Saints, Hunter's Hill, Chaplain for Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, Sydney.
Saliniere, Rev. Edward M., St. John, Bishopthorpe, Sydney.
Saunders, Rev. W. H., Gulgong, Bathurst.
Scott, Rev. William, M.A. Queanbeyan, Goulburn.
Scott, Rev. Julius, Albury, Goulburn.
Schleicher, Rev. John T., St. Paul, Castle Hill, Sydney.
Selwyn, Rev. A. E., Canon, Christ church, Newcastle.
Seaborn, Rev. H. S., Wagga Wagga, Goulburn.
Sharp, Rev. William Henry M.A., (without cure), Darlington.
Sheppard, Rev. George (without cure), Redfern.
Shaw, Rev. B. E., B.A., Singleton, Newcastle.
Shaw, Rev. Archibald, Stroud, Newcastle.
Shaw, Rev. John, B.A., St. Paul, West Maitland, Newcastle.
Simm, Rev. S., Raymond Terrace, Newcastle.
Sinclair, Rev. D. M., Uralla, Grafton and Armidale.
Smith, Rev. Edward, B.A. (without cure), Balmain.
Smith, Rev. E. H., B.A., Jerry's Plains, Newcastle.
Smith, Rev. Pierce G., M.A., Canon, Canberra, Goulburn.
Smith, Rev. J. L., B.A., Lawrence, Grafton and Armidale.
Smith, Rev. Thomas, Canon, Bathurst, Bathurst.
Smith, Rev. Matthew, Booligal, Bathurst.
Spooner, Rev. A. E., D.D., D.C.L., Walcha, Grafton and Armidale.
Spooner, Rev. Francis E., Warialda, Grafton and Armidale.
Spooner, Rev. John, SS. Peter and Paul, Uladulla, Sydney.
Spencer, Rev. George, Tumut, Goulburn.
Soares, Rev. A. D., Canon, Goulburn, Goulburn.
Soares, Rev. G , Benda, Goulburn.
Stack, Rev. James, St. Luke, Dapto, Sydney.
Stretton, Rev. Frederick William, St. Matthew's, Windsor, Sydney.
Stephen Alfred H., M.A, Canon, Rural Dean, St. Paul, Sydney.
Swindells, Rev. J., Balranald, Goulburn.
Taylor, Rev. Robert, St. Stephen, Newtown, Sydney.
Taylor, Rev. H. E., Moruya, Goulburn.
Thomas, Rev. A. C., Scone, Newcastle.
Thomson, Rev. H. E., Corowa, Goulburn.
Tollis, Rev. G , Wallsend, Newcastle.
Tress, Rev. Thomas Broughton, St. Mary, Balmain, Sydney.
Turner, Right Rev. J. F., D.D , Bishop, Grafton and Armidale.
Tyrrell, Rev. Lovick, B A., St. Peter, East Maitland, Newcastle.
Unwin, Rev. Thomas Warburton, St. Luke, Sydney.
Upjohn, Rev. J. W., Morpeth, Newcastle.
Uzzell, Rev. W. F B., St. Thomas, Balmain, Sydney.
Vaughan, Rev John, St. Stephen, Penrith, Sydney.
Walsh, Rev. Charles, Lochinvar, Newcastle.
Wainer, Rev. D. T., St. Mary, West Maitland, Newcastle.
Ware, Rev. John Maitland, Young, Goulburn.
Walker, Rev. W. H. F., Bundarra, Grafton and Armidale.
West, Rev. A. B. S., Murrumbidgee, Goulburn.
Wilson, Rev. Thomas, B.A., St. Jude, Randwick, Sydney.
Wilson, Rev. W. S., B.A., Merriwa, Newcastle.
Wilson, Rev. F. S., Grenfell, Bathurst.
Willis, Rev. R. S., St. Matthew, Manly, Sydney.
Williams, Rev F. C., George's Plains, Bathurst.
Williams, Rev. A. L., M.A., Holdsworthy, Sydney.
Withey, Rev. Charles F., Curate, Wollongong, Sydney.
Witcombe, Rev. W , Brewarrina, Bathurst.
White, Rev. W. E., B.A., Canon, Muswellbrook, Newcastle.
White, Rev. W. M., Adelong, Goulburn.
Whinfield, Rev. John F. R., Tamworth, Grafton and Armidale.
Wood, Rev. G. N., B.A., St. Mary, Denham Court, Sydney.
Wood, Rev. William, St. James's, Pitt Town, Sydney.
Wood, Rev. J. Spicer (without cure), Paddington.
Woolls, Rev. William, Ph. D., Rural Dean, St. Peter, Sydney.
Wright, Rev. E H., Dubbo, Bathurst.
Yarrington, Rev. W. H. H., B.A., Yass, Goulburn.
Yarnold, Rev. Alfred, St. Bartholomew, Pyrmont, Sydney.
Young, Rev. R. W., St. Paul, Burwood Heights, Sydney.
Young, Rev. Joseph, Cowra, Bathurst.

New Zealand.

Anderson, Rev. Philip C., Akaroa, C.
Andrew, Rev. J. C., M.A., Washington Valley, Nelson.
Ash, Rev. T. E., B.A., Riverton, O.
Ashwell, Rev. Benj. Yate, Newcastle, A.
Aylmer, Rev. Wm., M.A., Akaroa, C.
Baker, Rev. Thomas Fk., L. Kopuru, A.
Ballachy, Rev Wm., Makara, A.
Bates, Rev. Joseph, Devonport, Auckland.
Beaumont, Rev. G. P., M.A., Lawrence, O.
Biggs, Rev. R. O'Callaghan, Auckland.
Booth, Rev. Wm., Wairarapa, W.
Bowen, Rev. Croadsdale, B.D., Riccarton, C.
Bradley, Rev. Reg. R., B.A., Lyttleton, C.
Brady, Rev. Laurence C., Te Awamatu, A.
Bree, Rev. Edward N., Dedwood, A.
Brittan, Rev. F. G., M.A., Papanui, C.
Brown, Rev. A. N (Archdeacon), Tauranga, A.
brown, Rev. H. H., M.A., Taranaki, T.
Brown, Rev. L. L.
Burrows, Rev. Robert P., Auckland.
Butt, Rev. H. F. (Archdeacon), Blenheim, M.
Byng, Rev. Charles J., Graham-st., Dun.
Calder, Rev Wm., Hamilton w., A.
Cholmondeley, Rev. G. J., Opawa, Chch.
Clarke, Rev. E. B (Archd), D.D. Waimate, C.
Clinton, Rev. J. F., Armagh-st., Chch.
Coates, Rev. Charles, Waimate, C.
Cocks, Rev. Harry B., M.A.
Coffey, Rev. Richard, B.A., Wellington.
Collins, Rev. Henry, Rakaia, C.
Cooper, Rev. Wm. H., Christchurch.
Cotterill, Rev. G, B.A., Can., Chch.
Cross, Rev. Edwd. Samuel, Westport, N.
Cubitt, Rev. Lyttleton L., Wangarei, A.
Dacent, Rev. Alexander, Paku, T.
De Castro, Rev. Charles D., Wellington.
Dewe, Rev. John, Clyde, O.
Dudley, Rev. Benjn. T., Grafton Road, Auckland.
Dudley, Rev. Benjn W., M.A. (Archd.), Rangiora, C.
Dunn, Rev. Christopher B., Orari, C.
Eccles, Rev. John C., Waipawa, H.P.
Edwards, Rev. E. G., B.A (Archd.), Dun.
Elton, Rev. Wm. Hy., Hokitika, C.
Fancourt, Rev. Thomas Hutt., W.
Fendall, Rev. Henry, B.A.
Flavell, Rev Thomas, Christchurch.
Foster, Rev. George, Hilton, C.
Freeman, Rev Edward, M.A., Leithfield, C.
Gifford, Rev. Algernon, Oamaru, O.
Gilbert, Rev. H. J. C., Stafford, Wd.
Glasson, Rev. Hy., B.A., Avonside, Chch.
Gosset, Rev. C K., Upper Taueru, W.
Gould, Rev. Frank, Otahuhu, A.
Gould, Rev. Henry G., Woodend, C.
Govett, Rev H., B.A. (Archd), N. Plym.
Grace, Rev. Thos. S.
Grace, Rev. Thos S., junr.
Granger, Rev. E. H., M.A., Waikoualti, O.
Herbert, Rev. Edwd E., Addington, Chch.
Hall, Rev. R. A., M.A., Howick, A.
Hamilton, Rev. H. H. S, B.A., Cust, C.
Hampton, Rev. D. O., Banks' Peninsula, C.
Hare, Rev F. A., M.A., Chch. Col., Chch.
Harper, H. W., M.A. (Arch.), Timaru.
Harper, Rev. Walter, M.A., Southbridge, C.
Harvey, Rev. B. W., M.A., Bolton-st., Wel.
Haselden, Rev John.
Hobbs, Rev John, Naseby, O.
Hovell, Rev. De Berdt, Prebbleton, C.
Hutchinson, Rev. Thomason S, M.A.
Inwood, Rev. Frederick Richard.
Irvine, Rev. G. M. D'A., M.A., Napier.
Jackson, Rev. Robt. S., Courtenay.
Jacobs, Rev. Henry, M.A. (Dean), Chch.
Johnstone, Rev G. H., M.A., Napier.
Jones, Rev. Joshua, Queenstown, O.
Jordan, Rev. Charles, B.A., Tauranga.
Kempthorne, Rev. John Pratt, Stoke, N.
Kidd, Rev. Robert, LL.D., Kai Iwi, W.
Kinder, Rev. John, D.D., Parnell, Auc.
Knell, Rev. Amos, Greytown, W.
Knowles, Rev. Francis, Invercargill.
Lambert, Rev. William, B.A., Wairoa, H. B.
Leighton, Rev. James, Nelson.
Lingard, Rev. Edward Atherton
Lloyd, Rev. Frederick Charles.
Lush, Rev. Viscessimus, M.A., Thames.
M'William, Rev. James, Otaki, W.
Marshall, Rev. Wm., Havelock, H. B.
Matthews, Rev. Joseph.
Maunsell, Rev. George, Waiapu, H. B.
Maunsell, Rev. R., LL.D. (Archd.)
Merton, Rev. C. J, Heathcot Val., Chch.
Moon, Rev. Charles, Wakefield, N.
Moore, Lorenzo, M.A., Port Chalmers.
Mules, Rev. C. O., M.A., Bridgewater, N.
Mulgan, Rev. Wm. E., Katikati, A.
Nelson, Rev. Chas. Moreley, M.A., Auc.
Newth, Rev. J. A., M.A., Johnsonville, W.
Nicholls, Rev. C. H. S., Upper Hutt, W.
O'Callaghan, Rev. A. P., M.A., Lincoln, C.
Oldham, Rev. Wm. Francis, Roslyn, Dun.
Opie, Rev. F T., Oxford East, C.
Otway, Rev. E. R., Ohinetaki, C.
Paige, Rev. Wm. E, M.A., Ashburton, C.
Pascoe, Rev. Wm. A., Kilmore, T.
Penny, Rev. Edwd. Gorton, M.A., Chch.
Phillips, Rev. Edwd. James.
Poole, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Motueka, N.
Parritt, Rev. Thomas, Wellington.
Preston, Rev. James, Geraldine, C.
Pritt, Rev. L., B.A. (Archd.), Auc.
Purchas, Rev. A. G., M.R.C.S.E, Auc.
Ronaldson, Rev. Wm., Milton, O.
Rutherford, Rev. Henry, Ahaura, N.
Scott, Rev. Edward Arthur, Chch.
Scott, Rev. Thomas, B.A., Kapanga, A.
Shearman, Rev. Joseph, Waipukura, H. B.
Sherriff, Rev. Francis, Foxton.
Simeox, Rev. F. E. T, Porangahan, H. B.
Sotham, Rev. Frederick John, Porangahan, H. B.
Soutar, Rev. Alex. Chalmers, Opotiki, O.
Sparling, Rev. H. D. D., B.A., Warkworth, A.
Spear, Rev. John Havelock, M.
Spencer, Rev. Seymour M., Maketu, M.
Stack, Rev. A. W., Armagh-st., Chch.
Stanford, Rev. Robert Loftus, B.A., Dun.
Stanley, Rev. Thomas Litchfield, Dun.
St. Hill, Rev. Harry Woodford, Hutt., Wel.
Stock, Rev. A., B.A. (Archd.), Wel.
Stoher, Rev. Harry. B.A., Lincoln, C.
Tanner, Rev. Wm. P, M.A., Invercargill.
Taylor, Rev. Wm, Mauku, A.
Teakon, Rev. Joseph F., Masterton, W.
Thorpe, Rev. Richard J., M.A. (Archd.), Wellington.
Tomlinson, Rev. A. K., M.A., Onehunga.
Towgood, Rev. Arthur, B.A., Marton, W.
Townsend, Rev. John, M.A., Napier, H. B.
Tudor, Rev. Thomas Lloyd, Wanganui.
Turrell, Rev. Chas., M.A., Riccerton, C.
Walsh, Rev. Philip, Waitara, A.
Watkins, Rev. G. T. Nowell, Waitara, A.
Watson, Rev. H. C. M., Madras-st, Chch.
Whyte, Rev. Wm. Athemy, F.R.G.S., Collingwood, N.
Wilks, Rev. George, Invercargill
Williams, Rev. Samuel, Te Ante, H. B.
William, Rev. Wm. Leonard, B.B., (Archd.), Gisborne, H. B.
Williams, Rev. Wm. N. de Laval, Whan., A.
Wilmer, Rev. John Kidd, Fernside, C.
Willock, Rev. Wm. Wellington, M.A. (Archd.), Ricarton, C.
Wilson, Rev. James, M.A. (Archd.), Yaldurst, C.
Wyatt, Rev. Edgar Herbert, Chch.

Queensland.

Abraham, Rev. Thomas, Toowoomba, Brisbane.
Black, Rev. J. K., M.A., Christ church, Milton, Brisbane.
Butterfly, Rev. T. H., Gympie, Brisbane.
Campbell, Rev. H. J., Allora, Brisbane.
Close, Rev. Richard, M.A., Toowong, Brisbane.
Court, Rev. D. A., B.A., Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.
Creyke, Rev. Robert, B.A., Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.
Eglinton, Rev. W., Cleveland, Brisbane.
Gilbertson, Rev. James, Beenleigh, Brisbane.
Glennie, Ven. Benjamin, B.A. (Archd.), Brisbane
Guiness, Rev. Herbert, Gatton.

Hassall, Rev. J. S., Itinerating, Brisbane.
Holme, Rev. Thomas, Mayborough, Brisbane.
Houlbrook, Rev. C. W., Charlesville.
Hoskin, Rev. R., North Queensland.
Hugill, Rev. W. J., Stanthorpe, Brisbane.
Hutchings, Rev. E. F., Roma, Brisbane.
Kinghan, Rev. D. P., Blackall, Brisbane.
Locke, Rev. William, B.A., Rockhampton, Brisbane.
Love, Rev. James, Fortitude Valley, Brisbane.
Maclaren, Rev. A. A., Mackay, Brisbane.
Mason, Rev. H. A., North Queensland.
Matthews, Rev. James, Warwick, Brisbane.
Mahalm, Rev. Robert, Dalby, Brisbane.
McCleverty, Rev. James, Drayton, Brisbane.
Mobcrley, Rev. E. G., Gladstone, Brisbane.
Morris, Rev. William, Bundaberg.
Moseley, Rev. John, Acting Registrar, Brisbane.
Newstead, Rev. A. C., North Queensland.
Osborn, Rev. C. E., Warwick, Brisbane.
Pultoch, Rev. W., North Queensland.
Ranun, Rev. T. W., North Queensland.
Richmond, Rev. Frederick, St Lawrence, Brisbane.
Robinson, Rev. C. G., M.A., All Saints, Brisbane.
Ross, Rev. J. A., North Queensland.
Smith, Rev. Frederick, South Brisbane.
Sutton, Rev. John, B.A , St. John, Brisbane.
Western, Rev. T. W., Wyvenhoe.
Zillmann, Rev. J. H. L., Ipswich, Brisbane.

South Australia.

Andrews, Rev. W B., St. Bartholomew, Norwood.
Bevis, Rev. H , St. John, Maulesfield ; St. Mary, Echunga ; Christchurch, Strathalbyn.
Bussel, Rev. W. T. (Deacon), St. Peter, Robe.
Corvan, Rev. J. H., B.A., All Saints, Moonta.
Combs, Rev. Canon, St. George, Gawler.
Craig, Rev. B. T., D.D., Christ church, Mount Gambier.
Dendy, Rev. A., D.D., St. Margaret's, Woodville.
Dove, the Venerable Archdeacon, M.A., St. Andrew, Walkerville.
Donaldson, Rev. J. M., Christ church, Kapunda.
Dodds, Rev. P. R. P.
Elcum, Rev. E. E.
Field, Rev. T., M.A., St. Peter, Glenelg.
Farr, Rev. Canon, M.A.
Green, Rev. S., St. Paul, Port Adelaide.
Gower, Rev. J. W., Christ church, Mount Barker ; St. James, Blakiston ; St. Thomas, Balhannah.
Haynes, Rev. J. C.
Hawkins, Rev. C. W., St. John, Auburn.
Honner, Rev. A., St. George, Woodforde ; St. Martin, Campbelltown.
Hocter, Rev. J. T., B.A., St. Michael, Mitcham.
Howitt, Rev. H., St. Mary, The Burra.
Howell, Rev. E. T., M.A., St. Jude, Port Elliot ; Holy Evangelist, Goolwa.
Holden, Rev. R. W. (Deacon), St. John, Mount Pleasant.
Houghton, Rev. J., Holy Trinity, Riverton ; Emanuel, Chinkford ; St. Paul, Rhymie.
Jenkins, Rev. C., St. Matthew, Kensington.
Marryat, the Venerable Archdeacon, M.A., Christ church, N. Adelaide.
Marshall, Rev. W. T.
Miller, Rev. E. K., St. Stephen, Willunga ; St. Phillip and St. James, Noarlunga ; St. Ann, Aldinga.
Mudie, Rev. W. H., St. Saviour, Glen Osmond.
Morse, Rev. G. W., B.A., Christ church, Yankalilla ; St. James, Glenburn.
Orchard, Rev. J.
Pollett, Rev. James, St. Luke, Adelaide.
Pollett, Rev. H. M., All Saint, Hindmarsh.
Poole, Rev. F. S., M.A., St. John, Adelaide.
Russell, the Very Rev. Dean, B.D., St. Paul, Adelaide.
Reid, Rev. Richardson, Holy Trinity, Adelaide.
Robinson, Rev. W. G.
Sells, Rev. A., Holy Trinity, Syndoch.
Spicer, Rev. C. C., B.A. (Deacon.)
Taplin, Rev. C. G., St. Mary, Wallaroo ; Christ church, Kadina.
Webb, Rev. R. B., M.A., St. Michael, Bungaree ; St. Barnabas, Clare.
Whittington, Rev. F. T. (Deacon.)
Williams, Rev. F., M.A.

Tasmania.

Arthur, Rev. C. R., M.A., Carrick and Hadspen.
Adams, Rev. E. P., Deloraine and Chudleigh.
Adams, Rev. H. W., Hamilton.
Atkinson, Rev. H. D., B.A., Stanley.
Archer, Rev. J. F., B.A., Torquay and Latrobe.
Baily, Rev. J. B. H., St. John.
Bromby, Very Rev. H B., B.A., Dean of Hobart Town
Bromby, Rev. Christopher, B.A., All Saints.
Buckland, Rev. J. V. (curate), All Saints.
Ball, Rev. B., retired.
Brownrigg, Rev. M. B., Canon, St. John.
Barkway, Rev. Augustus, St. Paul.
Beresford, Rev. A. R., D'Entrecasteaux Channel.
Bach, Rev. J., Jericho and Oatlands.
Bramall, Rev. C. J., Sorell.
Burrowes, Rev. J. (without cure.)
Chambers, Rev. J., Evandale and Lymington.
Cass, Rev. A., St. Leonards.
Davies, the Venerable R. R., B.A., Archdeacon of Hobart Town.
Davenport, Rev. Arthur, B.A , Holy Trinity.
Dixon, Rev. John, Windemere and West Tamar.
Drew, Rev. H. E., (retired)
Evans, Rev. J., Fingal and Cullenswood
Edwards, Rev. H. J., Westbury.
Freeman, Rev. E. M.A. (retired).
Fookes, Rev. S. B., M.A., Richmond.
Fletchers, Rev. John, D.D., Ross.
Fauns, Rev. J. A., B.A., Missionary Clergyman.
Gray, Rev. J., Hospital Chaplain.
Garrard, Rev. T., B.D., Macquarie Plains.
Gruncell, Rev G., Glenorchy, Newtown.
Galer, Rev. D., Perth and Franklin Village.
Hales, Rev. Venble. F., Archdeacon of Launceston.
Hudspeth, Rev., M.A., Canon.
Hughes, Rev. H. T., B.A., Secretary Church Society.
Hogg, Rev. J., Curate, Holy Trinity.
Hugill, Rev. W. W , Huon.
Hayward, Rev. R., Wynyard and Mount Bischoff.
Irwin, Rev. H. O., M.A., Hagley, and Rural Dean, Launceston.
Mace, Rev. J. C., St. David's Cathedral.
Mayron, Rev. Joseph (retired).
McDowell, Rev. Thomas, George Town.
Mason, Rev. A. N., Newtown.
Murray, Rev. W. W. F., M.A., New Norfolk.
Mitchell, Rev. W. F., Avoca.
Norman, Rev. J. M., Cressy and Lake River.
Nethercott, Rev. J., Swansea.
Poulett-Harris, Rev. R. C., Rector of the High School.
Power, Rev. Clifford, B.A., Buckland.
Smith, Rev. G. B., St. George.
Shoobridge, Rev. G. W., Holy Trinity.
Savigny, Rev. W. H., M.A., Head-Master Church Grammar School.
Sharland, Rev. F. B., B.A., Brighton-cum-Broadmarsh.
Thompson, Rev. E. H., Huon.
Vaughan, Rev. C., Campbelltown.
Wills, Rev. J. H., Kempton.
Wayn, Rev. Arthur, Longford.
Wilson, Rev. Robert, Rokeby and Bellerive.
Wright, Rev. G. (without cure.)

Victoria—(Diocese of Melbourne).

Allen, Rev. J., Woodend.
Armstrong, Rev. G. I , Daylesford.
Atterburry, Rev. G. J., Mooroopna.
Bardin, Rev. C. P. M., Brunswick.
Barlow, Rev. R. B., St. Mark, Melbourne.
Becher, Rev. Canon, St. James, Melbourne.
Betts, Rev. H. A., St. John, Melbourne.
Booth, Rev. C., Northcote.
Brazier, Rev. A., Lancefield.
Bromby, Rev. J. E., St. Paul, Melbourne.
Brooke, Rev. W. A., Wellington-street, St. Kilda.
Burke, Rev. R. G., Bairnsdale.
Bayne, Rev. R. B., South Yarra.
Caffin, Rev. A., Lara.
Cahill, Rev. M. F., Yackandandah.
Carlisle, Rev. J., Eaglehawk.
Carter, Rev. W., Dandenong.
Caton, Rev. J., St. Philip, Collingwood.
Chalmers, Rev. W., St. Paul, Geelong.
Chase, Rev. Canon, St. John, Carlton.
Clampett, Rev. J., Echuca.

Crawford, Ven. A., Castlemaine.
Crawford, Rev. E. A., Castlemaine.
Creswell, Rev. A. W., Camberwell.
Despard, Rev. Canon, Malmsbury.
Dewhurst, Rev. J. F., Inglewood.
Dickinson, Rev. R. B, Emerald Hill.
Fellows, Rev. W., Toorak.
Firth, Rev. J., Moolap.
Ford, Rev. W. C., Sunbury.
Freeman, Rev. J., Winchelsea.
Garlick, Rev. J., Christ church, Geelong.
Garlick, Rev. T. B., Heidelburg.
Goodhart, Rev. E. S., South Yarra.
Goodman, Rev. G., Christ church, Geelong.
Goodwin, Rev. T. H., Heathcote.
Green, Rev. W., Stratford.
Gregory, Rev. J. H., All Saints, St. Kilda.
Guinness, Rev. W. N., South Yarra.
Hall, Rev. J. K., Gisborne.
Handfield, Rev. Canon, St. Peter, Melbourne.
Harding, Rev A. F., St. Peter, Melbourne.
Hartmann, Rev. E. W. F., Walhalla.
Hollis, Rev. J., Maffra.
Hose, Rev. W. C., Tarraville.
Howard, Rev. Canon, Beechworth.
Hutchinson, Rev. W., Alexandra.
Herring, Rev. J. E., Kyneton.
Kane, Rev. H P., Brighton.
Kelly, Rev. G. W., Rondale.
Kingsley, Rev. C., Caulfield.
Langley, Rev. H. A., Prahran.
L'Oste, Rev. T. W H., Blackwood.
Love, Rev. T. C., All Saints, Geelong.
Low, Rev. T. S., Christ church, St. Kilda.
Macartney, Very Rev. H. B., Melbourne.
Macartney, Rev. H. B., Caulfield.
MacCullagh, Rev. Canon, St. Paul, Sandhurst.
Mantell, Rev. W. W., Essendon.
M'Clausland, Rev. A. T., Bacchus Marsh.
May, Rev. J. E. F., All Saints, Sandhurst.
Neville, Rev. T. R., Whittlesea.
Pearse, Rev. W. P.
Perks, Rev. C. T., Richmond.
Perry, Rev. C. S., St. Jude, Carlton.
Pickering, Rev. A. J., Eltham.
Platts, Rev. F. C., Sandridge.
Poole, Rev. H. J., Wangaratta.
Potter, Rev. R., St. Mary, Hotham.
Puckle, Rev. E., Essendon.
Quinton, Rev. T., Mornington.
Rodda, Rev. B., St. Luke, Fitzroy.
Rodda, Rev. E., Brighton.
Rodda, Rev. R. H., Broadmeadows.
Sandiford, Rev. S., Mansfield.
Scott, Rev. H. F., Footscray.
Scott, Rev. S. B., Benalla
Sergeant, Rev. T. W., Williamstown.
Sharp, Rev. T. B., Tarnagulla.
Short, Rev. R, Royal Park, Hotham.
Smith, Rev. P. T., Buln Buln.
Stretch, Ven. T. C. B., Balaclava.
Stretch, Rev. T. C. T., Maldon.
Stretch, Rev. G. F., All Saints, Geelong.
Taylor, Rev. S., Brighton.
Thomas, Rev. C. P., Chiltern.
Thomson, Rev. T., Carlton.
Thomas, Rev. E. A., Rochester.
Toometh, Rev. A., Kilmore.
Torrance, Rev. G. W., Trinity, St. Kilda.
Tucker, Ven J. R., Wangaratta.
Tucker, Rev. H. F., Campaspe, Elmore.
Turnbull, Rev. A., Drysdale.
Vance, Rev Canon, Kew.
Veal, Rev E. G., Campaspe.
Watson, Rev. Canon, Sale.
Watson, Rev. T., Pentridge.
White, Rev. J. A, Wodonga.
Wilkinson, Rev. H. T., Queenscliff.
Wilson, Rev. F. L., Euroa.
Woollaston, Rev. H. N., Trinity, Melbourne.
Wood, Rev. W., Hawthorn.
Yelland, Rev. C. M., St. Saviour, Melbourne.

(*Diocese of Ballarat.*)

Adeney, Rev. H. W. H., St. Peter.
Allanby, Rev. C. G., Brown Hill.
Allnutt, Rev. J. C. P., Portland.
Andrew, Rev. C., Howell.
Arnold, Rev. J. W., Beaufort.
Baker, Rev. L. A., Kingston.
Ball, Rev. J. A., Avoca.
Barren, Rev. H H., Buninyong.
Beamish, Ven. P. J., D.D., Archdeacon, Warrnambool.
Campbel, Rev. Colin, Buangor.
Collins, Rev. R. R., Harrow.
Cooper, Rev. H. E., Clunes.
Craig, Rev. B., Christ church, Ballarat.
Cross, Rev. G. F., Coleraine.
Cummins, Rev. R. T., St. Paul, Ballarat.
Du Bois, Rev. E. H., Mortlake.
Franklin, Rev. E. G, Clunes.
Glover, Rev. J., Creswick.
Green, Rev. S. D., Colac.
Hall, Rev. W., Kingower.
Homan, Rev. P., Ararat.
Hutchinson, Rev. J., Camperdown.
Innes, Ven G. A. C., M.A., Archdeacon, Hamilton.
Lewis, Rev. J., Ballan.
MacFarlane, Rev. J. H., Casterton.
Mercer, Rev. R. J., St. John, Ballarat.
Morris, Rev. H. C. C., Maryborough.
Norton, Rev. J., Smythesdale.
Onyons, Rev. J., Carlsbrook.
Potter, Ven. J., B.A., Archdeacon, Ballarat.
Radcliffe, Rev. E. S., Belfast.
Rupp, Rev. C. L. H., Koroit.
Sabine, Rev. T, Birregurra.
Star, Rev. J. B., St. Arnaud.
Stone, Rev. J., Stawell.
Walker, Rev. S., Learmonth.
Watson, Rev. J. M., Horsham.
Winn, Rev. J. L., Dunolly.
Yeatman, Rev. E. K., Linton and Carngham.

Western Australia.

Allen, Rev. James, St. George's Cathedral.
Alderson, Rev. Richard, M.A., Pingarreh.
Brown, Ven. James, M.A., Archdeacon, Swan.
Brown, Rev. Henry W., M.A., Bussellon.
Brown, Rev. Stephen, Northam.
Coghlan, Rev. Frank, B.A., Assistant Master, Bishop's College.
Friel, Rev. Thos. Henry, Irivin
Gegg, Very Rev. Joseph, Dean, St. George's Cathedral.
Howard, Rev. George R., York.
Johnston, Rev. Wardell W., B.A., Albany.
King, Rev. Bryan M., Greenough.
Lynch, Rev. Fred., B.A., Beverly.
Laurence, Rev. Henry, Geraldton.
Nicholay, Rev. Charles Glenfell, Fremantle Prison.
Pidcock, Rev. W. Hugh, Toodyay.
Sadler, Rev. Geo., B.A, Guigui.
Sweeting, Rev. Geo. H., B.A., Guildford.
Watkins, Rev. D. Glynn, Fremantle.
Withers, Rev. Joseph, Bunbury.

COMMUNION SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE. In 1803 His Majesty King George III presented two communion services to the "settlements." One of these is in St. Phillip's church, Sydney, the other in St. David's, Hobart Town. The two services are similar. The height of the flagons is 15 inches, the handle of each 3 inches higher; the two chalices are 10 inches high; and the two pattens 10¾ inches in diameter. Some difference is observable in the sacred monograms engraved upon the vessels, a cross running through the central letters and the three nails appearing below. The following is the inscription on the service at St. Phillip's:—"This service of communion plate was presented by His Majesty King George III. for the use of the chapel at His Majesty's settlement at Sydney, in New South Wales, in 1803. I.H.S." The one in Hobart Town contains the following:—"This service of communion plate was

presented by His Majesty King George III. for the use of the chapel at His Majesty's settlement at Port Phillip, Bass's Straits, in New South Wales, 1803," and arrived in the "Calcutta," from England, on the anniversary of the colony, January 26, 1804.

CIVIL ACTION. The first of any note in the colony of New South Wales was tried in 1795. [A hog, belonging to a Mr. Bolton, having been shot by some of the soldiers, an altercation took place, and some of the military assaulted Bolton with a loaded musket, as was alleged, at the instance of two officers of the corps. Damages were laid at £500, and the case occupied several days. A verdict was given for twenty shillings. An appeal was made to the Governor, who confirmed the verdict.]

CLAIMANT. *Arthur Orton*, alias *Tom De Castro*. Claimant to the Tichborne title and estates, convicted in England, perjury, in 1874, sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. Lived formerly in Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. [*See* TICHBORNE.]

CLAN CAMPBELL. Meeting of the members of the Clan Campbell at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, held for the purpose of assisting in a proposed offering to the Princess Louise (on her marriage with its representative, the Marquis of Lorne), January 25, 1871.

CLARE, RIVER, discovered, March 22, 1845.

CLARENCE, RIVER. Captain Barkus, in H.M. schooner "Alligator," whilst in search of a supposed wreck, discovered a river of some magnitude south of the Tweed, supposed to be the "Clarence" or the "Richmond," of Captain Rouse, September 5, 1827. Hon. Captain Rouse, in H.M.S. "Rainbow," discovered two large rivers to the northward of Sydney, where there is a firm and safe anchorage. He proceeded a considerable distance up both rivers, and reported the country to be well wooded, the climate salubrious, and the soil apparently of the richest description. One of these rivers he named the "Clarence," the other the "Richmond." Both rivers lie between Sydney and Moreton Bay, in the usual track of vessels trading to Sydney, which makes it remarkable that they were not previously discovered. (*Sydney Gazette*, September, 1828, and August 13, 1829.) August, 1828. [*See* RICHMOND RIVER.]

CLIMATE.

CLIMATE OF THE PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Name of Colony.	Temperature. Mean	Absolute max.	Absolute min.	Absolute range.	Mean daily range.	Mean humidity.	Average rainfall, inches.
Queensland, Brisbane	70.0	[illegible]	31.5	[illegible]	20.9	76	51
New South Wales, Sydne	62.4	107.0	36.0	[illegible]	14.7	72	50
Victoria, Melbourne..	57.5	111.2	27.0	[illegible]	18.8	72	26
South Australia, Adelaide	66.1	113.5	34.2	[illegible]	20.6	60	21
Tasmania, Hobart Town	57.4	105.0	29.0	6	17.9	75	23
New Zealand, Wellingt	55.6	[illegible]	30.0	[illegible]	12.0	68	47

[*See* FLOODS AND DROUGHTS.]

CLUB-HOUSES.

ADELAIDE (S.A.):—*Adelaide Club; Bushman's Club, City Club; Civil Service Club; Der Deutsche Club; Flinders Club.*

AUCKLAND (N.Z.):— *Auckland Club; German Club; Northern Club; Working-men's Club.*

BRISBANE (Q.):—*Brisbane Club; Queensland Club.*

WELLINGTON (N.Z.):—*Wellington Club.*

HOBART TOWN (TASMANIA): — *Tasmanian Club; Working Men's Club.*

MELBOURNE (VICTORIA):—*Athenæum Club; Cosmopolitan Club; University Club; Melbourne Club; Victoria Club; Yorick Club.*

SYDNEY (N.S.W.):—*Australian Club; Union Club; German Club; Reform Club.*

CLYDE, RIVER, (N.S.W.) Lieutenant R. Johnston, R.N., in the cutter "Schnapper," with a party, of which Mr. Hamilton Hume was one, discovered and named Clyde River (native name Bundoo); explored it for 30 miles, and learned from the natives that Captain Stewart and party, who had left Sydney a few months previously to make an examination of the coast of Twofold Bar (Lind Journal), had been wrecked, and probably murdered by the natives whilst endeavouring to make their way back overland: December, 1820.

COACH. The first hackney coach ever introduced into the colony, was owned by Mr. Hart (the stand being fixed near King's Wharf, Sydney), and commenced to ply for hire November 15, 1830.

COAL, FIRST DISCOVERY OF, at Port Stephens, May, 1796; at Mount Keira, Illawarra, February, 1797. [A vessel called the "Sydney Cove," from Bengal to Sydney, being wrecked on the coast, some of the crew made their way to Sydney, after enduring many hardships; two days before their arrival they had fallen in with a quantity of this valuable article, with some of which they had kindled a fire. A boat was dispatched to the place to ascertain the fact, and in the face of a deep cliff washed by the ocean, a stratum, in breadth six feet, and extending about nine miles to the southward, was discovered]; to the northward of Sydney, September 19, 1797. [A vessel called the "Cumberland" having been piratically seized, two boats were manned and sent in pursuit, but returned after an absence of thirteen days without discovering the fugitives, but one of the commanders, Lieutenant John Shortland, in the course of the voyage, discovered a river to which he gave the name of "Hunter," and the entrance to which he explored. Adjacent to the harbour (now called Newcastle) was found a very considerable quantity of coal of a good quality (some specimens of which were brought to Sydney) lying so near the water's edge as to be conveniently shipped]; in Van Diemen's Land, June 6, 1816; in Western Australia, September 9, 1846; seam

of coal discovered at Fingal, Tasmania, February 26, 1873; discovered on the Mackenzie River, Queensland, April 10, 1878.

THE FIRST EXPORTATION OF, from N.S.W., took place by exchange with the master of the ship "Cornwallis," Captain Michael Hogan, who arrived in Sydney with convicts from Ireland: on this occasion 45 tons of coal from the Hunter River, N.S.W., were changed for a quantity of nails and iron, January, 1800 (the cargo sent to Cape of Good Hope); the first regular export of coal took place when a small brig called the "Anna Josepha," which had been built in the colony, was freighted with colonial timber and coals, and despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, both the coals and timber meeting with a ready market there, the coals being sold at £6 per ton, 1801; the monopoly of coal by the A. A. Company condemned and given up, 1847.

COCKATOO ISLAND (now BILOELA), Port Jackson, N.S.W. Prisoners removed to, and the Superintendent's department to offices in the Executive Council Chambers, Jan., 1848. [*See* PRISONS.]

COLD. The temperature at Kiandra, N.S.W., was 8 below zero, Aug. 12, 1872.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, FIRST. [*See* CAMPBELL, J. F.]

COLLEGE. Sydney College founded, 1830. [*See* GRAMMAR SCHOOL.]

COLLEGES. [*See* EDUCATION, *also* UNIVERSITIES.]

COLLINS, DAVID. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Collins*).]

COLLINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL, continued to act as Judge-Advocate from the foundation of the Colony of New South Wales until the year 1804, when he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Tasmania. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Collins*).]

COLONIAL CLERGY ACT, 37 & 38 VIC., c. 77, removing certain disabilities of persons not ordained by Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, passed August 7, 1874.

COLONIAL INSTITUTE, established to promote the interests of the Colonies; Lord Bury first President; held its first meeting June 26, 1868, and first annual meeting, June 29, 1869; assumed the title of "Royal Colonial Institute," March 7, 1870. The first volumes of its proceed.ngs have been published. The formation of a National and Colonial League resolved on at a meeting held in Cannon-street, London, January 5, 1870; Duke of Manchester, second President, resigned, 1878; H.R.H. Prince of Wales third President, 1878.

COLONIAL OFFICE. In the reign of George III, 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but this new office was abolished in 1782 by Statute 22 Geo. III, c. 82. In 1782 the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign"; the affairs of Ireland and the colonies devolving on the Home department; those of the colonies constituting a separate branch of the Home department called "the Office for Plantations," which was at first managed by a separate Under-Secretary. At its commencement in 1793, the affairs of the War were managed by the Home department, but in 1794 a principal Secretary for War was appointed, and the business of the colonies was transferred from the Home to the War department in 1801. In 1854 a fourth principal Secretary of State was added for War, the affairs of the colonies remaining under the exclusive charge of a principal Secretary of State. In 1858 a principal Secretary of State was added for the affairs of India.

SECRETARIES OF STATE WHO ADMINISTERED THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLONIES BETWEEN 1768 AND 1879.

Wills, Earl of Hillsborough (afterwards Marquis of Downshire), February 27, 1768.
William, Earl of Dartmouth, August 27, 1772.
Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Viscount Sackville), January 25, 1776.
Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip), March 8, 1782.
William, Earl of Shelburne, April 15, 1782.
Thomas, Lord Grantham, July 17, 1782.
Thomas Townshend, (afterwards Lord Sydney), October 5, 1782.
Frederick, Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford), April 18, 1783.
Francis, Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds), December 23, 1783.
Thomas Lord Sydney, January 22, 1784.
William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville), June 5, 1789.
Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville), March 28, 1792.
William Henry, Duke of Portland, August 7, 1794.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville), 1795.
Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire), 1801.
Earl, late Marquis, Camden, 1804.
Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquis of Londonderry), 1805.
Right Hon. W. Windham, 1806.
Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquis of Londonderry), 1807.
Earl of Liverpool, 1809.
Earl Bathurst, 1812.
Viscount Goderich, 1827.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
Sir George Murray, 1823.
Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl Ripon), 1830.
Right Hon. E G. Stanley, late Earl of Derby, 1833.
Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle), 1834.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Right Hon. Charles Grant, late Lord Glenelg, 1835.
Marquis of Normanby, 1839.
Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell.
Lord Stanley, late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G., 1841.
Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, 1845.
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., 1846.
Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., now Lord Hampton, 1852.
Duke of Newcastle, 1852.
Right Hon Sir G. Grey, Bart., June 10, 1854.
Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, February, 1855.
Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G., May 15, 1855.

Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., July 21.
Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, November 17.
Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, February 26, 1858.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., afterwards Lord Lytton, G.C.M.G., May 31, 1858.
Duke of Newcastle, K.G., June 18, 1859.
Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, now Viscount Cardwell, April 4, 1864.
Earl of Carnarvon, July 6, 1866.
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, March 8, 1867.
Earl Granville, K.G., December 10, 1868.
Earl of Kimberley, July 6, 1870.
Earl of Carnarvon, February 21, 1874.
Right Hon. Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., February 4, 1878.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., 1833.
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 1834.
Sir George Grey Bart., 1835.
Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton), 1839.
Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden), 1839.
George William Hope, M.P., 1841.
Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.C., 1845.
Benjamin Hawes, M.P., 1846.
Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G., 1851.
John Ball, 1855.
Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (now Lord Carlingford), 1857.
Earl of Carnarvon, 1858.
Right Hon. Chicester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), 1859.
Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., 1865.
Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P., 1866.
Right Hon. W. Monsell (now Lord Emly), 1868.
The Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., 1871.
James Lowther, M.P., 1874.

Permanent.

Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., 1835.
Herman Merivale, C.B., 1847.
Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G. (now Lord Blachford), 1859.
Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L., 1871.

Assistant.

Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G., 1849-68.
Sir F. R. Sandford, C.B., 1868-70.
R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L., 1870-1.
Sir H. T. Holland, Bart, K.C.M.G., 1870-4.
The Hon. R. H. Meade, 1871.
W. R. Malcolm, 1874.
Sir Julian Pauncefote, 1874-6.
John Bramston, D.C.L., 1876.

COLONIAL SECRETARIES, IMPERIAL.

Frederick Goulburn to January 3, 1826; Alex. Macleay to April 14, 1836; E. Deas-Thomson to June, 1856.

COMETS. First seen by Mr. Rumker at Parramatta, May 24, 1822; by Mr. Thomas Robertson at Deniliquin, January 16, 1865; in Melbourne, July 29, 1874.

COMMERCE. For the first time in the history of New South Wales the exports exceeded the imports, 1844.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION. Considerable disarrangements in commercial transactions took place in New South Wales, attributed to the scarcity of 1838 and 1839, which caused a great drain of capital from the colony for the necessaries of life; the decline in the price of wool; excessive consignments of goods to the colony, mostly on speculation by English merchants; the necessity of disposing of the same, contributing to produce an undue extension of credit, and also hazardous speculation in the employment of money in investments not yielding immediate returns, June, 1841; a great monetary depression from the effects of overspeculation and the land mania, no less than 600 business people taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act since its coming into force—a period of 11 months, December, 1842; a meeting held in Sydney "to take into consideration the alarming and depressed state of the monetary affairs of the colony, and to devise measures of immediate relief," Mr. Wentworth taking a prominent part in the deliberations, 1843.

COMMISSARIAT. Deputy Commissary-General Laidley arrived to succeed William Wemyss, Esq., in charge of the Commissariat, at Sydney, May 12, 1827; Deputy Commissary-General Wemyss left Sydney for the Isle of France, November 10, 1828.

COMMUNION SERVICES. [*See* CHURCH OF ENGLAND.]

COMPANIES.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural Company. Founded June 21, 1824. Capital, £500,000; paid-up, £430,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £21 10s.
Australian Marine Insurance Company. Established January 31, 1831.
Australian Gas Company (Sydney). Founded 1835; incorporated September 7, 1837.
Sydney Fire Insurance Company. Formed January 10, 1836.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. Incorporated September 1, 1841; incorporated under the style of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, December 10, 1851.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. Established February 4, 1840.
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Co. December 21, 1852.
Illawarra Steam Navigation Company. Incorporated, October 7, 1858.
Australian Mining Company. Founded 1845. Capital, £400,000; paid-up, £128,205. Nominal price of shares, £20; paid-up, £7 7s. 6d.
Australian Mutual Provident Life Assurance Company. Founded 1849. Insured 45,000 policies; amount insured, £17,000,000 accumulated funds, £2,500,000; annual income, £600,000.
Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company, Limited. Founded 1863. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £175,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £5.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Established 1869.
English and Australian Copper Company, Limited. Founded 1851. Capital, £210,000; paid-up, £175,000. Nominal price of shares, £3; paid-up, £2 10s.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited. Founded 1865. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £85,655. Nominal price of shares, £25; called-up on 20,000 old shares, £2 10s.; on 20,000 new shares, £1.
New Zealand Insurance Company. Founded 1859. Capital, £1,000,000; paid-up, £335,000.
New Zealand Trust and Loan Company. Founded 1862. Capital, £500,000; paid-up, £100,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £5.
North British Australasian Company, Limited. Registered 1857. Capital, £213,692; paid-up, £213,692; paid-up, £100.

Otago and Southland Investment Company, Limited. Founded 1864. Capital, £500,000; paid-up, £50,000; reserve fund, £10,000. Nominal price of shares, £5; paid-up, £1.

Peel River Land and Mineral Company, Limited. Founded 1853. Capital, £600,000; paid-up, £600,000. Nominal price of stock, paid-up, £100.

Port Phillip and Colonial Gold-Mining Company, Limited. Founded 1852. Capital, £200,000; paid-up, £97,500. Nominal price of shares, £2; paid-up, £1.

Scottish Australian Mining Company, Limited. Founded 1859. Capital, £150,000 all issued; paid-up, £127,500. Nominal amount of shares, £1; 120,000 paid-up, £1; 30,000 paid-up, 5s.

Scottish Australian Investment Company, Limited. Founded 1840. Capital, £300,000; pref. £200,000; paid-up, £300,000; pref. £200,000.

South Australian Company. Founded 1836. Capital, £355,000; paid-up, £355,000. Nominal price of shares, £25; paid-up, £25.

Trust and Agency Company of Australasia, Limited. Founded 1861. Capital, £500,000; paid-up, £50,000. also £141,631 in advance of calls.

Van Diemen's Land Company. Founded 1825. Capital, £300,000, in 10,000 shares of £30 each, of which £28 10s. called up.

Victoria London Mining Company, Limited. Founded 1860. Capital, £20,000 first issue, £25,000 second issue: paid-up, £25,000 first issue, £20,000 second issue. Nominal price of shares, both issues, £1; paid-up, £1 first issue, 16s. second issue.

Yorke Peninsula Mining Company, Limited. Founded 1864. Capital, £75,000 paid-up. Nominal amount of shares, £1; paid-up, £1.

CONFERENCES.

Statistical Conference held in Melbourne 1861; representatives N.S.W., Christopher Rolleston; Victoria, W. H. Archer; South Australia, Josiah Boothby; Queensland, F. O. Darvall; result, statistics settled on a basis comprehensive and exact.

Boundary disputes between New South Wales and Victoria in summer of 1864 settled amicably at a conference between the two colonies, April 19, 1865; meeting of Ministers from the Australian Colonies at Melbourne to arrange postal communication with Europe, March, 1867.

Conference on the assimilation of tariffs, a customs union, and mail contracts, held at Melbourne—members for New South Wales, C. Cowper and S. Samuel; South Australia, J. Hart, J. H. Barrow, W. Townsend; Victoria, Sir James M'Culloch, and J. G. Francis; Tasmania, J. M. Wilson, T. S. Chapman,—June 27, 1870.

Meeting of the delegates from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, objecting to Imperial interference in their mutual fiscal arrangements, September 27, 1871.

Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney, Premiers and Colonial Secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and West Australia present, January, 1872.

Intercolonial conference at Sydney between representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand Governments, September 30, 1874.

The Intercolonial Cable conference, at which New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia were represented, agreed, subject to the approval of their respective Governments, to enter into arrangements for duplicating the present means of cable communication by the construction of a cable from Singapore to Port Darwin, February 3, 1877.

Conference held in Melbourne for duplication of cable to England, Colonel Glover present; result, agreement entered into with Eastern Telegraph Company, 1878. [*See* FREE SELECTORS.]

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

First Independent minister, Mr. Cover, arrived in New South Wales, 1798; Dr. C. Smith, a medical practitioner and an ordained Minister of the Independent denomination, performed Divine Service at the dwelling of Mr. Haywood, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Nov. 22, 1829; piece of ground purchased in Druitt-street, Sydney, at the back of the old Burial Ground, for an Independent Church (a former allotment, found to be too small, having been sold), December 14, 1829; Rev. Frederick Miller, first Independent Minister, arrived in Van Diemen's Land, 1830; chapel in Pitt-street, Sydney, opened for public worship, February 15, 1833; first church opened, 1833; Rev. Mr. Jarrett, first settled pastor of the Independents in New South Wales, arrived, 1834 (remained for five years, and then went to Tasmania); first minister at Melbourne was the Rev. W. Waterfield, 1838; Port Phillip Independent chapel, foundation stone laid September, 1839; Rev. John West settled in Launceston, Tasmania, 1839; Rev. Dr. Ross, successor to Rev. Mr. Jarrett, arrived in New South Wales, February, 1840; foundation stone of the new chapel in Pitt-street, Sydney, laid by the Rev. Dr. Ross, January 29, 1841; resumption of building of Pitt-street church (after long suspension), October, 1844; opened for public worship, January 1, 1846; foundation stone of church at Redfern, Sydney, laid, March 16, 1847; foundation stone of church in Collins-street, Melbourne (Rev. A. M. Henderson, pastor), laid by Mr. Henry Hopkins, of Hobart Town, November 22, 1866; opened free of debt (cost, £23,000), 1868; Mrs. John Graham laid the foundation stone of new Sunday school buildings in connection with the Pitt-street church, Sydney, July 4, 1871.

LIST OF MINISTERS OF.

New South Wales.

Bradley, W., Woollahra
Charter, G., Wollongong
Cullen, J. F., North Shore
Davies, J. T. W., Newtown
Dowie, J. A., Sydney
Forsaith, T. S., Newtown
Fincham, W., Campbelltown
Frazer, J. G., M.A., Woollahra
Fry, A. G., Balmain
Gainsford, Thos., Sydney
Grant, W. M., Wallsend
Gribble, J. B., Jerilderie
Hardie, C., Woollahra
Hills, R. T., Maitland
Howden, G. G., Burwood
Jefferis, J., LL.D., Pitt-street, Sydney
Johnson, T., Bourke-street, Sydney
Kirby, J. C., Sydney
Kimberley, J., Waterloo

Lewis, E., Wallsend
Lloyd, A., Parramatta
Masters, J., Albury
Mathison, W., Ulladulla
Mathison, W. (jun.), Marrickville
Middleton, W., Albury
Moore, E., Bathurst
Olley, J., Manly
Preston, G., Sydney
Price, J., Bathurst
Rickard, J., Glebe, Sydney
Robinson E., Woollahra
Rogers, R., Newcastle
Savage, S., Petersham
Slatyer, W., Redfern, Sydney
Sunderland, J. P., Woollahra
Trevor, J., Gulgong
Wilson, R, Gerringong

New Zealand.
Beckenham, John, Nelson
Davis, Henry S., Hamilton A.
Habens, William J., B.A., Wellington
Hallowes, Brab. Tooke, B.A., Timaru
Hamer, Thomas, Onehunga
Laishley, Richard, Thames
Macdonald, Alexander, ——
Maxwell, James, Port Chalmers O.
Menzies, John, Lawrence O.
Robertson, Joseph, Auckland
Roseby, Thomas, M.A., LL.D., Dunedin
Tout, R., Woolston C.
Trivett, Thomas Frederick, Wellington
West, William Henry, B.A., Wellington

Queensland.
Browne, F. H., Ipswich
Draper, W., Brisbane
Eagar, C. H., St. George
Gammie, Jas. T., Bundaberg
Gray, W., Townsville
Griffith, Ed., Brisbane
Henry, J. W., Rockhampton
Jamieson, L. C., Gympie
Maclean, P. (M.L.C.), Belivah
Mossop, D., North Bush
Spence, F., Ipswich
Waraker, J. T., Toowoomba

South Australia.
Atkinson, E. G., Alma
Austin, J. B., Macclesfield
Baker, E., Morphett Vale
Barber, John, Happy Valley
Bayley, R. G., Maitland
Buchanan, A., Green's Plains
Cheetham, H., Milang
Copland, G., North Adelaide
Coward, R. L, Collingwood
Cox, F. W., Adelaide
Dick, M. M'K., Port Adelaide
Ferguson, J. R., Salisbury
Fernie, B. N., Kapunda
Fletcher, W. R. (M.A.), Adelaide
Hall, C., Adelaide
Harris, S. L., Macclesfield
Hodge, Charles, Port Victor
Hope, Thos., Kensington
Hopkins, W., Glenelg
Hotham, J., Port Elliott
Howie, J., Maclaren Vale
Leonard, J. (B.A,), Angaston
Lloyd, J., Wallaroo
Manthorpe, Chas., Glenelg
MacEwin, J., Hindmarsh
Mell, T. E. O., Angaston
Milne, D., Border Town
Morris, R. N. (B.A.) ——
Newbold, W. H., Truro
Oldham, W., Adelaide
Scales, A., Adelaide
Whitton, M. M., Gawler
Wilson, W., Kadina

Tasmania.
Bailey, J. M., Kempton and Melton Mowbray
Burnett, J., Latrobe and Formby
Bird, B. S., Hobart Town
Fairey, F. C. B., Don Forth and Eleven
Dear, R. E. (Travelling Agent)
Kennedy, H., Kempton and Melton Mowbray
Law, W., Launceston
Morris, D., Strathblain, Franklin, &c.
Nisbet, J., Newtown
Price, C., Launceston
Robinson, W. C., Hobart Town
Simmonds, J. W., Hobart Town
Shippard, J. W., Pontonville, Broadmarsh &c.
Tinning, D. B., Richmond, Cambridge, &c.

Victoria.
Allen, W., Maryborough
Apperly, J., Sans Souci
Bradney, M. W., East St. Kilda
Bryant, S., Kyneton
Burchett, — Stawell
Cameron, J., Walhalla
Collier, J. J., Redbank
Connebee, R., Kew
Coombs, U., Warrnambool
Day, Edwin, Castlemaine
Evans, J. P., Stawell
Fairey, F. C. B., St. Kilda
Falkingham, T., Brighton
Fraser, Alexander, Melbourne
Fullagar, T., Little River
Gosman, A., St. Kilda
Green, S. J., Richmond
Greenwood, E., Melbourne
Gribble, J. B., Rutherglen
Grouble, H., Hawthorn
Halley, J. J., Williamstown
Hutchinson, J., Melbourne
Jones, D. M., Stawell
Jones, Thos., Melbourne
Kent, S. C., Melbourne
King, J., Sandhurst
Laver, T., Beechworth
Lawrence, W. H., Melbourne
Legge, J. (M.A.), Brighton
Meadowcroft, W., Melbourne
Middleton, W., Melbourne
Miles, E. T., Melbourne
Mirams, James, Melbourne
Moss, W., Prahran
Pentlann, W. W., Nynawading
Perrin, J G., East Melbourne
Pitman, J. F., Yarrawonga
Price, C. S. Y., Geelong
Richmond, J. G., Kyneton
Sayer, J., Dunolly
Strongman, J., Melbourne
Thomas, L. E., Eldorado
Walker, J., Ballarat
Wilson, F. L., Collingwood

Western Australia.
Johnstone, J., Freemantle
Rose, G. T., Perth

CONSTITUTION, The Australian.

New South Wales. First constitutional meeting held, at which a farewell address to the Governor was adopted, in which was asserted the expediency of enlarging the freedom already given by the introduction of the principle of taxation by representation, and by the establishment of a House of Assembly, to consist of 100 members. The names of the gentlemen forming the deputation to present the address were—Messrs. D'Arcy Wentworth, W. C. Wentworth, Thomas Raine, W. J. Browne, and Daniel Cooper : October 21, 1825.

A public meeting held in Sydney, called by the Sheriff (Mr. Mackaness) in compliance with a requisition to that effect, for the purpose of memorialising the Home Government to concede to the colonists the legal and constitutional rights of complete trial by jury, and a repre-

sentative Assembly, hitherto withheld on the ground of the peculiar condition of the colony. The requisition was signed by twenty-four of the most influential inhabitants, who were said to represent property to the amount of a million of money. The meeting was held at the Court-house on the Anniversary of the Foundation of the colony, and was one of the largest which had hitherto taken place. Mr. W. C. Wentworth was the proposer of the adoption of the petition to the Home Government (copies of which were intended for the King and both Houses of Parliament), Sir John Jamison seconding the proposition. A deputation, consisting of the Sheriff, Mr. Blaxland, and Mr. Wentworth, waited on the Governor to request him to forward, by the first opportunity, the petition to the King. The petition intended for the Parliament was entrusted to Mr. Blaxland (who was about returning to England) to be handed to Sir James Macintosh for the House of Commons, and to Sir Thomas Brisbane for the House of Lords, to be given by him to some friend in that House. This was the first grand effort towards the attainment of the free constitutional privileges of the colony, January 26, 1827.

Public meeting held to petition the Imperial Parliament for the extension to the colony of trial by jury and a representative Legislature. Mr. M'Quoid (the Sheriff) took the chair and gave the assemblage the highest sanction of legality. The petition for the House of Commons was entrusted to Sir James Macintosh, and to the House of Lords to the Marquis of Sligo. Mr. Stuart Donaldson was invited by letter to act as agent for the colonies, February 9, 1830.

On the accession of William IV, a meeting was held in Sydney for the purpose of sending to the King an address of congratulation, in which was embodied a hope that to "His Majesty would belong the happiness of extending to the only remaining Colony of Britain bereft of the rights of Britons, a full participation in the benefits and privileges of the British Constitution," 1831.

A public meeting was held in the Court-house, Sydney, and presided over by Sheriff M'Quoid, to petition the King and Parliament for a representative Assembly. The petition, which was carried unanimously, prayed for the granting to the colony of such an institution, to be composed of not fewer than 50 members, and claiming the right of levying and appropriating their own taxes. This petition was moved by Mr. Wentworth and seconded by Mr. Lawson. At this meeting a vote of thanks was given to H. Lytton Bulwer, — Robinson, and Joseph Hume, for their steady exertions in Parliament to promote the interests of the colony, and to Potter M'Queen and Stuart Donaldson, for their services on various occasions: January 26, 1833. [A paid agent for the colony was first proposed at this meeting; it was agreed that the Governor should be memorialised to cause £1,000 to be appropriated for the payment of a Parliamentary agent, to be chosen every three years by the landholders and householders of the colony.]

A meeting of the Patriotic Association was held in Sydney for the purpose of discussing the form of legislature and the qualification of members and voters, which might be deemed necessary, in contemplation of the Imperial Parliament's extending to the colonists an enlarged degree of self-government. Two forms of legislation was discussed: One for two Houses, Upper and Lower; the other proposed the junction of the two Houses into one body, to consist of 50 members, 10 to be nominated by the Government, December 8, 1835.

First published report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners was important and interesting, as it had from time to time been the subject of very considerable controversy in the colony. In September of 1841 a meeting was held in Sydney, to take into consideration the above report, and to petition the Queen for the extension to the colony of the representative form of Government, and in reference to the general question of a representative Government. The petition stated that the Legislature of the colony, as it was then constituted, had not shown itself capable or desirous of supplying the wants or representing the feelings of the colony; it therefore prayed that Her Majesty would confer on the colony the advantages of a Government, based on popular representation. Dr. Bland occupied the chair. Other meetings, in most of the towns of New South Wales, were held, and similar petitions adopted. September, 1841.

A meeting, one of the largest in Sydney, held to petition for representative Government. After a very stormy debate it was adjourned until a future day at the Sydney College, when a petition to the Queen and Imperial Parliament was adopted, February 16, 1842. [The petition set forth: (1.) That they were free subjects, forming a population of over 10,000 persons. (2.) That their movable and immovable property was estimated at £30,000,000; and the property annually created by them at £2,500,000; that the maritime commerce of the country during the preceding ten years amounted to £22,500,000; that the community raised for Government purposes an annual revenue of £350,000; that besides the consumption of British manufacture and the employment of British shipping, the colony relieved Great Britain of the surplus population of 57,000 souls, at a cost to the colonists of £1,250,000. (3.) That, notwithstanding their numbers, wealth, the importance of their commerce, the high rate of their taxation, and the magnitude of their revenue, the community had no control over their taxation, no voice in the management of their affairs, no representation in the local Legislature, and thus they were destitute of those free institutions which every Briton was taught to prize as the safeguard of his liberties and as the invaluable birthright of his race.]

The sum of £81,000 reserved for the control of the Council for the payment of the salaries of the Governor, the Superintendent of Port Phillip, of the Judges, the administration of

justice, and the Civil and Religious establishments. An opposition was made against the Civil list, which did not cease until the Constitution was superseded by one more liberal, 1842. [The contention was, that in the United Canadas, with a population of 10,000,000 the Civil list received for the Crown was £75,000, whilst in New South Wales, with only a population of 77,000 the Civil list amounted to £81,000.]

News was received that the new Constitution Act had been passed by the Imperial Parliament July 29, 1842, and had received the Royal assent on the following day. Thus the struggles which the colonists had carried on for a responsible Government for a series of years was at last crowned with success. The Council consisted of fifty-four members, of whom thirty-six were to be elected by the people (not less than four to be returned by Port Phillip), and eighteen were to be nominated by the Crown; of the nominated members six were to have seats by virtue of their office, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Attorney-General, the Commander of the Forces, and the Collector of Customs. These were to occupy the position of a Ministry of the House. The qualification of an elector was: a freehold of the value of £200, or the occupation of a dwelling valued at £20 per annum. The qualification of a member of the Council was £2,000, or an income of real estate of £100 per annum. The duration of the Council was limited to five years. The Act was received in Sydney Jan. 5, 1843.

A meeting was held to petition for the reduction of the franchise, 1849. [The then existing qualification was £20 per annum household, or £200 freehold, when a petition to the Queen and Parliament was adopted, praying for a reduction to £10 annual household; or £50 freehold in Sydney, and £5 annual household and leasehold; or £25 freehold in all other parts of the Colony. The petition received 3,255 signatures.]

"An Act for the better government of her Majesty's Colonies" received the Royal assent. Into Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and West Australia, this Act introduced for the first time the elective principle, and on Port Phillip, now named Victoria, it conferred Colonial independence, Aug. 5, 1850.

The "Lysander" arrived in Melbourne, bringing news of the "Act for the better government of the Australian Colonies" having received the Royal assent, Nov. 11, 1850. [Demonstration lasted four days.]

The qualification of electors of the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria was reduced by the new Act to £100 freehold, or £10 household or leasehold, and a Civil list of £73,500 was established for New South Wales. By this Act power was given to Her Majesty to detach other territories of New South Wales, and to erect them into a separate colony or colonies, on the petition of the householders of the territories north of the thirtieth degree of south latitude: 1850.

On the motion of Mr. Wentworth, in the Legislative Council, a petition to the Queen and Imperial Parliament was adopted, in which was set forth the general grievances of the Colony. It consisted of a recital of a remonstrance adopted by the former Council, with this addition, that they were prepared, on the surrender to the Colonial Legislature of the entire management of all revenues, territorial as well as general, and on the establishment of a similar constitution to that of Canada, to provide for the whole cost of the internal government of the Colony, whether Civil or Military, and to provide a Civil list during Her Majesty's life, and for five years after her death: 1851.

A protest was entered on the minutes of the House of the Legislative Council against the new Constitution Act, in which the Council solemnly protested, insisted, and declared:—(1.) That the Imperial Parliament of right ought not to have any power to tax the people of the Colony, or to appropriate any money levied by the authority of the Legislative Council by virtue of Act 18 Geo. III. (2.) That the public lands, having derived their value from the colonists, were as much their property as the ordinary revenue, and should be subject only to the control of the Colonial Legislature. (3.) That the Customs and all other departments should be subject to the control of the same Legislature. (4.) That all offices of trust should be conferred on the colonists, except that of Governor, who should be paid by the Crown. (5.) That plenary powers should be conferred on the Colonial Legislature, and no bills reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, but such as affected the prerogatives of the Crown. An address was presented to the Governor on this occasion requesting his Excellency to transmit a copy to the Secretary of State, and printed copies were sent to all the rest of Her Majesty's Ministers and Privy Councillors; copies were also sent to noblemen and gentlemen who had taken an interest in the affairs of the colony: 1851.

A select committee of the Council was obtained to prepare a Constitution for the colony, pursuant to the powers conferred on the Council by the Imperial Act. The committee consisted of W. C. Wentworth, S. A. Donaldson, E. Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary), J. H. Plunkett (Attorney-General), J. Macarthur, C. Cowper, J. Lamb, J. Martin, T. A. Murray, and Dr. Douglas. In September, the report was brought up and two bills were laid before the House, one to grant a Civil list to Her Majesty, and the other to confer a Constitution on New South Wales: 1852.

A despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Pakington), stating that the control of the Customs should be subject to the direction and supervision of the local Legislature, and that the administration of the lands should be also transferred to that body, that transportation to Tasmania should be discontinued, and that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the Council should establish the new Legislature on the basis of an elective Assembly and a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, leaving to the Council to determine the number of members

of which the Chambers should severally consist. On receipt of this despatch the Council appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution of the Colony. The committee (which was by ballot) consisted of the mover (Mr. Wentworth), Messrs. E. Deas-Thomson (Colonial Secretary), J. Macarthur, J. H. Plunkett (Attorney-General), Cowper, Martin, Donaldson, Macleay, Thurlow, and Murray. The report brought up by the committee was not satisfactory to the colonists, for in the formation of the Council or Upper House they recommended the conferring of hereditary titles on the members of the House, though not to sit by right of descent, but conferring on the original patentees and their descendants (the inheritors of the titles) the power to elect a certain number of their order, to form in conjunction with the original patentees the Upper House. In consequence of this report, a meeting, condemnatory of that report, was held by the colonists at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, when the "Constitution Committee," which afterwards obtained so much celebrity, was appointed, August 3, 1853.

A general meeting of the colonists was held at the Royal Hotel, to oppose, amongst other matters, the report of the Council, recommending the creation of a Colonial nobility with hereditary privileges, and to construct an Upper House of Legislature in which the people should have no voice. Mr. John Gilchrist, a leading member of the mercantile body, occupied the chair; the principal speakers were Messrs. Darvall, Robert Johnson, Henry Parkes, Montefiore, J. W. Blyth, Deniehy, Mort, Archdeacon M'Encroe, John Brown, Piddington, and E. Flood. Amongst other resolutions adopted were the following:—(1.) That the proposed Constitution Bill was radically defective, and opposed to the interests of the colonists. (2.) That the meeting earnestly protested against any attempt in the Legislative Council to impose a Constitution on the Colony which was formed in direct opposition to the wishes of the people. (3.) That they pledged themselves by every constitutional means to resist the formation of any second Chamber, not based on popular suffrage. (4.) That the proposed alteration in the Electoral Act, instead of being increased, ought to be rectified. The resolutions were embodied in a petition for presentation to the Council: August 10, 1853.

The second reading of the Constitution Bill was moved by Mr. Wentworth. The debate occupied the House seven days. The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 34 to 8, and the committal of the bill was made an order of the day for December 6, 1853. [Three days after the second reading a mass meeting was held at the Circular Quay, Sydney, for the purpose of giving expression of dissent to the bill, and to petition Her Majesty to withhold her assent to it. At this meeting the Constitution Committee was made a standing body, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to procure for the people of New South Wales a Constitution based on British liberty.] On the motion for going into committee on the bill, the clause which empowered the existing Government to sit as members of the Upper House for life was abandoned, and a clause substituted giving the first members seats for five years. The clauses providing for hereditary titles were also abandoned, August 16, 1853.

The bill passed through the third reading by a majority of 27 to 6, amidst great cheering, thus establishing two deliberate Chambers—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 21 naturalized or natural born subjects, four-fifths of whom should be persons not holding any Civil office or emolument under the Crown. The members were to hold their seats for five years; at the expiration of that time all those holding seats to be entitled to do so for life. The President to be nominated by the Crown. The Legislative Assembly was to consist of 54 members, to be elected for five years: December 21, 1853.

The qualifications of candidates and electors were:—All inhabitants of full age being naturalized or born British subjects, not convicted of crime, or if convicted, pardoned, having paid all rates and taxes, being the owners of freehold estates of the value of £100, householders, lodging occupiers, or leaseholders of three years at £10 per annum, persons receiving £100 per annum salary, boarders at £40 per annum, and holders of pasture licenses for one year. After the bill had passed the Council, a series of declaratory resolutions were moved by Mr. Wentworth, amongst which was that a copy of the bill be transmitted to the Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency would forward the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as being a fit enactment to give the required validity to the bill. "Thus terminated the most important labour which had ever devolved on an Australian Legislature": 1853.

A deputation consisting of W. C. Wentworth (author of the bill) and E. Deas Thomson (Colonial Secretary, one of its warmest supporters), were sent to England to watch the progress of the Constitution Bill through the Imperial Parliament. Previous to their departure a large sum was subscribed with a view of providing a statue or a painting of Mr. Wentworth. A testimonial was also presented to Mr. Thomson by his friends and the admirers of his political conduct as Colonial Secretary for 17 years. £2,250 was collected. £1,000 was appropriated for a service of plate; the remainder was devoted to founding the "Thomson Scholarship" in the University of Sydney, and to procure a portrait of the recipient: 1854.

Wentworth left for England to take charge of the Constitution Bill during its passage through the Imperial Parliament,—Riddell appointed Colonial Secretary; Merewether, Colonial Treasurer; and Stirling, Auditor-General, 1854.

A new Electoral Bill submitted to the House of Assembly and passed in November following. The number of members was increased to 72

the franchise extended to every adult male of six months' residence in any electorate, and vote by ballot made one of the provisions : May, 1858.

Victoria. The constitution of Victoria establishing separate Legislative Houses received Royal assent and proclaimed throughout the colony, November 23, 1855.

Dead-lock between Legislative Council and Assembly on introduction of Protectionist Tariff in Victoria, 1865-6.

Dismissal of 120 Civil servants in Victoria, January 8, 1878. [*See* "BLACK WEDNESDAY."]

Crisis terminated in Victoria by the adoption of the Payment of Members Bill by the Council, and the passage of a new Appropriation Bill (not including the item for payment of members) through the Assembly, a compromise between the Council and the Assembly having been effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Lyell, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, M.L.A., March 26, 1878. In pursuance of the agreement, Mr. Berry gave notice of motion to the Assembly for the appointment of a committee to search the records of Parliament for the Appropriation Bill laid aside by the Council 30th December, it being understood that this was the first step towards the introduction of a new Appropriation Bill without the item of payment of members. March 26, 1878.

A deputation of Victorian colonists waited on the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, relative to the crisis, April 10, 1878.

The Government of Victoria re-appointed three additional county court judges and twelve police magistrates and a few officers (dismissed on January 8—"Black Wednesday"), April 15, 1878.

Hon. Graham Berry (Premier) and Hon. Professor Pearson (Minister for Education) appointed by the Assembly as an "Embassy" to request the British Parliament to settle the constitutional difficulty in Victoria, by the introduction of a Reform Bill, left for England in R.M.S. "Siam," December 28, 1878. [*See* PARLIAMENT.]

CONVENTION, VICTORIAN, in which Mr. Wilson Gray, Mr. (Sir) George Verdon, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Burtt took prominent part, sat in St. Patrick's Hall, Melbourne. [Its objects were, principally, reform of the land laws and the Constitution Act.] 1865.

CONVENTS. [*See* ROMAN CATHOLIC.]

CONVICTS.

The "First Fleet" with 696 convicts, under the command of Governor Arthur Phillip, R.N., anchored in Port Jackson, January 26, 1788.

Freedom and grant of land in Parramatta, N.S.W., given to the first convict settler selected from the body of prisoners, 1790.

The "Gorgon" with the "second fleet," having on board 1,695 male and 68 female convicts, arrived in Sydney, September 21, 1791.

The "Lady Shore," transport, carrying 60 female convicts, and a detachment of recruits for the New South Wales Corps, was seized by the latter, and the commander and first mate murdered. She was then taken to Rio de la Plata and delivered to the Spaniards. This vessel, besides public stores, had a considerable amount of private property on board, 1798.

From January 25, 1788, to January 7, 1800, 37 transport vessels arrived in the harbour of Port Jackson, carrying 3,000 prisoners. Up to September, 1800, 12 other vessels had sailed from England and Ireland with 3,924 prisoners.

Number of convicts in New South Wales, including 1,247 on Norfolk Island, 31,186. December 31, 1836.

Assignment system ceased in New South Wales, November 2, 1838.

A meeting was held at the School of Arts, Sydney, to counteract a Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Transportation, recommending that sending convicts to the colony should cease. A petition for the continuance of transportation was adopted, but urging that the colony should not be saddled with the whole cost of the maintenance of the police and gaols, but that one half should be borne by the mother country, and that a tax for the remainder of £5 should be levied for all assigned convicts, mechanics, and others employed in towns, and £2 for all shepherds and all others employed in pastoral pursuits, February, 1839.

Transportation ceased by order of the Queen in Council, August 1, 1840.

NOTE.—Though transportation had virtually ceased at this date, it will be found on reference to p. 72 that, notwithstanding the strong and unceasing protests of the colonists, the Government of Great Britain made an attempt to revive it nearly nine years afterwards. The people of Sydney arose in indignation. Upwards of 5,000 persons assembled at the Circular Quay, and so great was the commotion and the excitement that the guard at Government House was doubled, and the guns of a ship of war were "trained" on the place of meeting. It may be here convenient to point out how small a proportion the convict population bears to that of immigration. Though 137,161 convicts arrived from Great Britain and Ireland (many for trivial offences), and it is forty years since transportation virtually ceased, on the other hand we have had over 1,250,000 free persons who emigrated from the same countries. During three years—1851, 1852, and 1853—the number of immigration to our shores amounted to 220,000.—ED.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPES OF.

A large number of prisoners had, by means of misinterpretations of stories of the blacks, conceived the idea that there was a colony of white people about 500 miles to the south-west, and had formed a plan to escape to that place; but it being discovered, sixteen of the prisoners were brought to Sydney, and punished. In order to convince the whole of them of their error, the Governor proposed to despatch four of the strongest malcontents, with four soldiers and guides to accompany them on their journey. After an absence of ten days, three returned.

One man being determined to proceed, was left with the guides, who returned after 26 days, and added to the Australian Ornithology a splendid specimen of the mœnura, or bird of paradise, for the first time procured, January, 1788.

W——*B*—— with his wife and two children and seven other convicts, escaped in an open boat, March 28, 1791. [They reached Timor, and were subsequently taken prisoners by Captain Parker. B—— died at Batavia; his wife was taken to England, tried, and confined in Newgate until her sentence expired.]

Discovery by the ship "Providence," 28 guns, Captain Broughton, at Port Stephens, of four runaway convicts, who had been missing from Parramatta since September, 1790: August, 1795.

Twenty male and female convicts absconded, with the idea that they could reach China overland, November 21, 1791. [Several of them died in the bush, and the remainder were brought back in a deplorable condition.]

The Colonial vessel "Cumberland" taken by prisoners, August, 1797.

The "Venus," brig, owned by Robert Campbell & Co., seized by convicts, and taken off, 1799.

"Venus," Colonial vessel, seized at Port Dalrymple, by prisoners, June 17, 1806.

The "Harrington," brig, Captain W. Campbell, taken out of Farm Cove by prisoners, May 15, 1808. [News was received by the "Lady Barlow," on August 22, 1809, of the re-capture of the "Harrington," in the Indian seas, by the frigate "Phœnix." Shortly after she came from India she was lost on the Laconian coast, and the convicts (including the ringleader) thereby escaped, or perished.]

The "Unity," a Colonial vessel, piratically seized, and taken away by prisoners from out of the River Derwent, April 23, 1813.

The "Trial," Colonial vessel, seized by prisoners who were erecting the Lighthouse at Watson's Bay, Port Jackson, and taken away, on September 12, 1816. [She was afterwards discovered wrecked north of Port Stephens. All on board perished by famine, or were murdered by the natives. The place where the boat was found by Mr. Oxley was called Trial Bay.]

The "William Cæsar," Government boat, taken away by prisoners, and afterwards found north of Port Stephens, July 11, 1817.

The "Isabella," small craft, seized at Port Macquarie, by prisoners, and not since heard of, October, 1823.

An assigned servant of Thomas Potter McQueen, and five other prisoners of the Crown, absconded, on October 4, 1828, from his station and attempted to reach Timor or New Guinea overland. After penetrating the country for 200 or 300 miles, and enduring the most frightful sufferings, by which all his companions died, Mr. McQueen's servant returned, and gave himself up, November 26, 1828, to Peter M'Intyre, J.P., of Sigenhoe Estate.

Seizure of the Government barque "Lady Franklin," Captain Willett, by 22 convicts when on their way from Hobart Town to Norfolk Island, December 28, 1853. [The convicts overpowered the guard and retained possession of the barque for eleven days, when they loaded the ship's boats with provisions and left in them.]

Insurrections of.

The first great insurrection of convicts commenced at Castle Hill, and extended to the Hawkesbury. This outbreak was shown to have been in agitation for a month previous. Martial law was proclaimed. The insurgents had in their possession 136 muskets, 14 pistols, and a great number of swords, bayonets fixed on poles, and pitch-forks. Ten ringleaders were taken in arms on March 4 and 5, 1804. [They were tried and condemned: three were executed at Parramatta on the 8th, three at Castle Hill on the 9th, two at Sydney on the 10th, and two were respited.]

Remarkable Circumstances connected with.

A man found guilty of stealing a pair of oars sentenced to be imprisoned one calendar month, and on the last day of his imprisonment to be publicly whipped from the Police Office to the King-street Wharf, September 23, 1829.

A conspiracy was got up among the prisoners who were being conveyed to Norfolk Island in the "Governor Phillip," to murder the crew and guard, but it was discovered and fortunately frustrated. The notorious Knatchbull, who was on board, was, it was alleged, the principal conspirator, 1832.

Table of the number Transported till the cessation of Transportation.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Of these, sent to Tasmania.
1788	696	1813	938	
1789	1,239	1814	1,091	
1790	—	1815	1,204	
1791	2,407	1816	1,439	
1792	368	1817	2,225	480
1793	1	1818	2,992	469
1794	94	1819	3,130	511
1795	132	1820	3,563	873
1796	206	1821	2,639	1,253
1797	380	1822	1,571	658
1798	395	1823	1,617	1,007
1799	53	1824	2,028	943
1800	593	1825	1,313	652
1801	297	1826	1,511	579
1802	673	1827	2,642	981
1803	630	1828	3,271	1,241
1804	—	1829	4,023	1,525
1805	119	1830	4,133	2,045
1806	306	1831	3,971	2,116
1807	302	1832	4,229	2,031
1808	377	1833	4,551	1,821
1809	262	1834	4,920	2,440
1810	610	1835	4,399	1,955
1811	672	1836	4,273	1,985
1812	662	1837	4,068	2,197

TOTAL NUMBER LANDED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1787 TO 1868—(Prepared by Mr. Gideon Lang.)

Colony.	Period.	Number of Convicts Landed		
		Males.	Females	Total.
New South Wales ..	1788 to 1839	51,082	8,706	59,788
Van Diemen's Land	1803 to 1853	56,042	11,613	67,655
Western Australia ..	1853 to 1868	9,718	..	9,718
Total ..	..	116,842	20,319	137,161

CONVICT SHIPS, LAST.

The "Eden" was the last convict ship but one that landed convicts in New South Wales, November 18, 1839.

The "Hashemy," 936 tons, Captain Ross, with 212 convicts, arrived in Sydney harbour June 8, 1849. [A great meeting took place to protest against transportation, June 11, 1849. Mr. Robert Campbell was chairman in the absence of Mr. Robert Lowe. Mr. Lamb moved the adoption of the "protest," which was:—

"We, the free and loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty, inhabitants of the city of Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, in public meeting assembled, do hereby enter our most deliberate and solemn protest against the transportation of British criminals to the colony of New South Wales. Firstly,—Because it is in violation of the will of the majority of the colonists, as is clearly evidenced by their expressed opinions on this question at all times. Secondly,—Because numbers among us have emigrated on the faith of the British Government that transportation had ceased for ever. Thirdly,—Because it is incompatible with our existence as a free colony desiring self government to be made the receptacle of another country's felons. Fourthly,—Because it is in the highest degree unjust to sacrifice the great social and political interests of the colony at large to the pecuniary profit of a fraction of its inhabitants. Fifthly,—Because, being firmly and devotedly attached to the British Crown, we greatly fear that the perpetration of so stupendous an act of injustice by Her Majesty's Government, will go far towards alienating the affections of the people of this colony from the mother country. For these and many other kindred reasons—in the exercise of our duty to our country—for the love we bear our families—in the strength of our loyalty to Great Britain—and from the depth of our reverence for Almighty God—we protest against the landing of British convicts on these shores." Mr. Lowe, who had in the meantime arrived, seconded this. A deputation of six presented the petition to Governor Fitzroy for transmission to England. They asked the Governor to send the prisoners back, but he refused. A meeting was held June 18, 1849, and the first resolution prayed Her Majesty to remove Earl Grey from her counsels.]

"Tuesday, June 19, 1849.—All the convicts will be removed from the ship this morning. They have all been engaged. In addition to those previously mentioned, a large draft was sent to Parramatta on Saturday under engagement to Mr. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., and Mr. Lawson, and others. The forty-five sent to Moreton Bay were forwarded at the expense of the Government, not being under any engagement but merely sent to the district in order that the settlers there may have an opportunity of hiring them. All the rest have been taken from the ship at the expense of the employers. The only restrictions are that the men are not to be landed in Sydney and they shall not be employed in the county of Cumberland."—*From Sydney newspapers.*

COO-EE. [*See* ABORIGINALS' CALL OF COMMUNICATION.]

COOK, CAPTAIN. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Cook, Captain James*).]

COOLIES. An association was formed in Sydney to petition for persons to be permitted to introduce coolies and other Indian labourers. Permission had to be obtained from the Home Government. The Governor was averse to the introduction of this class of persons, on the ground that it would tend to deteriorate the community of the rising colony: 1842.

COPPER.

Copper ore discovered at Macquarie Harbour, Van Diemen's Land, April 20, 1827.

Copper discovered in New South Wales, January, 1829.

Burra Burra Copper mines discovered in South Australia, May 19, 1845. [Total quantity of copper raised up to 1875, 215,132 tons, valued at over £4,000,000.]

The Kapunda Copper mines, South Australia, discovered by Messrs. Dutton and Bagot, 1843; first 10 tons ore reached Adelaide and caused much excitement, January, 1844; smelting at mine, December, 1849.

Copper ore discovered West Australia, December 18, 1846.

Copper mines on Mr. Icely's land at Carcoar, New South Wales, discovered November, 1848.

John Mollard, *alias* "One-eyed Dick," discovered the Peak Downs Copper mine, Queensland, December 18, 1861.

John Manton took up three 80-acre blocks of the land discovered by Mollard, at the Peak Downs, and floated in Sydney the Peak Downs Copper Company, December, 1862. [First Peak Downs copper smelted, 1864; total expenditure to December 31, 1874, £702,040; total receipts, £268,000.]

The Wallaroo mine, Yorke's Peninsula, discovered by a shepherd on Mr. W. Hughes' run, 1860.

The Moonta mines, S.A., discovered, 1861.

[Total quantity of ore raised from Wallaroo mine to end of 1875, 290,629 tons, valued at £4,500,000.

Total quantity raised from Moonta mine, Yorke's Peninsula, to end of 1875, 255,089 tons.

Amount realised on ore sold, £2,761,787. Working expenses and plant, £1,850,000. Dividends paid to shareholders, £928,000.]

Copper discovered at Bundaleer, South Australia, April 12, 1873. [*See* MINERAL STATISTICS.]

COPPER COIN. A vessel arrived from England bringing £450 worth of copper coin, the first issued in the colony, 1800.

CORNSTALKS. A term applied in New South Wales long ago to colonial-born youths.

CORONER, FIRST, appointed in N.S.W., 1825.

CORROBBOREE.

This aboriginal ceremony and festival always takes place at night, and by the light of blazing boughs. The blacks dance to beaten time accompanied by a song. The dancers paint themselves with white or red clay in such remarkably varied ways, that no two individuals are at all alike. The surrounding darkness seems necessary to the effect of the whole, all these dances being more or less dramatic; the painted figures coming forward in mystic order, from the obscurity of the background, whilst the singers and beaters of time are invisible. All produces a highly theatrical effect. Each dance seems most remarkably progressive, the movement being at first slow, and introduced by two persons, displaying the most graceful motions both of arms and legs, whilst others, one by one, drop in, until each imperceptibly wears into the true savage attitude of the corrobboree jump, the legs striding to the utmost, the head turned over one shoulder, the eyes glaring and fixed with savage energy in one direction, the arms raised and inclined towards the head, the hands usually grasping waddies, boomerangs, or other warlike weapons; the jump now keeps time with each beat, and at each leap the dancer takes six inches to one side, all being in a connected line led by the first dancer. The line is doubled or trebled according to space and numbers, and this gives great effect, for when the first line jumps to the left the second jumps to the right, the third to the left again, and so on until the action acquires due intensity, when all simultaneously and suddenly stop. The excitement which this dance produces in the savage is really remarkable; however listless the individual, lying half asleep perhaps, as he usually is when not intent on game, when once set to this dance he is fired with sudden energy, every nerve being strung to such a degree that he is no longer to be recognised as the same individual, until he ceases to dance and returns to his normal condition. There can be little doubt but that the "Corrobboree" is the medium through which the delights of poetry and the drama are enjoyed, in a limited degree, even by these primitive savages.

AT MELBOURNE. A Corrobboree was held to the north of the city to which 700 natives flocked from all parts of the country; and some alarm was caused amongst the people of Melbourne at the strange and wild antics of these native warriors, who kept up their festival from sunset to dawn without intermission, June, 1844.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR HERCULES ROBINSON (GOVERNOR OF N.S.W.), and SIR JAMES MARTIN (CHIEF JUSTICE), on the Gardiner case, published July 21, 1875.

COTTON. First grown in the Sydney Botanic Gardens and exhibited by Mr. Charles Frazer, 1828; planted at Moreton Bay, January, 1845; first shipment from Queensland, January 29, 1854; first cotton grown in the Hunter district, New South Wales, 1856. [*See* MANUFACTORIES; *also* QUEENSLAND.]

COUNTIES, N.S.W. (SETTLED).

The Colony of New South Wales divided into 19 counties for the purpose of settlement, viz.:—

Argyle	Hunter
Bathurst	King
Bligh	Murray
Brisbane	Northumberland
Camden	Phillip
Cook	Roxburgh
Cumberland	St. Vincent
Durham	Wellington
Georgiana	Westmoreland
Gloucester	

October 14, 1829.

COURSING.

New South Wales.—First coursing match came off at Bathurst, N.S.W., May 8 and 9, 1876.

Victoria.—First public coursing meeting, held at Sunbury, Victoria, May 29, 30, 31, and June 2, 1873.

COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT. First District Court held in Sydney May 6, 1844.

EARLY CASES IN. The first action tried in any court in the colonies was in 1790, when a captain of one of the convict ships was sued for moneys, &c., entrusted to him for some of the convicts brought out; a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, 1790.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S COURT, consisting of the Deputy, Judge-Advocate, and two other persons, first opened in Van Diemen's Land, 1816.

PETTY SESSIONS. First held in Victoria, July 17, 1838.

PRACTICE established in New South Wales, May 20, 1814.

QUARTER SESSIONS. A court of civil judicature was established, to be held the first month of each quarter in the year; and two magistrates, consisting of the Judge-Advocate and another, were constituted a Court for the recovery of small debts, 1811.

First general Quarter Sessions held in Sydney, November 1, 1824; at Campbelltown, New South Wales, June 3, 1828.

W. Foster, Esq., elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the colony, October 26, 1829.

At the Sittings of the Quarter Sessions, Sydney, the public business was delayed for three days through the Legislative Council on a constitutional point having refused to vote the Crown Prosecutor's salary. The Clerk of the Peace was ordered to act, but it was found Mr. Cheeke's commission, being under the sign manual, could not be superseded. Mr. Cheeke afterwards came forward and acted, relying on the Council re-considering their decision, January 2, 1844.

REQUESTS. The first sittings in Sydney commenced September 2, 1824.

Established in various parts of New South Wales, September 9, 1829.

Roger Therry, Esq., Commissioner of the Courts of Requests, New South Wales, arrived in Sydney, November 4, 1829.

The amended Court of Requests Act came into operation in New South Wales. By this Act the jurisdiction for the recovery of debts was extended from £5 to £30, January 1, 1844.

SUPREME COURT.

Civil and General Jurisdiction, and early Appointments.

Richard Atkins appointed Judge-Advocate, December 18, 1800.

Elias Bent, Judge-Advocate, arrived with Governor Macquarie, December 30, 1809.

A new Charter of Justice published, by which three Courts of Justice were established,—the Governor's Court, Supreme, and Lieutenant-Governor's Court. The first consisted of the Judge-Advocate and two magistrates, which took cognizance of pleas of land or subject matter of action that did not exceed £50. The second, a Judge appointed by Commission under the King's Royal Manual, with two magistrates appointed by the Governor. This was a Court of Record, and had all the powers incident thereto. The third, the Lieutenant-Governor's Court, was established in Van Diemen's Land. It consisted of the Judge-Advocate of the island, with two inhabitants nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, its jurisdiction being the same as that of the Governor's Court: July, 1814.

Judge Barron Field arrived by the "Lord Melville," February 24, 1817.

Judge Field embarked on board the "Mermaid," Lieutenant P. P. King, commander, and sailed for Hobart Town to hold his first circuit of the Supreme Court in Van Diemen's Land, December 24, 1818.

Judge Field returned to Sydney, January 14, 1819.

First Supreme Court held at Hobart Town, January 23, 1819.

Foundation stone of Supreme Court, New South Wales, laid June 4, 1819.

Mr. George Allen, the first Colonial Attorney and Solicitor, admitted to practice, July 26, 1822.

Mr. Justice Field sailed for England from Sydney, Feb. 4, 1824.

Mr. Francis Forbes, first Chief Justice of New South Wales (appointed June, 1823) arrived March 5, 1824.

Mr. J. L. Pedder, first Chief Justice, arrived in Tasmania, March 16, 1824.

Mr. John Wylde, Judge-Advocate, appointed temporary Judge, Supreme Court, Sydney, March 24, 1824.

New Charter of Justice arrived April 5, 1824.

Supreme Court, Tasmania, established by Royal Charter, May 7, 1824, and March 4, 1831.

Mr. J. L. Pedder appointed first Chief Justice, Van Diemen's Land, May 7, 1824. (Mr. Pedder was admitted to the Bar, Middle Temple, June 16, 1820, and knighted in 1838.)

Mr. Saxe Bannister, first Attorney-General, arrived April 5, 1824.

New Charter of Justice formally promulgated (at the Georgian School-house, Castlereagh-street, Sydney) in the Colony of New South Wales, May 17, 1824.

Mr. John Mackaness, first Sheriff under His Majesty's commission, arrived, July 15, 1824.

Mr. John Stephen, first Solicitor-General and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and Mr. William Carter, first Master in Chancery, arrived in Sydney, Aug. 1, 1824.

John Stephen appointed Assistant Judge Supreme Court, Aug. 17, 1824.

Mr. F. E. Mills, first Registrar of the Supreme Court, arrived in Sydney, Aug. 28, 1824.

Through the exertions of Chief Justice Forbes, trial by jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales was first instituted (at Liverpool) Oct. 14, 1824.

John Carter appointed first Master in Chancery, 1824.

Solicitors in the colony acted also as Barristers in the Supreme Court, but when Messrs. Wentworth and Wardell were admitted as barristers in the Supreme Court this year they moved for a division of the Bar, which was argued before the Court; but the Chief Justice ruled that the existing Charter did not allow of the construction which the movers sought to enforce. The motion was resisted, on behalf of the attorneys, by Messrs. Rowe, Garling, Moore, Norton, Chambers, and Allen. The discussion on this occasion was the most severe and interesting that had ever taken place in the colony, 1824.

First Jury empannelled in the Supreme Court, to dispose of a case, the King *v.* Robert Cooper, when a verdict was returned for the defendant, Feb. 12, 1825. [The establishment of trial by jury caused considerable ill-will and contention, because the emancipists, who then formed a numerous, wealthy, and respectable class, were excluded from the jury list framed in the first instance. The emancipists, determined not to allow this exclusion to become an established usage, submitted the matter before the highest tribunal, and an order was issued for the Sheriff to show cause requiring him to insert certain names of persons in the list of jurors for the Quarter Sessions. The result was that the Chief Justice decided that the application made, as it was on affidavit, was in itself irregular, and, therefore inefficient to answer the end proposed; that when any other remedy could be obtained the high prerogative writ of *mandamus* could not be applied for, and that a more simple remedy was open to the complainants. The Solicitor-General, Mr. John Stephen, appeared for the Sheriff, Messrs. Wardell and Wentworth for the emancipists.]

Judge-Advocate Wylde embarked at Sydney for England, Feb. 12, 1825.

Mr. John Stephen, Solicitor-General, appointed Assistant Judge in the Supreme Court, August 7, 1825.

Supreme Court House, Sydney, formally opened by proclamation, July 31, 1826.

Mr. William Henry Moore appointed Acting Attorney-General *vice* Bannister, October 1826.

The King's Commission, appointing *Mr. John Stephen* one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, arrived, November 3, 1826.

Mr. James Holland, appointed Solicitor-General for New South Wales, and Commissioner of Court of Requests, December 12, 1826.

Mr. Justice Dowling, one of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, arrived in Sydney, per ship "Hooghley," February 24, 1827.

Mr. Alexander Macduff Baxter, Attorney-General, arrived in Sydney, July 31, 1827.

Mr. William Foster arrived with appointment of Solicitor-General of New South Wales, August 21, 1827.

Sheriff Mackaness suspended, in consequence of his presiding at a general public meeting held in the early part of the year, and in his capacity of Chairman, for failing to stop language which was considered to be offensive to Church and State, December, 1827; *Lord Goderich*, Secretary for the Colonies, directed he should not be re-appointed, December 13, 1827.

Mr. M'Quoid, formerly a merchant in Java, appointed Sheriff of New South Wales, February 24, 1828.

Mr. John Sampson, Solicitor-General, arrived in Sydney, March 12, 1828.

Supreme Court buildings, King-street, Sydney, commenced in year 1820 (Court first held in one of the wings in 1802), completed August 28, 1828.

The exclusion of emancipists from the Jury list brought to a close, 1828.

Mr. William Carter appointed Sheriff, January 5, 1829.

Mr. J. E. Manning, Registrar of the Supreme Court, arrived in Sydney, May 6, 1829.

Mr. Henry Moore appointed Crown Solicitor of New South Wales, August 1, 1829.

Division of the Bar Supreme Court, New South Wales, made by order of the Judges, the legal gentlemen being given the option of choosing which branch of the profession they would adopt, September 5, 1829.

First Act of Council establishing trial by jury in civil cases passed, October 19, 1829.

Mr. John Kinchela, LL.D., Attorney-General for the colony, arrived, June 24, 1831.

Mr. Edward M'Donnell appointed Solicitor-General of New South Wales, December 16, 1831.

Mr. John Stephen (aged 64), one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was allowed, by a Treasury minute, to retire on a pension of £500 per annum, March 27, 1832.

Mr. John Hubert Plunkett, Solicitor-General, arrived in New South Wales in the ship "Southwark," June 14, 1832.

Judge Burton (from the Cape of Good Hope) arrived with the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, 1832.

Mr. Justice Stephen formally retired from the Bench through ill health, an address being presented to him by the members of the Bar, March 16, 1833.

Mr. Justice Dowling proceeded to Norfolk Island with a special commission for trial of prisoners at that settlement charged with capital offences, September 5, 1833.

The qualification of emancipists to sit as jurymen finally decided by the formal opinion of the Judges (Chief Justice Forbes, and Justices Dowling and Burton), under the statute of 6th George IV, according to which Act, persons perfectly free, within the limits of the colony, whether by absolute or conditional pardon, were entitled to all the privileges of freedom, 1833.

Announcement made by the Judges that the rule of the Court promulgated three years before, relative to the division of the profession had been confirmed by the King and would be accordingly acted upon, November 1, 1834.

Judge Burton visited Norfolk Island and tried one hundred and thirty capital charges, 1834.

Mr. Justice Burton announced from the Bench his determination to prevent all but properly qualified parties from practising as solicitors or conveyancers, October 5, 1835.

Mr. Justice Dowling was appointed Acting Chief Justice, and *Mr. J. Kinchela* second Puisne Judge, April 14, 1836.

Chief Justice Forbes retired from the Bench, a public meeting being held, and an address voted and presented to His Honor, July, 1837.

Mr. J. Walpole Willis arrived with appointment as second Puisne Judge, November 3, 1837.

First Court in Port Phillip held in a small brick building at the corner of King and Bourke streets, His Honor J. W. Willis being the first Judge, 1841.

Mr. Justice (now *Sir*) *Alfred Stephen* arrived in Sydney from Hobart Town with the appointment of second Puisne Judge, May 7, 1839.

Sir Charles Cooper first Supreme Court Judge, South Australia, 1839 to 1849.

The Judges decided that the English bankrupt laws were not applicable to the Colony of New South Wales, November 26, 1839.

New insolvency laws came into operation, February 2, 1842.

First Supreme Court New Zealand opened February 28, 1842.

A. W. Young arrived in New South Wales with the appointment of High Sheriff, October 8, 1842.

Judge Willis removed from the Colonial Bench, November 12, 1842; he was Resident Judge at Port Phillip. [The Superintendent of that place officially reported that the Judge did not possess the confidence of the public. The complaint specifically urged against him was want of dignity, and petulance unbecoming a Judge. Judge Jeffcott was appointed his successor.]

Mr. Samuel F. Milford, the first Master-in-Equity in the Supreme Court, New South Wales, arrived in the colony, January 1, 1843.

Mr. G. P. F. Gregory, Prothonotary, Supreme Court, New South Wales, arrived, August 13, 1843.

Mr. (afterwards *Sir*) *J. Nodes Dickinson* arrived in New South Wales to fill the second Puisne Judgeship, vacant by the removal of Mr. Justice Burton to the Judicial Bench of Madras, October 13, 1844.

Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice, died, having been Judge in the colony from August 6, 1827, and Chief Justice from April, 1836, to September 27, 1844.

Mr. Justice Stephen appointed to succeed Sir James Dowling as Chief Justice, 1844.

Mr. Roger Therry appointed Resident Judge of Port Phillip, *vice* his Honor Mr. Justice Jeffcott, January 18, 1845. [Mr. Alfred Cheeke succeeded to the Commissionership of the Court of Requests, his office of Crown Prosecutor being given to Mr. Thomas Callaghan, January 18, 1845.]

Mr. W. A'Beckett appointed Resident Judge of Port Phillip, succeeding Mr. Roger Therry, who was gazetted as being appointed by Her Majesty a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, February 3, 1846.

New Charter of Justice issued to New Zealand, by the Queen December 23, 1846.

Sir Charles Cooper first Chief Justice S. Australia, 1849.

Thomas Horne appointed Acting Puisne Judge, Tasmania, 1850.

Sir William A'Beckett, Chief Justice of Victoria, 1851.

Sir Redmond Barry, Puisne Judge, Victoria, 1851.

Benjamin Boothby, Puisne Judge, South Australia, February, 1853.

Mr. Justice Williams appointed Supreme Court Judge, Victoria, 1854.

Hon. Robert Molesworth, Puisne Judge, Victoria, June 17, 1856.

Sir Valentine Fleming, Knt. (who was admitted barrister of Gray's Inn, November 21, 1848, and for many years Attorney-General of Tasmania), appointed Chief Justice of Tasmania, 1856.

First Supreme Court, Brisbane, April 5, 1857.

Alfred J. P. Lutwyche appointed Supreme Court Judge, Moreton Bay district, October 21, 1859.

Edward Castres Gwynne, Primary Judge in Equity, South Australia, February, 1859.

Mr. Edward Wise appointed Puisne Judge, New South Wales, February 15, 1860.

Sir R. D. Hanson appointed Chief Justice of South Australia, 1861.

Sir Archibald Caul Burt, Chief Justice, Western Australia, 1861.

Sir James Cockle, first Chief Justice of Queensland, 1862.

F. D. Fenton, Chief Judge of Native Lands Court, New Zealand, 1864.

Alfred Cheeke, Puisne Judge of Supreme Court, Sydney, June, 1865.

George Hibbert Deffell, Master-in-Equity, N. S. Wales, 1857; Commissioner in Insolvency, 1865.

Peter Faucett, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, New South Wales, October 6, 1865.

Arthur Todd Holroyd, Master-in-Equity, New South Wales, 1866.

William Lambert Dobson appointed Puisne Judge, Tasmania, February 5, 1870.

Sir Francis Smith appointed Chief Justice of Tasmania (admitted to the Bar, Middle Temple, May 27, 1842), February 5, 1870.

T. H. Fellows, Puisne Judge, Victoria, 1872.

Sir James Martin appointed Chief Justice, New South Wales (*vice* Sir Alfred Stephen, retired), Nov., 10, 1873.

Charles Lilley, Puisne Judge, Queensland, July, 1874.

Sir William Montagu Manning, Q.C., sworn in as Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales (*vice* Cheeke, deceased), May 4, 1876.

James Penn Boucaut, Puisne Judge, S.A., Sept., 1878.

New Law Courts at Brisbane opened, March 10, 1879.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

The Criminal Court was convened for the first time in the settlement of New South Wales, when a person was sentenced to receive 150 lashes and another to be confined on Pinchgut Island for a week on bread and water (this fact giving the name to the island), February 11, 1788.

Criminal Court convened in New South Wales; six convicts received sentence of death for robbery of stores; one was sentenced to be executed the same day, one was pardoned, and the four others were reprieved, February 26, 1788.

A criminal libel case took place. Dr. W. Bland was convicted of libelling the Governor by the composition and publishing of various letters and verses contained in a manuscript book, dropped on the Parramatta Road, and thus brought to light. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months, to pay a fine of £50, and to find two sureties for two years, himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. September 24, 1818.

The first sittings of the Supreme Court, in its criminal jurisdiction, established by the new charter, held by Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice, June 10, 1824.

The first official return of trials before the Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, from the year 1810 to 1824 inclusive, published 1825. [Up to 1822 crime increased; after that time the scale turned and crime rapidly decreased; during the first six years 95 persons paid the extreme penalty of the law, 16 of which were for murder.]

First Circuit Court at Maitland (Wallis Plains) opened by Mr. Justice Dowling, August 17, 1829.

First criminal session held in Melbourne, April 12, 1841.

The Criminal Court was removed from the present Supreme Court to the court-house, Darlinghurst, 1842.

COWPASTURE. Lost Cattle discovered here, 1797. [*See* GOVERNMENT ORDERS, JULY 6, 1803.]

COX, JOHN HENRY, commander of the brig "Mercury," touched at Van Diemen's Land, and subsequently put into Oyster Bay, July 3, 1789.

CRICKET.

The "Australian Cricket Club" held their annual meeting in Sydney, when some good play was exhibited. It was announced at the meeting that the Windsor Cricket Club refused to play their brother amateurs in Sydney, January 1, 1827.

Match at Sydney between two elevens composed of Colonial youths, January 1, 1830.

Match on the Sydney Racecourse between two clubs was won by the Australians beating the Home, January 25, 1830.

Match between eleven of the Australians and eleven of the 57th Regiment, at Sydney; Australians won. Scores—Australians, 76 and 136; Military, 101 and 87, February 26, 1830.

Return match in Sydney between Australians and Military for 10 guineas aside. Former won. Scores—Colonials, 95 and 71; Military, 82 and 52. March 23, 1830.

Match between Australians and Military elevens at Hyde Park, Sydney. Soldiers won with six wickets to spare. June 18, 1832.

Return match Military and Australians. The former won. July 2, 1832.

Match between eleven Englishmen from the Amateur Club and eleven natives from the Australian Club. Scores—Australians, 137 and 117; Englishmen, 38 and 53. December 25, 1832.

Match at Sydney between the Australian and Amateur Clubs. Australians won in one innings and 19 runs to spare. January 1, 1833.

Single wicket match on Hyde Park, between Mr. Edward Flood and a soldier of 4th Regiment; each party allowed two fields. Soldier won, having scored 5 to Mr. Flood's 4. June 11, 1833.

Match at Sydney between Military (4th Regiment) and Australian Club, elevens. Scores—4th Regiment, 135 and 15, with 4 wickets to fall; Australians, 71 and 48, February 5, 1834.

Match at Sydney between Immigrants and Australians. Scores—Australians, 158 and 55; Immigrants, 92 and 72. January 1, 1835.

Return match between Immigrants and Australians. Latter won with 10 wickets to spare. January 19, 1835.

George H. B. Gilbert, of the Albert Club, in a match with the National Club, played in the Domain, Sydney, carried out his bat for 118 runs, the highest score obtained in New South Wales. 1858.

The first All England Eleven Cricketers arrived in Australia. They came out in the "Great Britain," and landed in Melbourne Dec. 23, 1861. [To Messrs. Spiers and Pond the credit is due of bringing these cricketers to Australia. The names of the 1st A. E. E. were: H. H. Stephenson (Captain), W. Caffyn, G. Bennett, J. Mudie, G. Griffith, R. Iddison, T. Hearne, E. Stephenson, C. Lawrence, W. Mortlock, T. Sewell, jun., and G. Wells (emergency).]

First match of A. E. E. against eighteen Victorians. Victorians scored 118 first innings, 91 second; total, 209; A. E. E. 305 first innings. In one innings won by All England with 96 runs to spare, Jan. 1, 2, and 3, 1862. The next match was played in Melbourne against a combined team of twenty-two Victorian and New South Welshmen. The scores of the combined team were 153 first innings, and 144 second innings. The A. E. E. scored 111 first innings, and 10 in the second innings, when the stumps were drawn before the match was played out. January 17 and 18, 1862.

Arrival in Sydney of 1st A. E. E., Jan. 17, 1862.

Cricket match of A. E. E. against twenty-two of New South Wales:—N. S. W. 1st innings, 127; second, 65; total, 192. A. E. E. 1st innings, 175; second, 66; total, 241. A. E. E. winning with 49 runs to spare. January 29, 30, and 31, 1862.

First A. E. Eleven arrived at Launceston, Tasmania, Feb. 19, 1862. Match between A. E. E. and twenty-two Tasmania won by the A. E. E. with 4 wickets to spare. Feb. 21, 1862.

The A. E. E. returned to Victoria, and played in March against Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine.

Aboriginal team left for England, 1868. [*See* ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS.]

Match on the Albert Ground between Universities of Melbourne and Sydney commenced, Dec. 27, 1871.

University cricket match between Sydney and Melbourne concluded. Scores—Melbourne, first innings, 100; second innings, 123; total, 243. Sydney first innings, 185; second innings, 39; total, 244. Sydney won with 9 wickets to spare, Dec. 31, 1871.

Intercolonial match won by Melbourne, April 1, 1872.

Intercolonial match, Sydney *v.* Brisbane, played at Brisbane. Brisbane won with 69 runs to spare, Dec. 1, 1875.

Cricket match between All England Eleven and 22 of Taranaki, February, 13, 1877.

Intercolonial match between New South Wales and Victoria. Won by New South Wales with 1 wicket and 2 runs to spare, February 25, 1878.

The Combined Australian Eleven defeated fifteen of Victoria and New South Wales, winning by 4 wickets and 2 runs, March 4, 1878.

Australian Eleven defeated eighteen of Victoria by 155 runs, March 25, 1878.

Australian Eleven sailed for England, *via* San Francisco, March 29, 1878.

Australian Eleven landed at Liverpool, England, May 13, 1878.

Australian Eleven defeated twenty-two of Ontario, Canada, by 29 runs, October 10, 1878.

Enthusiastic reception of the Australian cricketers in Sydney on their return from England, November 28, 1878.

Australian Eleven defeated by fifteen of Sydney in one innings and 16 runs to spare, December 2, 1878.

Eleven gentlemen of England (Lord Harris's team) defeated eighteen of South Australia by 4 wickets, December 14, 1878.

The Australian Eleven defeated fifteen of Victoria by 2 runs and 6 wickets to spare (Murdoch, of N.S.W., made 153 runs in his second innings), December 16, 1878.

Australian Eleven defeated by eighteen of South Australia, December 28, 1878.

Match between Lord Harris's team and fifteen of Victoria resulted in a draw. The Englishmen made 331 in their first innings, and the Victorians made 313 and 214 in their first and second innings, December 28, 1878.

Names of the first Australian team that visited England:—Gregory, D., (captain), Bailey, C. Bannerman, A. Bannerman, Boyle, Allan, Spofforth, Blackham, Garrett, Horan, and Murdoch. Mr. Conway accompanied the team to England, and acted as their agent. They won twenty-four matches, lost seven, and sixteen were drawn. 1878. (These included matches played in Canada and the United States.)

Australian Eleven in America.

v. St. George's Club, New York. Australians—First innings, 70; second innings, 92 for 5 wickets; total, 162. St. George's Eighteen—First innings, 63; second innings, 98; total, 161. Australians won by 5 wickets and 1 run, October, 1878.
v. Germantown Club, Philadelphia. Australians—First innings, 150; second innings, 56 with 5 wickets down; total, 206. Germantown—First innings, 196; second innings, 53; total, 249. The match resulted in a draw. This club is considered the strongest in America October, 1878.
v. Twenty-two of Ontario, at Quebec, Canada. Australians—First innings, 319. Twenty-two of Ontario—First innings, 98; second innings (not to hand). Won by the Australians in one innings, October, 1878.
v. Eighteen of Detroit, at Detroit. Australians—First innings, 298. Detroit scored in the two innings, 226. Won by Australians in one innings and 71 runs to spare, October, 1878.
v. Californian twenty-two. Resulted in an easy victory for the Australians in one innings and 134 runs to spare, October 26, 1878.

Australian Eleven in Australia.

v. 18 of Brisbane, at Brisbane: won by 1 innings and 23 runs. Australian Eleven 149; Brisbane, first innings, 58; second innings, 68, November, 1877. [C. Bannerman played a fine innings for 74 runs.]
v. 22 of Darling Downs, at Toowoomba: won by 181 runs. Australian Eleven, first innings, 140; second innings, 169: Darling Downs, first innings, 51; second innings, 67. November, 1877.
v. 15 of New South Wales, at Sydney: won by 4 runs and 4 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 150; second innings, 6 wickets for 142: New South Wales, first innings, 168; second innings, 120. November, 1877.
v. 22 of Northern districts, at West Maitland: won by 77 runs. Australian Eleven, first innings, 96; second innings, 137: Northern districts, first innings, 66; second innings, 90. November, 1877.
v. 22 of Newcastle, at Newcastle: won by 50 runs in first innings, being a one day's match. Australian Eleven, 109: Newcastle, first innings, 59; second innings, 73. November, 1877.
v. 18 of South Australia, at Adelaide: won by 1 run and 9 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 154; second innings, 1 wicket for 82: South Australia, first innings, 94; second innings, 141. December, 1877.
v. 22 of Sandhurst, at Sandhurst: won in 1 innings. December, 1877.
v. 22 of Sandhurst, at Sandhurst: drawn. December, 1877.
v. 15 of New South Wales and Victoria, at Melbourne: tie. Australian Eleven, first innings, 123; second innings, 112: Combined Team, first innings, 138; second innings, 97. December, 1877.
v. 22 of Invercargill, at Invercargill: won by 1 innings and 139 runs. Australian Eleven, 267: Invercargill, first innings, 89; second innings, 39. January, 1878.
v. 22 of Dunedin, at Dunedin: drawn. Australian Eleven, first innings, 92: Dunedin, first innings, 124; second innings, 93. January, 1878.
v. 22 of Omaru, at Omaru: won by 43 runs. January, 1878.
v. 15 of Canterbury, at Christchurch: lost by 6 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 46; second innings, 143: Canterbury, first innings, 135; second innings, 57 for 8 wickets. January, 1878.
v. 22 of Wellington, at Wellington: won by 1 run and 9 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 166; second innings, 1 wicket for 10 runs; Wellington, first innings, 91; second innings, 84. January, 1878.
v. 22 of Hawke's Bay, at Hastings, near Napier: won by 1 innings and 34 runs. Australian Eleven, first innings, 49; second innings, 68. February, 1878.
v. 22 of Auckland, at Auckland: won by 1 innings and 26 runs. Australian Eleven, first innings, 173: Auckland, first innings, 85; second innings, 62. February, 1878.
v. 15 of New South Wales and Victoria, at Sydney; won by 3 runs and 4 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 125; second innings, 6 wickets for 106: Combined Team, first innings, 78; second innings, 150. February, 1878.
v. 22 of Geelong, at Geelong: won by 86 runs in first innings, being a 1 day's match. Australian Eleven, 182: Geelong, 96. March, 1878.
v. 22 of Ballarat, at Ballarat: drawn. Australian Eleven, first innings, 85; second innings, 8 wickets for 25: Ballarat, first innings, 134; second innings, 155. March, 1878.
v. 22 of Ovens and District, at Beechworth: won by 1 run and 10 wickets. Australian Eleven, first innings, 186; second innings, 1 run without loss of wicket: Ovens and District, first innings, 102; second innings, 84. March, 1878.
v. 18 of Victoria, at Melbourne: won by 155 runs. Australian Eleven, first innings, 153; second innings, 240: Victoria, first innings, 123; second innings, 116. March 25, 1878.
v. New South Wales: New South Wales won in one innings. November 29, 30, 31, 1878.
v. 18 of Adelaide: Adelaide won by 70 runs. December, 1878.
v. 15 of Victoria; Australians won by 6 wickets. December, 1878.
v. 22 of Ballarat: drawn. December, 1878.
v. English team, at Melbourne: Australians won by 10 wickets. January 2, 1879.

Total matches played, 21: won, 15; lost, 1; tie, 1; drawn, 3.

Australian Eleven in England.

v. 11 of Nottingham, at Trentbridge Ground, Nottingham: lost by 1 innings and 14 runs. Australians, first innings, 63; second innings, 76. Nottingham, first innings, 153. May, 1878.
v. 11 of Marylebone Cricket Club, at Lords: won by 9 wickets. Australians, first innings, 41; second innings, 1 out for 12. Marylebone, first innings, 33; second innings, 19. May, 1878.
v. 11 of Yorkshire, at Huddersfield: won by 6 wickets. Australians, first innings, 118; second innings, 4 out for 28. Yorkshire, first innings, 72; second innings, 73. May, 1878.
v. 11 of Yorkshire, at Huddersfield: won by 6 wickets, being one day's match. Australians, first innings, 4 out for 62; Yorkshire, first innings, 61. May, 1878.
v. 11 of Surrey, at Kennington Oval: won by 5 wickets. Australians, first innings. 110; second innings, 5 out for 78. Surrey, first innings, 107; second innings, 80. June, 1878.
v. 18 of Elland, at Elland: won by 80 runs. Australians, first innings, 90; second innings, 85. Elland, first innings, 29; second innings, 66. June, 1878.
v. 18 of Batley, at Batley: drawn, owing to rain. Australians, first innings, 160. Batley, 10 wickets for 59. June, 1878.
v. 18 of Longsight (Manchester), at Longsight: lost by 2 wickets. Australians, first innings, 67; second innings, 67. Longsight, first innings, 63; second innings, 15 out for 72. June, 1878.
v. 11 Gentlemen of England, at Prince's Ground, London: lost by 1 run and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 75; second innings, 63. Gentlemen, first innings, 139. June, 1878.
v. 11 of Middlesex, at Lords: won by 98 runs. Australians, first innings, 165; second innings, 240. Middlesex, first innings, 121; second innings, 185. June, 1878.
v. 22 of Birmingham, at Birmingham: drawn, owing to rain. Australians, first innings, 105; second innings, 6 out for 116. Birmingham, first innings, 123. June, 1878.
v. 18 of Hunslet, at Leeds: drawn. Australians, first innings, 205; second innings, 180. Hunslet, first innings, 228; second innings, 9 out for 28. June, 1878.
v. 11 of Yorkshire, at Sheffield: lost by 9 wickets. Australians, first innings, 88; second innings, 104. Yorkshire, first innings, 166; second innings, 1 out for 26. July, 1878.
v. 18 of Stockport and district, at Stockport: won by 149 runs. Australians, first innings, 163; second innings, 225. Stockport, first innings, 105; second innings, 134. July, 1878.
v. 18 of Oldham and Werneths, at Werneth Ground, Coppise: drawn—Australians had 3 wickets to fall and wanted 19 runs. Australians, first innings, 125; second innings, 7 out for 112. Oldham and Werneths, first innings, 138; second innings, 117. July, 1878.

v. 11 of the Orleans Club, at Oval: drawn. Australians, first innings, 171; second innings, 173. Orleans, first innings, 132; second innings, 2 out for 137. July, 1878.
v. 18 of South Wales, at Swansea: won by 31 runs and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 213. South Wales, first innings, 94, second innings, 88. July, 1878.
v. 11 of Leicester, at Leicestershire: won by 8 wickets. Australians, first innings, 130: second innings, 2 out for 210. Leicester, first innings, 198; second innings, 145. July, 1878.
v. 18 of Hull, at Hull: won by 10 wickets. Australians, first innings, 305; second innings, none out for 15. Hull, first innings, 250; second innings, 68. July, 1878.
v. 11 of Cambridge University, at Lords; lost by 72 runs and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 111; second innings, 102. Cambridge, first innings, 285. July, 1878.
v. 22 of Crewe, at Crewe: won by 100 runs. Australians, first innings, 130; second innings, 102. Crewe, first innings, 54; second innings, 78. July, 1878.
v. 18 of Keightley, at Keightley: won by 7 wickets. Australians, first innings, 206; second innings, 3 out for 32. Keightley, first innings, 104; second innings, 133. July, 1878.
v. 18 of Rochdale, at Rochdale: drawn, owing to rain. Australians, first innings, 150; second innings, 72. Rochdale, first innings, 121; second innings, 6 out for 50. August, 1878.
v. 22 of Buxton (Derbyshire), at Buxton: drawn, owing to rain. Australians, first innings, 97; second innings, 1 out for 17. Buxton, first innings, 77; second innings, 134. August, 1878.
v. 18 of Barnley (Lancashire), at Barnley: drawn—one day's match. Australians, first innings, 9 out for 47. Barnley, first innings, 102. August, 1878.
v. 18 of Stanley (Liverpool), at Stanley: won by 71 runs and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 233. Stanley, first innings, 71; second innings, 91. August, 1878
v. 18 of Stanley, at Stanley: drawn—one day's match. Australians, first innings, 2 out for 26. Stanley, first innings, 193, August, 1878.
v. 18 of Dudley, at Dudley: drawn, owing to rain. Australians, first innings, 59; second innings, 230. Dudley, first innings, 33. August, 1878.
v. 11 of Lancashire, at Manchester: drawn, owing to rain—Australians had 10 wickets to fall and wanted 53 runs to win. Australians, first innings, 140; second innings, no wicket down for 47. Lancashire, first innings, 97; second innings, 162. August, 1878.
v. 18 or Yeadan (Yorkshire), at Yeadon: lost by 24 runs. Australians, first innings, 54; second innings, 84. Yeadon, first innings, 91; second innings, 71. August, 1878.
v. 18 of Scarborough, at Scarborough: won by 46 runs and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 295. Scarborough, first innings, 124; second innings, 125. August, 1878.
v. 18 of Hastings, at Hastings: won by 27 runs and 1 innings. Australians, first innings, 260; Hastings, first innings, 151; second innings, 82. August, 1878.
v. 11 of Sussex, at Brighton: won by 7 wickets. Australians, first innings, 75; second innings, 3 out for 52. Sussex, first innings, 47; second innings, 80. August, 1878.
v. 18 of Sussex, at Brighton: drawn—one day's match. Australians, first innings, 3 out for 91. Sussex, first innings, 128. August, 1878.
v. Players of England, at Oval: won by 8 runs. Australians, first innings, 78; second innings, 89. Players, first innings, 82; second innings, 76. September, 1878.
v. 11 of Gloucester, at Clifton: won by 10 wickets. Australians, first innings, 183; second innings. none out for 17. Gloucestershire, first innings, 112; second innings, 85. September, 1878.
v. 11 of Gloucester, at Clifton: drawn—1 day's match. Australians, first innings, 148. Gloucestershire, first innings, 155. September, 1878.
v. 11 Gentlemen of England, Scarborough: drawn. Australians, first innings, 157; second innings, 249 for 8 wickets. Gentlemen, first innings, 109. September, 1878.
v. 11 Players of England, at Prince's Ground, London: drawn. Australians, first innings, 236. Players, first innings, 160. September, 1878.
v. 22 West Scotland Club, at Glasgow: won by 1 innings and 84 runs. Australians, first innings, 268. West Scotland, first innings, 99; second innings, 85. September, 1878.
v. 18 of Sunderland, at Sunderland: lost by 71 runs. Australians, first innings, 77; second innings, 68. Sunderland, first innings, 59; second innings, 147. September, 1878.

Total matches played, 41: won, 19; lost, 7; drawn, 15.

Canterbury, New Zealand, Team.

v. Ballarat, December 27, 28, 1878: won by 8 wickets.
v. Melbourne, January 4, 6, 1879: lost by 168 runs.
v. South Melbourne, January 16, 17, 1879: lost by 6 wickets.
v. East Melbourne, January 18, 19, 1879: won by 10 wickets.
v. Melbourne Bohemians, January 20, 21, 1879: lost by 8 wickets.
v. Richmond, Victoria, January 22, 23, 1879: won by 8 wickets.
v. Hobart Town, January 23, 1879: won by 8 wickets.

English Teams in Australia.

Names of English Teams of Cricketers who have visited Australia:—

Captain.	When in the Colonies.	Won.	Matches played. Lost.	Dr'n.	Total.
1. H. H. Stephenson	1861-2	6	2	4	12
2. George Parr	1863-4	10	0	6	16
3. W G. Grace	1873-4	10	3	2	15
4. James Lillywhite	1876-7	11	4	8	23
5. Lord Harris	1878-9	9	2	3	14

First Team.—H. H. Stephenson (Captain), George Bennett, William Caffyn, George Griffith, William Mudie, E. Stephenson, Roger Iddison, Thomas Hearne, Charles Lawrence, William Mortlock, Thomas Sewell, junr., and George Wells.
Second Team.—George Parr (Captain), George Anderson, Julius Cæsar, William Caffyn, Robert Carpenter. Alfred Clarke, E. M. Grace, Thomas Hayward, John Jackson, Thomas Lockyer, George Tarrant, and R. C. Tinley.
Third Team.—W. G. Grace (Captain), F. H. Boult, J. A. Bush, W. R. Gilbert, G. F. Grace, Andrew Greenwood, Richard Humphrey, Henry Jupp, James Lillywhite, Martin M'Intyre, W. Oscroft, James Southerton.
Fourth Team.—James Lillywhite (Captain), T. Armitage, Henry Charlwood, Thomas Emmett, Andrew Greenwood, Allan Hill, Henry Jupp, Edward Pooley, J. Selby, Alfred Shaw, James Southerton, and George Ulyett.
Fifth Team.—Lord Harris (Captain), G. O. Ulyett, A. P. Lucas, A. J. Webbe, A. N. Hornby, F. A. Mackinnon, V. Royle, T. Emmett, C. A. Absolom, H. C. Maule, L. Horne, S. S. Schultz.

Matches played by Lord Harris's Team.

v. 18 S. Australia: English won by 3 wickets, December 12, 13, and 14, 1878.
v. 15 of Victoria: English team won, December 26, 27, 28, 1878.
v. Australian 11: Latter won by 10 wickets, at Melbourne, January 2, 3, 4, 1879.
v. 18 of Tasmania: English won by 6 wickets, at Hobart Town, January 9, 10, 1879.
v. 18 North Tasmania, at Launceston: English won by 163 runs, January 13, 1879.
v. 11 of New South Wales: N. S. W. won by 5 wickets, January 24, 25, 27, 1879.
v. 22 Officers of Army and Navy: English won by 6 wickets, January 28, 1879.
v. 18 of Bathurst: Bathurst. Drawn, January 31, 1879.
v. New South Wales (return match): English won easily, February 7, 8, 10, 1879.
v. Bohemian 15, at Melbourne: Drawn, February 17, 18, 1879.
v. 11 of Victoria: English won by two wickets. February 21, 22, 24, 25, 1879.
v. 22 of Sandhurst: Drawn, February 26, 27, 1879.
v. 21 of Ballarat: English won in one innings and 48 runs, March 1, 3, 1879.

5. Victoria (return match): English won by 6 wickets. English team, first innings, 248; second innings, 51; total, 299. Victoria, first innings, 145; second innings, 153; total, 298. [This was the last match played by the team previous to their return to England. In this match Mullagh, the aboriginal cricketer, distinguished himself on the side of Victoria by making the highest score (36 runs) in the second innings.]

Matches, Intercolonial.

New South Wales v. *Victoria.*

Where Played.	Winning Side.	Won by	Date.
Melbourne	N. S. Wales	3 wickets and 1 run	March, 1856
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	65 runs	Jan., 1857
Melbourne	Victoria ..	171 runs	Jan., 1858
Sydney ..	Victoria ..	2 wickets and 1 run	Jan., 1859
Melbourne	Victoria ..	69 runs	Feb., 1860
Sydney ..	Victoria ..	21 runs	Jan., 1861
Melbourne	Victoria ..	10 wickets and 4 runs	Jan., 1862
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	84 runs	Feb., 1863
Melbourne	Victoria ..	1 innings and 20 runs	Dec., 1865
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	1 innings and 13 runs	Dec, 1866
Melbourne	Victoria ..	7 wickets and 2 runs	Dec., 1867
Sydney ..	Victoria ..	78 runs	March, 1869
Melbourne	Victoria ..	265 runs	Feb., 1870
Sydney ..	Victoria ..	48 runs	March, 1871
Melbourne	Victoria ..	1 innings and 26 runs	March, 1872
Sydney ..	Victoria ..	24 runs	March, 1873
Melbourne	N. S. Wales	6 wickets and 1 run	Dec., 1874
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	77 runs	March, 1875
Melbourne	N. S. Wales	1 innings and 1 run	Dec., 1875
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	195 runs	Feb., 1876
Melbourne	N. S. Wales	1 innings and 6 runs	Dec., 1877
Sydney ..	N. S. Wales	1 wicket	Feb., 1878

New South Wales v. *Queensland.*

In 1864 an eleven of New South Wales played a twenty-two of Queensland, at Brisbane, and won by several wickets. The weather was very unfavourable. A similar match took place in Sydney the following year, with a similar result. The Queensland team was not so strong, and Caffyn and Lawrence (then in their prime) played for N. S. W. In December, 1875, a New South Wales eleven went to Brisbane and played eighteen of Queensland, and were somewhat easily beaten in one innings. The team representing N S. W. were actually the *second* eleven, as the *first* eleven were playing at Melbourne and won their match in one innings.

University Matches.

Sydney University *v.* Melbourne: played in Melbourne: Melbourne won by 2 wickets.

Sydney University *v.* Melbourne University: played in Sydney, December, 1870: Sydney won by 9 wickets. Dec., 1871.

Sydney University *v.* Melbourne: played in Sydney: Sydney won by 3 wickets. December, 1878.

Combined Universities *v.* New South Wales: N. S. W. won by 27 runs, 1879.

Cricket Incidents and Curiosities.

A Long Score.—The largest number of runs ever put together in a one-day match in Sydney was obtained in a contest between elevens from the Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Banks, on the Association Ground. The Commercial Bank players went to the wickets first, and remained in nearly all day, scoring, with 16 sundries, exactly 500 runs. Cape contributed 139, Moses 136, Cooper 92, and Docker 77. The Joint Stock Bank team scored only 65 runs, of which Blaxland made 38. Mr. Blaxland went in first, and his was the last wicket down.

Another Long Score.—The above was eclipsed in April, on the same ground, in a one-day's match between King's School, Parramatta, and Oaklands; the former scoring 532 in their only innings. W. S. Brown 114, J. Hillas 129, E. Pell 105, and C. Wade 95, were the chief contributors.

Seven Wickets in Two Overs.—In the match played between the Australian Eleven and eighteen of Elland and district, an English paper says:—"After thirty-five minutes' play 8 wickets had fallen for 10. Soon after this Mr. Boyle did the 'hat trick,' taking 3 wickets in 3 balls. In his next over he did even a greater performance, taking 4 wickets in 4 balls. Thus in 8 balls he obtained 7 wickets." This feat (as it deserved to be) was "received with great cheering." No wonder the Elland eighteen all retired for 29 runs.

Big Hits.—A player in Hyde Park once hit a ball over the houses in Elizabeth-street into Castlereagh-street. Mr. G. H. Gordon hit a ball in the Domain to the fountain opposite the garden gates; 8 runs were scored for it. Messrs. T. Docker, G. Morgan, and G. H. Gordon have each sent the ball outside the Albert Ground. Mr. Docker's was a front hit from the northern wicket, the others were leg hits. Mr. T. Docker made 5 fourers off an over of 6 balls bowled by G. Abbott on the Albert Ground, but the wickets were nearer the fence than usual. Nat. Thompson hit a ball in the Domain which struck the Infirmary wall and bounced back across the road.

Mr. G. H. Gordon threw a ball 122 yards on the Albert Ground, which is the best known in New South Wales. The nearest approach was by F. Spofforth, who has thrown a ball 120 yards.

A century in a single innings has only been reached twice in the Intercolonial matches. R. W. Wardill scored 110 first innings at Melbourne in 1867, and Lieutenant Gordon 121 second innings at Melbourne in 1870. In the memorable match between Eleven Australians and Lillywhite's Eleven, C. Bannerman scored 165 not out, retiring hurt.

The largest score ever recorded took place in a match played on Moore Park in the season 1874-5 between the Ulster and Macquarie Clubs. The former club went in first, and retained possession of the creases for four consecutive Saturdays, scoring (including 100 sundries) 1,238 for 9 wickets. The Macquarie thought it was time to abandon the game. Many doubt this match ever having been played, but on reliable authority we are assured of its being a fact.

In a match for the Warehousemen's Challenge Cup, between Myers and Solomon and Prince, Ogg and Co., played at Redfern in January, 1877, Mr. Henry Cooke, for the former named side, bowled 7 wickets for 10 runs, threw one out, and caught the other two, thereby putting out all the opposing side himself.

In the Intercolonial match played at Melbourne, December, 1877, Evans and Coates each bowled 104 balls, 12 maidens, for 35 runs. The former obtained 3, the latter 6 wickets.

Frisquette or Ladies' Cricket, an Australian winter game, invented by Mr. F. J. Ironside, of Sydney, and first played there July, 1878.

CRICKETERS, Aboriginal, left for England, February 8, 1868.

[*See* Aboriginal Cricketers.]

CRIMEAN WAR. Meeting held in Sydney for co-operating with Great Britain in providing for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war. February, 1855. [As the result of this meeting the Patriotic Fund was established; in a few days the sum of £8,000 was subscribed, of which £1,000 was given by Sir Daniel Cooper, who also promised £500 annually during the continuance of the war.]

Crimes and Criminals, Remarkable.

Murder of John M'Intyre, by an aboriginal, 1789.

Marion Du Fresne was murdered in New Zealand, June 14, 1799.

Murder in Sydney of Samuel Clode, a missionary of Tahit, by a soldier, his wife, and a free man, July, 1799.

A great fraud was practised by clerks (prisoners) who had access to the records of the names and periods of transportation of prisoners. The sentences of 200 prisoners were found to be altered to make them appear less; from £10 to £12 was given by each prisoner for the alteration, 1801.

Joseph Luker, a constable, was inhumanely murdered whilst on duty, August 26, 1803.

Rev. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the Earl of Chesterfield, was transported for forging a frank to a letter (postage 10d.), September 9, 1818.

Murder perpetrated by a man named Barry, at Birch Grove, on the defenceless persons of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, an aged couple, August 15, 1822.

At the Criminal Sessions 34 prisoners were sentenced to death, principally for bushranging, October, 1822.

An atrocious murder committed within three miles of Kissing Point, on a poor woman named Martin, whilst her husband was at church, the murderer never having been discovered, June, 1823.

£5,000 stolen from the Government Treasury, Hobart Town, 1824.

Captain Piper, "the Naval Officer" (as the Collector of Customs was then called), was found to be a defaulter to the amount of £13,575, 1827.

Singular robbery of the Bank of Australia, George-street, Sydney, by excavating from a house across the street. £750 in British silver, 2,030 dollars, and a large number of notes (£14,500), and bills stolen, September 15, 1828.

Captain Logan, whilst surveying, murdered by the Moreton Bay blacks November, 1830.

Sarah M'Gregor and *Mary Maloney* tried and convicted of the murder of their master, Captain Waldron, at Illawarra (to whom they were assigned), February 22, 1834. [They were respited until the pleasure of His Majesty was known, when their sentences were commuted to three years' imprisonment.]

The body of *James Hamilton*, murdered by strangulation and his bowels ripped open, found by two lads named Lovett and Anderson, on their way home from the races, near Mount Renny. Kilmartin was executed for this crime, May 11, 1834.

Dr. Wardell was murdered in his own grounds at Petersham, by John Jenkins and Thomas Tattersdale. A man named Emanuel Brace turned informer. September 7, 1834.

William Fineas Bowles, convicted of the murder of his wife in open day, in Bathurst-street, Sydney, with a knife, February 13, 1835; executed February 16, 1835.

John Dow, alias *Lutterell*, alias *Lord Viscount Lascelles*, tried and convicted of forgery, and transported for life, May 5, 1835. [In this assumed title he travelled over the Colony for several months on Her Majesty's commission, to make enquiry into the state of the prison population.]

Samuel Onions, extensive ironmonger in Sydney, convicted of perjury: sentenced to seven years' transportation, August 10, 1837.

Eight men were tried, charged with the murder of aboriginals at a station called Myall Creek, belonging to Henry Dangar, Esq. The number killed was 28 men, women and children, under circumstances of most cruel heartlessness. The victims were shot and burnt indiscriminately, no regard being paid to age or sex. The accused were assigned servants as stockmen and labourers to various settlers. The occasion of this uncalled-for slaughter of these aborigines was for spearing cattle, but there were grounds for supposing that those murdered were not given to violence and plunder, being under the protection of Mr. Dangar and his servants. At the first trial the men were not convicted. On the second occasion, November 27, 1838, Mr. Chief Justice Dowling presided, Mr. Plunkett (Attorney-General) and Mr. Roger Therry appeared for the prosecution, Mr. A'Beckett, Mr. Foster and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the defence. Seven of the prisoners were convicted and were executed December, 18, 1838.

Harrington, the notorious swindler, taken from the "Roslyn Castle" in Sydney Harbour as she was proceeding to sea, bound for England, January 26, 1839.

A surgeon in Sydney sentenced to pay a fine of £50 for illegal dissection, September 16, 1839.

John Thomas Wilson purchased the brig "Venus," and put on board her a full cargo of merchandise which he had purchased from a number of merchants and tradesmen, and left the colony in her, his debts being £30,000, October 18, 1839. [He left the bulk of his property behind, which he had previously assigned over to Mr. A. Polack; the deed being found faulty, Polack agreed to pay the creditors 75 per cent. of their respective claims.]

Defalcations of *Murray*, Registrar of the Supreme Court, discovered, 1842.

Street robberies prevalent in Sydney. Mr. Noble murdered in his own house by three ruffians, who were afterwards arrested for the crime, 1843.

Mrs. Jamieson, a widow, barbarously assaulted with a tomahawk by one John Fitz, otherwise Knatchbull, January 6, 1844. [She died in a few days afterwards. Knatchbull was subsequently tried for the murder, and defended by Mr. Robert Lowe, when the defence set up (for the first time in the colony) was *self-delusion*. He was, however, found guilty, and executed 13th January following.]

Mrs. Hoadley, murdered in her house in King-street, Sydney, May 19, 1845.

John Tawell, born in 1784, in Aledby, county of Norfolk, in 1798, entered the service of a widow who kept a general store, and who belonged to the Society of Friends, of which society he afterwards became a member. In 1804 he went to London, and entered the service of Mr. Janson, a large linendraper. He married a housemaid in the employ of his master, and then left. He was engaged by a Mr. Marsden, wholesale druggist and chemist, to travel for the establishment, and evinced so much activity and business tact, that for seven years he was trusted and highly prized by his employer. At length it was found that he had committed extensive forgeries on the Uxbridge Bank for which, if he had been tried, he would have lost his life; nevertheless, the bank officials, being members of the Society of Friends, were disinclined to be instrumental in taking life, so proceeded against him on the charge of having a forged note in his possession, for which he was transported to Sydney in 1814. Here he was employed as an assistant in the Convict Hospital. For his assiduity, intelligence, and carefulness he soon obtained a ticket-of-leave from Governor Macquarie, who very shortly afterwards gave him his emancipation ticket. Tawell then commenced as a chemist in Hunter-street, Sydney, and also traded in various kinds of produce. He rapidly grew rich, embarked in the shipping trade and in oil speculations, and was successful in all his ventures. He built a chapel for the Society of Friends in Macquarie-street, Sydney, and emptied 600 gallons of rum in Sydney Harbour in order to encourage temperance. His wife, hearing of his altered condition, came out in 1824. After an absence of 16 years he returned with a large fortune to England, 1831; made one or two trips to Australia on business speculations, which brought him in a large sum. His wife, during her last illness, was attended by a nurse named Sarah Hart, with whom Tawell formed an illicit intercourse, and kept her in seclusion at various places. He married again, in 1841, a widow named Mrs. Cutforth. Fearing that his connexion with Sarah Hart would be found out, he planned and perpetrated her murder, for which he was placed on his trial March 12, 1845. In his confessions he stated that he had previously attempted to kill her with morphia put in some porter, and that on this last and fatal occasion he had used prussic acid. He was executed March 21, 1845. Throughout his whole life he always appeared to be religious and charitable: to one school he gave £30 per annum. He took apparently great interest in all matters belonging to the religious society of which he was so unworthy a member.

The Nelson Gold Robbery, in Hobson's Bay, Melbourne, April 2, 1852. [The ship which had arrived the previous day in Hobson's Bay from Geelong with treasure, was boarded by a daring gang of robbers and plundered of gold to the value of £24,000. (There were only three sailors and three passengers on board.) The gold was bought by a Melbourne storekeeper (who met the robbers on the beach) at thirty shillings an ounce. He then sailed for England and was never prosecuted. Four men—John Jones, James Morgan, James Duncan,

and John Roberts were indicted for the offence and found guilty. One was afterwards released, his arrest being found to be a case of mistaken identity. April 2, 1852.

Robbery of the M'Ivor (now Heathcote, Victoria) Gold Escort, July 20, 1853.

Dr. Alexander Cuthill, an old-established and much-esteemed medical practitioner of Sydney, shot by an insane person named James Gray, while returning in his gig to town from Cook's River, April 27, 1854. [Dr. Cuthill left a legacy of over £10,000 to the Destitute Children's Asylum, Sydney, the bulk of which has since been expended in erection of the Asylum at Randwick. He died from the effects of the wound May 1. Gray was tried, condemned to death, and his sentence afterwards commuted to 15 years' imprisonment.]

Murder of *James Scobie*, near Eureka Hotel, Ballarat, Victoria, October 7, 1854. [The hotel-keeper, Bentley, suspected, arrested, and acquitted; indignation amongst the diggers in consequence.]

Francis Brannagan arrived in Tasmania in 1842, under a sentence of 14 years. Went over to Melbourne in 1854, and in November, 1854, was committed for highway robbery by the Maryborough bench, and whilst *en route* for Castlemaine for trial, broke out of the Tarrangower lockup, together with another prisoner, Brannagan escaping, December 7, 1854. [£100 reward was offered for his capture, which was accomplished by the police near Ballarat; he was sentenced to 15 years, the first three in irons.]

Captain Melville was undergoing a sentence of 32 years' hard labour when he headed the first outbreak of the prisoners at Williamstown, which resulted in the death of Owen Owens, a boatman, whom he killed with a hammer. Sentenced to death at Melbourne, November 21, 1856, but was commuted. Strangled himself in the gaol, August 12, 1852.

Richard Rowley assaulted Kilmartin, an overseer at Pentridge, while under cumulative sentences amounting to 32 years, July 26, 1859.

Eugowra Escort robbed, June 15, 1862.

George Williams tried at special sessions, Darlinghurst, for robbery under arms on October 14, 1862, of John George Pile; pleaded guilty, and sentenced to 12 years' hard labour, the first year in irons, February 9, 1863.

George Williams and *Frank Britten*, for robbery under arms November 5, 1862, of the Bathurst mail, in company with another man, when Arundel Everett was robbed of £6, and Owen Malone of £990, the property of the Bank of New South Wales, found guilty at the special commission, Darlinghurst, and each sentenced to 15 years' hard labour, the first year in irons, February 9, 1863.

Charles, alias James Mackay, for the robbery under arms of two carriers at Mount Victoria; sentenced at the special sessions, Darlinghurst, to hard labour for 15 years, first year in irons, February 9, 1863.

John Healey, for robbery under arms near Goulburn, sentenced at the special commission at Darlinghurst, to 15 years' hard labour on the roads, the first year in irons, February 9, 1863.

Charles Foley and *John Brownlow*, tried at the special commission at Darlinghurst, for having, on December 18, 1862, robbed at the Laggan, O'Brien, a publican, of £75; found guilty and sentenced, Foley to 12 years' hard labour on the roads, the first year in irons; Brownlow to 7 years' hard labour, February 9, 1863.

An attempt was made about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, February 24, 1863, to rob the Western escort. The coach was attacked between Big and Little Hartley, by a party of some five or six armed men, who fired upon it, some logs having been thrown by them previously across the road so as to block it. One shot slightly wounded Sergeant M'Lure, and one of the horses was shot dead; the gold, however, was not interfered with, and after an interval of half-an-hour, the escort proceeded on its way.

Wilson, a noted Melbourne street-walker in female attire, sentenced to death, December 1, 1863. [Sentence commuted to hard labour for life on the roads of the colony.]

John Woods, alias Young, was transported for 15 years for a serious offence from England; also sentenced afterwards to seven years on the roads at Norfolk Island, and arrested by J. Dowling, Esq., while attempting to rob the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Fitzroy, June 12, 1864.

William Carver, alias Foster, alias Thornley, convicted at home, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Van Diemen's Land. Eight years for horse-stealing at Castlemaine, Victoria; and two years for bestiality at Ballarat. Arrested for shooting at Percy de Jersey Grut, Esq., with intent to murder him and rob the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Fitzroy, Melbourne. This man was arrested June 15, 1864, by Detectives Williams and Berliner, who also afterwards captured his companions, Jeremiah Phillips and James Anderson.

Henry L. Bertrand and *Jane Bertrand*, his wife, charged at the Water Police Court with the wilful murder of Henry Kinder, principal teller at the City Bank, Sydney, N. S. W., on the 2nd December previously, at Kinder's residence, St. Leonards, North Shore; and Maria Helen Kinder, charged as an accessory to the murder, November 29, 1865. All three prisoners committed for trial, December 9, 1865. Henry Louis Bertrand found guilty of the murder of Henry Kinder (Jane Bertrand and Maria Helen Kinder having been liberated by order of the Attorney-General, being acquitted), sentenced to death March 21, 1866. Appeal of Louis Henry Bertrand to Privy Council sustained, and prisoner reprieved from death, but ordered to be imprisoned for life on the ground of insanity, September 9, 1868. [*See* BERTRAND CASE, THE.]

Desperate conflict between four police and eleven prisoners at Bargo Brush, N.S.W.; Constable Raymond shot dead by a prisoner named James Crookwell, April 15, 1866.

Series of murders committed by Thomas Kelly *alias* Noon, Richard Burgess *alias* Hill, and Phillip Levy, who with John Joseph Sullivan, were known as the New Zealand murderers. The latter turned Queen's evidence, he proved how they planned the murder of Mathieu, Kempthorn, Dudley (storekeeper), and De Pontius (a miner), who, on June 12, 1866, left Deep Creek for Nelson, and were murdered the following day whilst crossing the Maungatapu Mountain. Three of the party were shot by the murderers, and the fourth was strangled with Sullivan's scarf. They also murdered poor "Old Jamie" in a manner even more horrible than that of the above four men, and took from him £3. Besides Mr. G. Dobson, surveyor, whom they strangled, and left at the foot of a tree in a sitting position (as if he had died from exhaustion), but whom they afterwards buried, these fiends are supposed to have committed more than thirty murders in New Zealand alone. They carried with them a bottle containing strychnine, having resolved that if any party they encountered were too strong for them, they would make friends, and whilst drinking with them administer the poison, and then rob them. Burgess stated that he began his criminal career at the age of eight. He had been a lawyer's clerk, and was the chief of the band. June 13, 1866.

Murder of four constables at Jindera Mountains, January 9, 1867.

Andrew Anderson and Thomas Campbell tried before Mr. Justice Cheeke, and found guilty for conspiring to blow up a portion of the outer wall at Darlinghurst, February 13, 1867.

William Henry Scott, tried at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Cheeke, for the murder of his wife Annie, and sentenced to death, February 22, 1867. [Scott after murdering his wife cut up the body and placed it in a box, and with the assistance of a boy carried it from his house in Sussex-street. The body was subsequently found by a lad named James Kirkpatrick, at the back of Barker's mills.]

Fifteen prisoners sentenced at Bathurst Assizes, 1867, on their way to Sydney, made a desperate attempt to escape, two got away—(one, Rutherford afterwards captured), Constable Holmes being shot dead, April 23, 1867.

T. J. Griffin, Police Magistrate at Clermont, Queensland, tried at the Police Court, Rockhampton, and committed for trial, November 21, 1867.

Henry Garrett *alias* Rouse, robbed the Bank of Victoria at Ballarat in 1855 and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment; in 1861 was granted a ticket-of-leave; he then went to New Zealand, commenced bushranging and stuck up 23 persons in one day on the

Maungatien Ranges, was captured and sentenced to eight years imprisonment; after serving six years was again liberated and sent over to Melbourne, where he was brought before the magistrates under the Influx of Criminals Act; he complained bitterly of not being allowed to settle anywhere and threatened to commit a murder, in order that his life might be ended for him. 1851—1867.

The remains of two German hawkers, named Pohlman, were found in the ashes of a fire on the Yanko Creek, about 8 miles from Narranderra. April 1, 1868.

A ticket-of-leave man named William Munday or Collins committed five brutal murders at Conroy's Gap, sixteen miles from Yass. He got up in the night and killed with an axe a shepherd, who was sleeping alongside of him. Smith, a man who was sleeping in a room on the opposite side of the hut, hearing the noise, got up, but Munday quickly killed him with a shears. Conroy and Mrs. Conroy also hearing the struggle ran into the murderer's room, when he killed them both with the sheepshears. Next morning a shepherd named White, who slept in a detached hut, came over to Conroy's house; he was met by Munday, who first disabled him with the shears and then struck him down with the axe. [Munday said he intended murdering Conroy's son, but fortunately he was absent on that fatal night. The reason assigned by Munday for the murders, was that he was badly treated whilst in Conroy's employ and that he could only obtain £1 for six months service as a shepherd. He was tried at Goulburn for murder, found guilty and sentenced to death.] April 8, 1868.

Rev. W. Hill murdered at Pentridge Gaol, Victoria, by a prisoner named Ritson, May 13, 1869.

Scott *alias* Captain Moonlight, tried at Ballarat for the Egerton (Victoria) bank robbery in 1870, found guilty of the offence, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, 1872.

Triple murder committed at Forest Reefs, in the Orange district, by a man named Martin. His wife and his wife's father and mother killed. January 3, 1871.

Martha Elizabeth Rumph, wife of a shepherd near Bombala, cut the throats of several of her children, two of whose heads were nearly severed from their bodies by a knife, and then attempted to kill herself. She was tried at the Criminal Court, Sydney, February 16 following, and acquitted on the ground of her being insane at the time of the murders. January 11, 1871.

A threatening letter sent to the Governor of N.S.W., stated in the Assembly to have been the work of a boy of thirteen years. June 1, 1871.

A man named Savage found murdered in a hut on his own property, about three miles from Parramatta, and on the Kissing Point Road, near Sydney, June 27, 1871.

William Hartley, *alias* George Cox, sentenced to death at the Bathurst Assizes for the Wren's Nest murder. October 28, 1871.

Mail coach stuck up near Merriwa by two armed men. November, 1871.

Arrival of the "Jessie Kelly," schooner, from Noumea, bringing intelligence of the massacre of Bishop Patteson, of the Melanesian Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Atkin. November 4, 1871.

Keropa tried at Napier, New Zealand, for the murder of Rev. Mr. Volkner; found guilty and sentenced to death, December 21, 1871.

James Stewart, murdered with a knife, at Camden Park, New South Wales, by Robert Boyd, who committed suicide same day. January 5, 1872.

G. R. Nicholls and Alfred Lyster, tried before Mr. Justice Hargrave, for the murder on Parramatta River, New South Wales, of William Percy Walker, March 13, 1872; they were convicted and sentenced to death, May 22, 1872.

"Carl" murders and kidnapping investigation commenced, Water Police Court, Sydney, July 27, 1872.

Captain Joseph Armstrong and the mate of the "Carl," convicted on the (Queen's) evidence of Dr. James Patrick Murray, of kidnapping Polynesians, were sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted; five of the crew were also tried, and received two years' imprisonment, for assault on the high seas. November 19, 1872.

Release of Mount and Morris (of the "Carl" kidnapping expedition), who had been sentenced at the Melbourne Criminal Sessions some time before to fifteen years' imprisonment; grounds of release being that it was not shown that they were detained for their crimes in some place appointed by the Secretary of State. September 18, 1873.

Extensive forgeries of bank notes discovered in Parramatta Gaol, October 1, 1873.

H. J. O'Farrell, a clerk in the Lands Office, Melbourne, absconded; £14,000 deficient in his accounts, November, 1873; was arrested in Singapore in 1874, brought back to Melbourne, tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. 1874.

A girl named Mary Buchan foully murdered at Mount Gambier by a married man named William Page *alias* Walker, who was executed for the crime. July 11, 1875.

Case of attempt to bribe a member of the New South Wales Parliament. A sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour was passed, which however was quashed on appeal to the full Court, August 17, 1875.

Richard W. Sawers, teller, Bank Victoria, arrested Melbourne, embezzling £1,400, October, 27, 1875.

Attempt was made to upset the up-train from Ballarat and Geelong to Melbourne by placing three iron rails and a sleeper across the line; the train cut through the rails. December 9, 1875. [£200 reward was offered for the conviction of the perpetrator.]

Commercial Bank at Cannonbar, New South Wales, broken into, and the manager bailed up at night and robbed of £1500. January 13, 1876. [The robbers were subsequently captured, and a large amount of the money recovered.]

Bank of N.S.W. Brisbane, robbed of £1,300 by a clerk. December 5, 1877.

[*See* EXPLOSIVES, EXECUTIONS.]

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1876.

Name of Colony.	Number of Offences for which persons were—			
	Apprehended or Summoned.	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
New South Wales	45,105	30,464	1,391	[illegible]
New Zealand	23,141	16,109	414	[illegible]
Queensland	10,180	6,138	255	[illegible]
South Australia	9,375	7,029	230	[illegible]
Tasmania	9,207	7,205	95	[illegible]
Victoria	42,297	27,508	690	[illegible]
Western Australia	7,509	5,647	95	[illegible]
Total	146,814	101,119	3,200	1,809

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876.

Name of Colony.	Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
	Apprehensions and Summons Cases to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases	Convictions after Commitments to Commitments.
New South Wales	72·96	49·18	22·50	13·30	67·40	59·10
New Zealand	57·14	41·36	10·69	6·43	72·73	60·14
Queensland	55·27	33·26	15·47	7.17	60·18	46·32
South Australia	42·99	30·36	10.96	5·69	84·58	51·91
Tasmania	89·04	68·93	9·18	4·66	76·29	53·15
Victoria	50·92	33·11	8·19	4·62	65·01	56·47
Western Australia	277·95	216·43	35·17	17·40	77·87	49·47
Total	61·52	42·86	13·30	7 63	69·35	56·53

A box, the property of the Oriental Bank, containing £5,000 extracted from the mail room of the "Avoca," during the passage from Sydney to Melbourne, Aug. 4, 1877. Twelve months afterwards the carpenter of the vessel, Martin Wieberg was captured and confessed to the robbery, implicating Ellison, the first officer. Wieberg escaped from the Victorian police when pretending to lead them where the hidden treasure was, Oct. 28, 1878. Ellison was arrested in England, but acquitted. Nov., 1878.

A messenger at the Sydney Observatory, arrested on suspicion of having attempted to destroy Mr. Russell, the Government Astronomer, by an infernal machine, September 8, 1877.

Mr. and Mrs. Askell murdered at Booral, Raymond Terrace, New South Wales, February 1, 1878.

Senior Sergeant Wallings shot whilst after bushranger, September 20, 1878. [His murderer, Gibson, was shot by Sub-inspector Duffy and party, on the Queensland border, Oct. 6, 1878.]

CULTIVATION.

The following table gives the number of acres under crop in the Australasian Colonies on January 1, 1878:— [See "AGRICULTURE."]

	Acres.
New South Wales	546,556
Queensland	99,891
Tasmania	131,013
South Australia	1,823,115
Victoria	1,420,502
Western Australia	50,591
Total	4,076,668
New Zealand	641,833
Total for Australasian Colonies	4,718,501

CUMBERLAND DISEASE. A distemper known as the Cumberland Disease made great ravages amongst the cattle of the colony of New South Wales. It was confined to the county of Cumberland, but attacked herds that were brought from other parts 1851.

CURIOSITIES: FACTS AND SCRAPS.

Destruction of Rum. John Tawell, a member of the Society of Friends, to show his devotion to the cause of temperance, ordered upwards of six hundred gallons of rum to be emptied into Port Jackson March 9, 1836.

An Extraordinary Sentence. The following took place in Sydney, September 23, 1829:— the prisoner was tried before Mr. Justice Dowling and found guilty of stealing a pair of oars; sentence, to be imprisoned one calendar month, and on the last day of his imprisonment to be publicly whipped from the police office to the King-street wharf.

Remarkable case of a series of wrecks suffered by the same people. The "Mermaid," Colonial Government cutter, left Sydney for Raffles Bay, but on entering Torres Straits she got on shore, and was lost. All on board were saved upon a rock. In three days afterwards the "Swiftsure," Captain Johnson, which sailed from Tasmania, hove in sight, and took on board the captain and crew of the "Mermaid," but in three days she also got on shore, and was wrecked. Two days afterwards the "Governor Ready," also from Hobart Town, Tasmania (April 2), passing within sight, took the shipwrecked people belonging to the "Mermaid" and "Swiftsure" on board; but was itself wrecked on May 18, but all the people saved by taking refuge in the long boats. The ship "Comet," also from Tasmania, soon after took the whole of the collected crews of the lost ships "Mermaid," "Swiftsure," and "Governor Ready" on board, but was herself wrecked, but all hands saved. At last the ship "Jupiter," from Tasmania, came in sight, and taking all on board, steered for Port Raffles, at the entrance to which harbour she got on shore, and received so much damage that she may be said to have been wrecked. 1829.

Mungo Park's offer to Explore Australia. In the New South Wales official correspondence, there is a letter to John King, Esq., of the Treasury, dated May 15, 1798, from Sir Joseph Banks, communicating Park's offer, as follows:—"It is impossible to conceive that such a body of land, as large as all Europe, does not produce vast rivers, capable of being navigated into the heart of the interior, or, if properly investigated, that such a country, situate in a most fruitful climate, should not produce some native raw material of importance to a manufacturing country as England is. Mr. Mungo Park—lately returned from a journey in Africa, where he penetrated further into the inland than any European before has done by several hundred miles, offers himself as a volunteer to be employed in exploring the interior of New Holland by its rivers or otherwise, as may in the event be found most expedient. His moral character is unblemished, his temper mild, and his patience inexhaustible, as he has proved during his African expedition; he is sufficiently versed in astronomy to make and to calculate observations to determine both latitude and longitude; he knows geography enough to construct map of the counties he may visit, draws a little, has a complete knowledge of botany and zoology, and has been educated in the medical line. He is very moderate in his terms; he will be content with ten shillings a day and his rations, and happy if his pay is settled at twelve shillings. The amount of his outfit for instruments, arms, presents, &c., will not, I think, exceed £100. He will want a decked vessel of about thirty tons under the command of a lieutenant, with orders to follow his advice in all matters of exploring. Such a vessel may easily be built in the country, if one already there, which is found to have very bad qualities as a sea-boat, cannot be made sufficiently trustworthy; and Lieutenant Flinders, a countryman of mine, a man of activity and information, who is already there, will, I am sure, be happy if he is entrusted with the command, and will enter into the spirit of his orders, and agree perfectly with Park. The crew of such a vessel need not, in my opinion, consist of more than ten men—four for boat-keepers, and six to proceed in the country with one or both the commanders, as may happen when inland journeys are to be attempted. If either or both these projects are carried into execution I will readily undertake to draw up instructions for all parties, and to correspond

with them during the execution of their plans, under the superintendence of your office, such hopes have I of material discoveries being made and such zeal do I really feel for the prosperity of a colony in the founding of which I bore a considerable share."—*Abridged from "Laballiere's Early History of Victoria."*

CURRENCY.

The following proclamation was issued by Governor King :—

Proclamation.

November 19, 1800.

Whereas, representations of the want of small money experienced here, has induced His Majesty to take into gracious consideration the immediate relief from this great inconvenience to all classes of his subjects in this colony, a quantity of copper coin has been received in His Majesty's armed vessel "Porpoise," and will be circulated by being paid for grain and animal food supplied His Majesty's stores.

These are therefore to give notice, that a copper coin weighing one English ounce, and stamped with the profile of His Majesty on the one side, and of Britannia on the other, will be issued as above, at the rate of two-pence for each copper, and that the same shall pass current in the colony, and is to circulate at the aforesaid rate of two-pence.

And that no one may plead ignorance of the rate or legality of this or any other of the coins circulating in this colony, of which it does not appear that any regular proclamation has ever collectively been issued, I have judged it most expedient herewith to publish the following tables of all the specie legally circulating in this colony with the rates affixed to each, at which they shall be considered, and be a legal tender in all payments or transactions in this colony :—

TABLE OF SPECIE.

A guinea	£1	2	0
A johanna	4	0	0
An half ditto	2	0	0
A ducat	0	9	6
A gold mohur	1	17	6
A pagoda	0	8	0
A Spanish dollar	0	5	0
A rupee	0	2	6
A Dutch guelder	0	2	0
An English shilling	0	1	1
A copper coin of one ounce ..	0	0	2

God Save the King.

When a sufficient quantity of copper coin is received in the colony, of which notice will be given, no private notes or cards will be allowed to circulate. This supply of copper having been sent to relieve the inconvenience of persons requiring to make small payments ; no persons are to collect the same, for the purpose of making large payments ; nor shall it be deemed a legal tender to offer the same in payment for any sum exceeding five pounds.

And it is hereby declared that the exportation or importation of any sum in copper exceeding £5 shall be punished by fine of treble the value, and forfeiture of the sum exported or imported. November 19, 1800.

First issue of copper coin took place December, 1800.

The coins and their standard value circulating in the colony at this time were :—A guinea, which was current for £1 2s. ; a Johannes, £4 ; a half Johannes, £2 ; a ducat, 9s. 6d. : a gold mohur, £1 17s. 6d. ; a pagoda, 8s. ; a Spanish dollar, 5s. : a rupee, 2s. 6d. ; a Dutch guelder, 2s. ; an English shilling, 1s. 1d. ; a copper coin (penny) of one ounce, 2d ; a copper coin, half ounce, 1d. ; a copper coin, quarter ounce, ½d. In consequence of the scarcity of copper coin in circulation, orders were given by the Governor that no sum of this coin exceeding £5 should be deemed a legal tender, and that no larger sum than £5 should be exported in copper, under a severe penalty. 1801.

H. M. S. "Samarang" arrived from India, with treasure dollars for Government, February 3, 1812.

The constant draining of sterling money for the payment of supplies, which the colony was necessitated to procure from England and other countries, occasioned a great scarcity of money. The Governor sanctioned the issue by individuals of five shilling promissory notes, payable on demand in copper coin. It was named "Currency" money. This was the commencement of that system of money orders, which afterwards played so conspicuous a part of the monetary history of the colony of New South Wales. 1812.

The expediency of persons being allowed to issue the five shilling promissory notes, or "Currency" money as it was called, only benefited the colony for a short time ; in consequence of shilling money becoming shorter every day, and many persons issuing these notes being unable to meet them, and others who were not responsible for payment of the amount of orders, they became depreciated as low as fifteen shillings in the pound. An order was subsequently given which more effectually remedied the evil, which was the issue of what was known as the holey dollar, which was by cutting a circular piece out of the centre of the Spanish dollar, and giving the piece cut out the value of fifteen pence, whilst the rim or ring represented five shillings, at once increased the amount of sterling money in the colony, and increased the quantity of current coin. The circular piece cut out of the dollar was called a "dump," and its value represented fifteen pence ; thus every dollar realised 6s. 3d. July 1, 1813.

"The Holey Dollar," and the piece taken out—"the dump"—officially countenanced, 1821.

First Act of Parliament passed in Australia. Its object was to make promissory notes and bills of exchange payable in Spanish dollars available as if such notes had been drawn payable in sterling money of the realm, September 28, 1824.

The system of currency or dollar system abolished by Act of Council, February 12, 1826.

Gazette notice appeared, officially prohibiting the further use of the holey dollar and the dump, a large amount of British coin having been received, and put in circulation, August 15, 1829.

Public meeting held in Sydney respecting the currency of dollars, dumps, and rupees, determining only to deal in sterling pieces. Resolutions were passed that dollars and rupees be retained in circulation at the following rates : Dollars, 4s. 2d., and rupees, 1s. 9d., November 23, 1829.

Counter meeting held which resolved that the dollar be retained at 5s. currency, November 30, 1829.

Money in circulation very scarce, as much as seventy-five per cent. being given for loans, 1834.

Withdrawal by proclamation of old British copper coins from circulation in the colonies, on August 21, 1876.

A notice to the effect that old copper would be exchanged at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint for bronze coin, up to March 31, 1877, published March 24, 1876.

CURRENCY LADS AND CURRENCY LASSES. A term formerly applied to the native born population of New South Wales to distinguish them from the immigrant portion of the nhabitants, who were designated as "sterling."

CURTIS ISLAND. Discovery of Curtis Island, (after Timothy and William Curtis, Esqs.) and Macauley Island (after G. M. Macauley, Esq.) by Captain Lever, in the "Lady Penrhyn," June 1, 1788.

CUSTOMS.

Despatches sent to the Governor to cause a register of all ships entering the harbour and clearing out to be instituted, 1799. [This was the first step taken towards the establishment of Custom House duties, and port regulations.]

The first imposition of import duties commenced in Australia, 1800. [The immediate object of this impost was to raise a fund for the purpose of finishing a gaol in Sydney; the work had been carried on at first by voluntary assessment, levied on the inhabitants of Sydney and the settlers generally, but this was found inadequate for that purpose.] *Francis Rossi*, appointed Comptroller of Customs, May 7, 1827. *J. F. Campbell* appointed first Collector of Customs in New South Wales, being the first officer who bore that title, 1827.

Customs Duties. Meetings held in Sydney and different parts of the colony, and petitions adopted praying the Home Government for admission of wheat, maize, and flour into the English ports on the same terms on which the Canadian grain was allowed, 1845; the duty on spirits reduced one-half, in order to put a stop to illicit distillation, 1845; a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, to abolish the duty on tea and sugar, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, was carried by a majority of one, 29 voting for it and 28 against it, September 3, 1859. [A motion was afterwards moved for rescinding the resolution, which was carried by a majority of 40 to 21. The revenue derived from this source was £150,000 per annum.] abolition of *ad valorem* duties New South Wales, January 1, 1874.

Customs Fracas in Melbourne between the authorities and the soft-goods firm of Stevenson and Sons, Flinders Lane, April 15, 1876.

Tariff. The Border Customs tariff treaty between New South Wales and Victoria passed 1867; a despatch from Lord Kimberly received, objecting to the complex tariff between the Australian Colonies, July 13, 1871.

D.

DARLING, Ralph.

Governor of New South Wales, arrived in 1821; party feeling was very high against the Governor in 1829. The Governor was assailed by the Opposition, and an impeachment was got up and sent home for his alleged mis-government. The friends of the Governor, consisting of "landed proprietors and merchants," presented an address to him, in which they stated that they were convinced that every act of his administration emanated from the purest motives. This address was presented by Messrs. A. Berry, R. Jones, W. B. Browne, G. Bunn, Icely, and A. B. Spark, and bore the signature of 120 persons. The Governor was openly insulted whilst in conversation with the Colonial Secretary after Divine Service on the Sabbath. The assailant came up to the Governor and exclaimed "You are a —— scoundrel." He was immediately seized. A carving knife and two pistols were found on him. The alleged cause of this assault was disappointment in regard to an application for a grant of land, to which the applicant imagined he had a right, but could produce no proofs in support of his claim, and it was rejected, December 20, 1829. [*See* Sudds and Thompson.]

Proceedings touching the impeachment of Governor Darling brought forward in the House of Commons, 1830. [The impeachment was supported by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Joseph Hume, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and was opposed by Sir George Murray, who then held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. The discussion brought no other result than to show that the affairs of the colony had raised an interest in the highest quarters, and the proceedings were brought to a termination.]

DARLING DOWNS, discovered and named by Allan Cunningham, June 5, 1827.

DARLING, River, discovered by Captain Sturt. [Known at its rise as the Karaula, or Calewatta, changing afterwards to the Barwon, and subsequently to the Darling.] February 4, 1829. [*See* Rivers.]

DAWSON, River, discovered November 11, 1844. [*See* Rivers.]

DEAF and DUMB ASYLUM. [*See* Charitable Institutions.]

DEATHS in the Australian Colonies during 1876.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
New South Wales	6,508	4,685	11,193
New Zealand	2,881	2,023	4,904
Queensland	2,249	1,218	3,467
South Australia	1,983	1,567	3,550
Tasmania	1,022	708	1,730
Victoria	7,716	5,845	13,561
Western Australia	238	145	383
Total ..	22,597	16,191	38,788

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER, Marriage with. Colonial Acts of Parliament have been passed to declare valid the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister. Assented to in South Australia, June, 1871; in Victoria, November, 1873; and in New South Wales, July 21, 1875. [It has also become law in Queensland.]

DEFENCES. The Home Government proposed to send out military labour to execute the necessary works for the defence of Port Jackson, provided the colony paid the men, but the Council refused the offer until the local Legislature was invested with the entire control of the colonial revenue, territorial as well as general: ultimately carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, Dec., 1851; meeting held in Sydney in consequence of the intelligence of the news of the war between Russia and Turkey,

when upwards of two thousand persons were present, and an address to the Queen was adopted, in which it stated unalterable devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty, and to assist to the utmost of their ability to maintain the honour of the British flag and the safety of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Two resolutions were adopted, one to call in the combined action of all the available strength of the colony, the other that the citizens were prepared to support the Executive Government in all the needful measures for the protection of the colony against foreign invasion, 1854; to enable the colonies to take effectual measures for their defence against attacks by sea the "Colonial Naval Defence Act" was passed in 1865; Colonial Branch Army Act passed, 1866; "Cerberus," monitor, for the defence of Port Phillip, arrived in Hobson's Bay, April 7, 1871; trial of harbour defences, Sydney, nearly three thousand men mustered, March 25, 1871; a sum of £30,000 voted by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for works of fortification and defence, June 12, 1871; telegram received that Sir W. F. D. Jervois and Colonel Scratchley had been selected by the British Government to report upon the capabilities for defence of the Australian colonies, February 22, 1877; Sir William Jervois arrived in Sydney to report on the Australian defences, April, 1877; Sir W. Jervois and Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley arrived in Melbourne, June 11, 1877; Sir H. Parkes submitted resolutions to the New South Wales Assembly substantially embodying the scheme of defences advised by Sir W. Jervois in his report, June 14, 1877; Sir William Jervois' report on the defences of Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, published, July 24, 1877; scheme of Sir W. Jervois for defence of Adelaide submitted to Parliament, December 12, 1877.

DIAMONDS. E. H. Hargraves reported discovery of diamonds and other precious stones in New South Wales, July 2, 1851; several diamonds found at Oberon, New South Wales, October 3, 1872; three hundred and seventy-five diamonds received in Sydney from Bingera, New South Wales, March 8, 1873.

DILLON. [*See* La Perouse.]

DISTILLATION. Private distillation extensively practised, 1796; distillation first permitted, December 30, 1821. One person was fined £500 for illicit distillation in Sydney. The fine was paid, July 21, 1843. A conviction against another, for illicit distillation, caused some excitement; the offender appealed to the Supreme Court, Sydney, against the conviction of the Parramatta Bench of Magistrates, when the conviction was set aside, through some oversight in the Crown law offices, in the issue of Commissions of Peace, for certain parties to act as magistrates in the city of Sydney and the county of Cumberland, whereby all the magistrates in the colony except those who had been mentioned in the new commission, had been acting for fourteen months without authority. The result was, that, three days after the circumstance was known, a new Commission of the Peace was issued, and the Legislative Council was immediately summoned, when a bill of Indemnity was passed for what had been magisterially transacted during that time; 1844. Seizure of illicit stills at a wholesale grocery establishment in George-street, Sydney, September 12, 1870; [the stills, plant, and materials confiscated, and the defendants were punished by being fined in heavy penalties]; seizure of illicit stills in a house, near Victoria Bridge, Ipswich Road, Queensland, March 1 and 2, 1879; seizure of illicit stills in a vinegar manufactory in Fortitude Valley, Queensland, March 3, 1879.

[*See* Smuggling.]

DOCKS.

Dry dock at Waterview Bay, Port Jackson, better known as Mort's Dock. Length 365 feet, width 70 feet, depth 19 feet, finished, 1856.

Fitzroy Dock, Cockatoo Island, length 356 feet; width 83 feet, depth 21½ feet; foundation stone laid, June 5, 1854; first vessel entered, December 1, 1857.

Alfred Dock, Williamstown, Victoria, completed, September 6, 1873; [the Albert Graving Dock at Williamstown is the property of the Government, and is by far the largest dry dock at present in the southern hemisphere. It is constructed of the basalt or bluestone of the neighbourhood, and is 450 feet in length on the floor, and 465 feet over all. It is 97 feet between the copings, and 80 feet wide at the entrance; and it has a depth of water, over the sill, at ordinary tides of 24 feet 6 inches at low water, and of 26 feet 6 inches at high water. The cost of the dock proper has been about £223,000, and the pumping machinery and caisson, both of which were made in the colony, cost about £20,000 in addition]; first ship entered the Alfred Dock, March 2, 1874.

Graving dock, Brisbane, commenced, (contracted to be finished in three years) January 28, 1876; [dimensions: 300 feet long; width, inside dock on top, 75 feet, at bottom, 40 feet; depth of water on sill at low water, 12 feet 2 inches; at high water, 22 feet; cost of dock, £62,796].

DOMAIN. [*See* Sydney.]

DRAMA, The.

First theatrical performance in Australia. Play of Farquhar's comedy "The Recruiting-officer," performed by some prisoners to celebrate the King's birthday, at Sydney, N.S.W., June 4, 1789.

The first theatre erected in Sydney (at a cost of £100) was opened January 16, 1796. The performance was Dr. Young's tragedy "The Revenge," and "The Hotel" as an afterpiece. The manager's name was Sparrow, and the actors were Messrs. Green, Hawkes, Hughes, Chapman, and Mrs. Davis. George Barrington,

the notorious pickpocket, is the accredited author of the celebrated Prologue, which was read on the rising of the curtain, as follows :—

PROLOGUE.

From distant climes, o'er wide-spread seas we come,
Though not with much *éclat*, or beat of drum ;
True patriots, all, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good :
No private views disgrac'd our generous zeal,
What urg'd our travels, was our country's weal ;
And none will doubt, but that our emigration,
Has proved most useful to the British nation.
But you inquire, what could our breasts inflame,
With this new passion for theatric fame ;
What, in the practice of our former days,
Could shape our talents to exhibit plays ?
Your patience, sirs, some observations made,
You'll grant us equal to the scenic trade.
He who to midnight ladders is no stranger,
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger.
To seek Macheath we have not far to roam,
And sure in Filch I shall be quite at home.
Unrivalled there, none will dispute my claim,
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.
As oft on Gadshill we have ta'en our stand,
When 'twas so dark you could not see your hand,
Some true-bred Falstaff, we may hope to start,
Who, when well-bolstered, well will play his part.
The scene to vary, we shall try in time
To treat you with a little Pantomime.
Here light and easy Columbines are found,
And well-tried Harlequins with us abound ;
From durance vile our precious selves to keep,
We often had recourse to th' flying leap ;
To a black face have sometimes ow'd escape,
And Hounslow Heath has proved the worth of crape.
But how, you ask, can we e'er hope to soar
Above these scenes, and rise to tragic lore ?
Too oft, alas ! we've forced th' unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear.
Macbeth a harvest of applause will reap,
For some of us, I fear, have murdered sleep ;
His lady too, with grace will sleep and talk,
Our females have been used at night to walk.
Sometimes, indeed, so various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part ;
"Give me a horse," bawls Richard, like a drone,
We'll find a man would help himself to one.
Grant us your favour, put us to the test,
To gain your smiles we'll do our very best ;
And without dread of future Turnkey Lockits,
Thus, in an honest way, still pick your pockets.

[The price of a seat in the gallery—the most commodious and fashionable part of the house—was fixed at a shilling's worth of spirits, flour, meat, or other articles of general use. After the theatre had been opened a short time it became very popular, and every device was practised by the worst class of convicts to obtain the means of admission. One fellow killed a fine greyhound belonging to an officer, and after skinning it succeeded in palming its joints off for kangaroo flesh, at the rate of 9d. per pound. Crime increased to such a marked extent, that the Governor issued an order for levelling the place with the ground. 1798.]

Sir Richard Bourke granted a license to Mr. Barnett Levy for dramatic performances. Mr. Levy was at that time owner of the Royal Hotel, and he fitted up the saloon of that establishment as a theatre. He caused a theatre to be built, which was termed the "Theatre Royal," in 1833. The first manager was Mr. Meredith, who was succeeded by Mr. Simmons.

Victoria Theatre, Sydney, opened March 17, 1838.

Queen's Theatre Royal, in Queen-street, Melbourne, opened May 1, 1845.

Mr. George Coppin's first appearance, Queen's Theatre, Melbourne, June 21, 1845.

George Coppin built Olympic Theatre, Melbourne, 1854.

Julia Mathews, youthful Australian actress, appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, January 2, 1855.

George Coppin appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, January 8, 1855.

Joseph Rayner and Mrs. Charles Poole appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, April 16, 1855.

G. V. Brooke, Fanny Cathcart (Mrs. Robert Heir, now Mrs. Geo. Darrell), Robert Heir, and Richard Young appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, May 15, 1855.

Lola Montez appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, August 23, 1855.

Charles Young, Mrs. Charles Young (now Mrs. Herman Vezin), and J. P. Hydes appeared at Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, November 6, 1855.

G. V. Brooke appeared at Queen's Theatre, Melbourne, as Othello, February 26, 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stark appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, April 18, 1856.

William Hoskins appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 7, 1856.

Julia Harland (Mrs. W. Hoskins) appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 8, 1856.

Marie Duret appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 14, 1856.

John Dunn appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 21, 1856.

Adelaide and Joey (Mrs. Constable) Gougenheim appeared at Lyceum Theatre, Sydney, October 6, 1856.

M'Kean Buchanan appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, October 6, 1856.

Charles Burford appeared at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, October 30, 1856.

First appearance of Mary Provost at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, March 14, 1859.

First appearance of John Drew, the Irish Comedian, at Victoria, Sydney, June 8, 1859.

Sir William Don arrived in Melbourne 1860.

Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, destroyed by fire, October 3, 1860 ; rebuilt, 1863.

Barry Sullivan appeared as "Hamlet" at Theatre Royal, Melbourne, 1863.

Mr. J. J. Bartlett's first appearance in Melbourne, July, 1863.

Charles Kean, accompanied by Mrs. Kean, arrived in Victoria from England, September 25, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean made first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne, in "The Gamester," October 10, 1863.

Joseph Jefferson appeared as "Rip Van Winkle" at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, 1863.

Madame Celeste appeared in the "Woman in Red" at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne, 1866.

Anderson appeared as "Hamlet" at the Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne, 1867.

Walter Montgomery, the celebrated actor, made his first appearance in Australia at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, July 20, 1867; last appearance in Sydney, May 25, 1869; departed for England, June 3, 1869.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the accomplished comedian and actor, reappeared at the Prince of Wales Opera House, Sydney, January 14, 1871.

Last appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews in Australia. Farewell address read at the Prince of Wales Opera House by Mr. Bartlett, January 28, 1871.

Mr. Howe, the tragedian, appeared at the Prince of Wales Opera House as "Rip Van Winkle," February 9, 1871.

Madame Agatha States (with Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini, and Signor Cecci) Opera Company—conductor, Signor Giorza—first appeared at Masonic Hall, Sydney, January 3, 1872.

Prince of Wales Opera House, Sydney, destroyed by fire, January 6, 1872.

Theatre Royal, Melbourne, opened November, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bates' first appearance in Australia, at Melbourne, August 4, 1873.

Hattie Shepparde (Mrs. Hy. Hallam), the well-known actress, died in Melbourne, aged 26, September 21, 1874.

J. C. Lambert, well-known on Australian stage, died in England April 30, 1875.

Lady Don, an actress very popular in Australia, widow of Sir Wm. Don, Bart., died in London, September 24, 1875.

Adelaide Ristori, celebrated tragedienne, appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 26, 1875.

Theatre Royal (formerly Prince of Wales Theatre), Sydney, opened December 11, 1875.

News received from California of the death of Miss Julia Mathews, a favourite actress on the Australian stage, June 20, 1876.

Mrs. Alfred Phillips, for many years a popular actress in Melbourne, died August 12, 1876.

Majeroni (Italian tragedian, Ristori Company) appeared for the first time in English at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, April 17, 1876.

Wm. Creswick appeared in "Hamlet" at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, February 16, 1878.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons opened a farewell season at the Queen's Theatre, Sydney, March 23, 1878.

DROUGHT. A long drought prevailed and great heat experienced, the thermometer standing at 80° at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and frequently at midnight at 70°, 1823; three years' drought occurred in the colony of New South Wales, 1825-6-7; one of the most severe droughts ever known in New South Wales, with great scarcity of water in Sydney and suburbs, only two months' supply being left in the Botany dams, and water being sold at a very high rate in Parramatta-street and other localities for people in the suburbs, occurred March, April, 1876; [the water was cut off nearly all day in the city, and in the suburbs turned on only for an hour or two in the evening; a water famine was daily expected, when rain came and relieved apprehension].

DUELLING.

The following are the only particulars of a duel between Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and Captain Macarthur, New South Wales Corps. "Governor's Order, Sydney, September 14, 1801. The Governor deeply laments that circumstances should have operated so forcibly on the mind of Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, commanding officer of the New South Wales Corps, as to exact private satisfaction for the injury it appeared to him that his honour had received from Captain Macarthur, of the same corps, whereby the King's service and the welfare of the colony may experience a great loss. In consequence of the result of the encounter, and the surgeons having declared that the Lieutenant-Colonel's life is by no means out of danger, Captains Macarthur, Piper, and M'Kellar are to be put under a close arrest until the surgeons pronounce him in a state of convalescence, or that the officer's life being out of danger." "Governor's Order, September 21.—Although the surgeons have this day reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson is not yet out of danger from the wound he received on the 14th instant, yet, as the eight days limited for a military arrest expire this day, Captains Macarthur, Piper, and M'Kellar, principal and seconds in the unfortunate encounter, in which Lieut.-Colonel Paterson was wounded, are to be released from arrest, into which they were ordered by the general orders of the 14th instant, and notwithstanding the impropriety of admitting persons to bail situated as these officers are, yet the same reasons that operated with the Governor in committing them to a military arrest, rather than to the public gaol, induces him to admit of their giving bail, and proper security for their appearance before a court of criminal judicature. These officers, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, are to give security, and to enter into recognisances for keeping the peace towards each other as long as they are in this territory and its dependencies." It appears by an order dated September 23, that Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson and Captains Piper and M'Kellar entered into sureties to keep the peace, but Captain Macarthur would not, and therefore declined to free himself from arrest. It was therefore ordered by the Governor "that Captain John Macarthur do prepare himself to embark for England in the arrest he has thought proper to place himself under." The affair was afterwards settled amicably. [Colonel Paterson was subsequently acting Governor of New South Wales, during the time that Bligh was under arrest, and Captain Macarthur was then acting Colonial Secretary.]

Mr. Saxe Bannister, the Attorney General of New South Wales, and Dr. Wardell fought a duel of a harmless character, October 21, 1826.

Mr. Henry MacDermott, an alderman and afterwards Mayor of Sydney, challenged Robert Lowe, M.P., to a duel. Mr. Lowe declined the combat, and had Mr. MacDermott and his seconder, Captain Moore and Dr. M'Farlane, bound over to keep the peace, 1844. [*See* PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, 1844.]

Duel between Mr. Stuart Alexander Donaldson, a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General of the colony of New South Wales, in consequence of the latter characterising the statement of Mr. Donaldson to his constituents of Durham county, relative to the expenses of the Surveyor General's department, as "false;" three shots were exchanged—one shot whizzed close to the ear of Sir Thomas, and Mr. Donaldson's hat was penetrated by a bullet from his adversary's pistol; the seconds here interfered, and the combatants left the ground, but without a reconciliation, September 27, 1851.

DUMP. [*See* CURRENCY.]

E.

EARTHQUAKES.

The first earthquake recorded in Australia is thus described by Governor Phillip:—"Slight shock of earthquake in the newly formed settlement of Sydney Cove. It did not last more than two or three seconds. It was felt by most people in camp, and by the Governor himself, who heard at the same time a noise to the south, and which he took at first to be the reports of guns fired at a great distance. The earth teemed with a sulphurous odour for some time after," June 22, 1788.

Earthquake felt in Sydney Jan. 17, 1800.

Shock of earthquake felt at Sydney, Jan. 17, 1801.

Earthquake in Sydney, Feb. 7, 1801.

Shock of earthquake felt at Parramatta, Prospect, and the Hawkesbury, May 7, 1804.

Earthquake strongly felt at Richmond, New South Wales, Sept. 24, 1806.

Earthquake at Launceston, Nov. 28, 1823.

Smart shock of earthquake felt at Melbourne and neighbourhood, "being the third similar visitation which had been experienced since the formation of the settlement," Aug. 21, 1841.

Earthquake experienced in New South Wales, and felt at Windsor, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Macleay River, and Patrick's Plains, Oct. 28, 1842.

Earthquake at Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 16 and 17, 1848.

Earthquake at Melbourne, Sep. 17, 1852.

Earthquake at Christchurch, New Zealand, Jan. 23, 1855.

Earthquake in Melbourne, Jan. 10, 1867.

Earthquake in New Zealand, Oct. 19, 1868.

Shock of earthquake felt at Bombala, N.S.W., 1869.

Smart shock of earthquake at Braidwood, N. S. W., Jan. 3, 1871.

Shock of earthquake felt at Goulburn, Yass, Albury, and Wagga Wagga, as well as other townships of New South Wales, June 8 and 12, 1871.

Severe shock of earthquake at Braidwood, N. S. W., June 2, 1872.

Earthquake in Sydney and throughout New South Wales, Oct. 18, 1872.

Shock of earthquake at Queanbeyan, N.S.W., Nov. 18, 1872.

Shock of earthquake felt at Buman, South Australia, Jan. 25, 1873.

Sharp shocks of earthquake experienced at Maryborough, Avoca, and other districts in Victoria.

Earthquake at Wellington, March 13, 1875.

Shock of earthquake felt at Bega and Eden, N. S. W., July 11, 1875.

Earthquake at Warwick, Queensland, Nov. 24, 1875.

Earthquake at Port Darwin, Dec. 7, 1876.

Smart shock of earthquake felt at Castlemaine and the surrounding districts, Victoria, Jan. 21, 1877.

Shock of earthquake felt at Melbourne, June 25, 1877.

EDUCATION is provided in all the Australian colonies and New Zealand largely at the expense of the Government. The system of education is by the aid of universities, colleges, grammar schools, and public and private schools. By the "Public Schools Acts" of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, education is compulsory, and in these and all the colonies it is secular and free, though denominational tenets are taught outside specified school hours.

New South Wales is indebted for her Public Schools Act passed in 1867, to Sir Henry Parkes.

Mr. (now Judge) Lilley introduced, for the first time, free education into Australia (Queensland) in 1870.

The amount expended under the head of education in the various Australian colonies for 1878 is as follows:—

Colony.	Scholars.	Amount.
		£
New South Wales	138,267	371,838
Victoria	223,416	677,330
Queensland	21,000	75,000
South Australia	29,133	72,336
Western Australia	8,000	6,500
Tasmania	12,557	22,592
New Zealand	71,951	317,320

[*See* SCHOOLS.]

ELECTORAL BILL. [*See* CONSTITUTION.]

EMANCIPISTS. A first general meeting of emancipated colonists was held to petition His Majesty George IV. for a redress of their grievances. The grievances complained of were

that they had acquired and had become possessed of property in the colony, and that from the commencement of the colony until April, 1820, it had been resolved that persons arriving in the colony under sentence of transportation and afterwards obtaining their pardon, might acquire and possess landed and other property, and enjoy all the civil rights of free citizens, but by a determination of the Court of King's Bench, and acted upon by the civil courts of the colony, that conditional and absolute pardons granted by governors in the colony were of no effect to the parties holding them in restoring them to any legal enjoyment of any civil right, until their names should be inserted in some general pardon under the Great Seal of England; they had in consequence been exposed to infinite prejudice and danger, that this state of the law affected a very considerable part of the property possessed by the emigrant colonists, and that this had been derived through and from the emancipists : January 23, 1821.

EMBASSY, VICTORIAN. [*See* CONSTITUTION.]

EMBEZZLEMENTS. [*See* CRIMES.]

EMIGRATION. Great number of persons emigrated from New South Wales to Valparaiso, 1843.

EPIDEMICS.

Severe epidemical catarrh prevailed throughout the colony; many people, whites and blacks, died after a few days suffering, August, 1820.

Whooping cough first made its appearance in the colony, being introduced by the ship "Morley," and many persons, old and young, were swept off, amongst whom was the son of Governor Darling, March, 1828.

The ship "America," Captain M'Donald, arrived from London with 169 male prisoners. In consequence of measles appearing on board, and a soldier and seven prisoners dying, the vessel was put in quarantine, August 18, 1829.

The ship "Minerva," with 285 immigrants, arrived in Port Jackson, having typhus fever on board. She went into quarantine, January 23, 1838. [The passengers were finally relieved on April 16th following. 18 males and 15 females died.]

The influenza very prevalent in the colony, it being estimated that no less than 10,000 persons were afflicted, many of whom died, 1838.

Scarlatina made its first appearance in Sydney and prevailed to a considerable extent, a large number of children died, 1841.

Asiatic cholera appeared in Melbourne, 1841.

Measles prevalent in Victoria, November, 1874.

[*See* SMALL-POX.]

ERSKINE. [*See* MILITARY.]

EUREKA STOCKADE, taken by storm on the morning of Sunday, December 2, 1854. [It occupied about an acre, and was situated in Ballarat East, Victoria, between the present Eureka, Stawell, Rodier, and George streets.]

[*See* RIOTS.]

EXECUTIONS.

THE FIRST EXECUTION in Australia was that of a youth aged 17, named James Barrett, executed for robbery in New South Wales, March 6, 1788.

EXTRAORDINARY FAILURE OF.

Joseph Samuels, who, on September 12, 1803, was tried and convicted at the Criminal Sessions for the robbery of a desk containing money, the property of Mary Breeze, at Sydney, was thrice suspended, September 20, 1803. [The cord first separated in the middle, and the criminal fell prostrate; on the second attempt the rope unrove at the fastening, and he again came to the ground; and the third time being launched off, the rope again snapped short. The Provost-Marshal Mr. Smith, (a man universally respected) compassionating his protracted suffering, proceeded to Government House, and represented all those extraordinary circumstances to the Governor, who was pleased to reprieve Samuels.]

PLACES OF. The gallows in Sydney were removed in 1804 to the corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, where the Barley Mow public-house now stands; afterwards erected near the site of Barker's Mills, in Sussex-street; again on the east corner of the Protestant burial ground, near Strawberry Hill; then on the sand hills to the back of the new Military Barracks; and in the year 1820 to the old Gaol, in Lower George-street; and finally to the gate of the new Gaol at Darlinghurst. The first execution at the Darlinghurst Gaol took place, October 29, 1841.

LIST OF.

New South Wales.

Styles, for murder of Thomas Roberts, executed at Sydney, July 5, 1815.

Nineteen prisoners (out of twenty-six capitally convicted at the Criminal Sessions) executed at Sydney, August, 1821.

Black Tommy, aboriginal native of Bathurst district, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 31, 1827.

John Holmes, for setting fire to a barn belonging to James Bem, executed at Sydney, August 21, 1829.

A young desperado, named Tierney, 17 years of age, executed at Sydney, 1830. [When on the scaffold, he threw the executioner with himself to the ground; the former, being much bruised by the fall, could scarcely be persuaded to proceed with his duty.]

A soldier of the 39th Regiment, named Brennan, under sentence by a Court-Martial, shot, at Dawes' Battery, Sydney, April 6, 1832.

Hitchcock, Poole, Riley, Perry, Jones, and Ryan, six assigned servants of Major Mudie, for being concerned in an insurrection at "Castle Forbes" station, executed at Sydney, December 12, 1834. [The men did not attempt to deny their offence, but persisted in the statement that they had been goaded on to their crime by the tyranny and ill-treatment which they had been subject to on the station. A Commission was

appointed to inquire into the circumstances, the result being a condemnation of the mode in which the assigned servants were dealt with at "Castle Forbes," and Major Mudie was struck out of the Commission of the Peace.]

Kilmartin, for murder, executed at Sydney, May 11, 1834.

John Jenkins, for murder of Dr. Wardell, executed at Sydney, November 10, 1834.

Thomas Tattersdale, for murder of Dr. Wardell, executed at Sydney, November 10, 1834.

Wm. Morris, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 26, 1839.

Joseph Saunders, for murder and robbery, executed at Sydney, November 26, 1839.

Peter Scullion, for murder and robbery, executed at Sydney, November 26, 1839.

George Carey, for having stolen property in possession, executed at Sydney, November 26, 1839.

George Gorman, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 26, 1839.

Alexander Telford, for murder and having firearms, &c., executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

James Davis, for murder and having firearms, &c., executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

Llewellyn Powell, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

James Lynch, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

Charles Clipp, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

Archibald Taylor, for felony, executed at Sydney, November 29, 1839.

John Hunt, for murder, executed at Sydney, March 10, 1840.

Thomas Whitton, for murder and arson, executed at Sydney, March 19, 1840.

Enoch Bradley, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 11, 1840.

Thomas Legg, for rape, executed at Sydney, December 11, 1840.

William Newman, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 8, 1840.

James Martin, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 8, 1840.

James Mason, for being an accessory to murder, executed at Sydney, December 8, 1840.

Michael Hinnigan, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 11, 1840.

Ed. Davis, Robt. Chitty, Jas. Everett, John Shea, John Marshall, Jas. Bryant, and Richd. Glanville were part of what were termed the Jew Boy's Gang (Davis being the Jew Boy), who for nearly twelve months had kept the residents of the Hunter River district in terror by numerous daring outrages and murders. They were executed in Sydney, March 16, 1841.

Michael Bradley, for murder, executed at Newcastle, N.S.W., April 5, 1841.

Patrick Curran, a notorious bushranger, for the murder of an overseer, executed at Berrima, October 21, 1841.

George Stroud and Robert Hudson, for murder, executed at Berrima, October 29, 1841.

Patrick Clearham, executed at Berrima, April 22, 1842.

John Lynch, or Dunleary, for the murder of Landregan; he confessed to having committed seven other murders; executed at Berrima, April 22, 1842.

Martin Beech, for murder, executed at Berrima, October 22, 1842.

Lucretia Dunkley, for murder, executed at Berrima, October 22, 1842.

Thomas Horner, for murder, executed at Newcastle, November 10, 1842.

George Wilson, shooting with intent, executed at Newcastle, 1843.

George Forrester, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1843.

Melville (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1843.

Harry (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1843.

Therramitahie (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Port Macquarie, 1843.

Benjamin Harris, for murder, executed at Port Macquarie, 1844.

Mary Thornton, for murder, executed at Port Macquarie, 1844.

Joseph Vale, for murder, executed at Port Macquarie, 1844.

Benjamin Stanley, for murder, executed at Port Macquarie, 1844.

John Knatchbull, for murder of Mrs. Jameson, executed at Sydney, February 13, 1844.

Henry Atkins, for murder, executed at Berrima, October 8, 1844.

John Viddall, for murder, executed at Sydney, February 7, 1845.

John Ahern, for murder, executed at Sydney, August 12, 1845.

James Fitzpatrick, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1845.

William Shea, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1846.

Patrick Ryan, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1848.

Charles Henry Mackie, for rape, executed at Bathurst, November 10, 1848.

William Pyfe, for murder, executed at Sydney, July 4, 1848.

Robert Walsh, for murder, executed at Bathurst, October 26, 1849.

George Waters Ward, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1849.

William Hayes, for murder, executed at Newcastle, 1850.

James Whelan, for murder, executed at Sydney, November 5, 1850.

Mago (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Sydney, November 5, 1850.

Michael Collihanee (*alias* Mickey-bad-English) for rape, executed at Newcastle, 1851.

Thomas Wilmore, for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 14, 1852.

Thomas F. Green, for murder, executed at Sydney, September 21, 1852.

Timothy Sullivan, for murder, executed at Bathurst, September 30, 1852.

Newina (Chinese), for murder, executed at Bathurst, September 30, 1852.

Patrick Macnamara, for murder, executed at Newcastle, November 3, 1852.

Patrick M'Carthy, for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 11, 1853.

Paddy (aboriginal), for rape, executed at Bathurst, April 11, 1853.

Daniel Thomas Gardner, for murder, executed at Maitland, February 23, 1854.

James M'Laughlin, for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 25, 1854.

Billy Palmer, for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 25, 1854.

James Tabbott, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 30, 1854.

Christopher Walsh, for murder, executed at Maitland, August 28, 1854.

Samuel Wilcox, for murder, executed at Sydney, July 5, 1855.

Mary A. Brownlow, for murder, executed at Goulburn, October 11, 1855.

Addison Mitchell, for murder, executed at Bathurst, May 7, 1857.

Henry Curran, for rape, executed at Bathurst, May 7, 1857.

Patrick Walsh, for murder, executed Goulburn, November 4, 1857.

James Moyes, for murder, executed at Sydney, September 7, 1858.

John Arrow, for murder, executed at Bathurst, May 11, 1859.

William Martin *alias* Thomas Ryan, robbery with firearms, and rape, executed at Bathurst, May 11, 1859.

John Scabby Harry, for rape, executed at Goulburn, May 18, 1859.

John Norris, for rape, executed at Sydney, July 22, 1859.

Robert Davis, for murder, executed at Bathurst, November 3, 1859.

Frederick Clarke, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 8, 1860.

Ellen Monks, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 8, 1860.

William Goodson, for murder, executed at Sydney, May 16, 1860.

John Jones, for murder, executed at Maitland, November 15, 1860.

Harry (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Maitland, September 16, 1861.

William Johnstone, for rape, executed at Goulburn, December 3, 1861.
John Peisley, for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 25, 1862.
Jackey Bull (aboriginal), for murder, executed at Bathurst, April 25, 1862.
John Smith *alias* Regan, for stealing gold and stabbing, executed at Goulburn, May 5, 1862.
Henry Kane, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 5, 1862.
Benjamin Allerton, for robbery with arms, executed at Goulburn May 5, 1862.
Jackey (aboriginal), for rape, executed at Bathurst, October 23, 1862.
Alexander Ross, for robbery and wounding, executed at Sydney, March 18, 1863.
Charles Ross, for robbery and wounding, executed at Sydney, March 18, 1863.
William Marcus, for robbery and wounding, executed at Sydney, March 26, 1863.
Charles Robaay, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 13, 1863.
Mahommet Cassen, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 23, 1863.
Henry Wilson, for murder, executed at Maitland, August 3, 1863.
Thomas M'Cann, for wounding with intent, executed at Sydney, February 1, 1864.
James Stewart, for murder, executed at Bathurst, November 22, 1864.
George Gibson *alias* Paddy Tom, for mail robbery and murder, executed at Bathurst, May 20, 1865.
Ah Lun, for murder, executed at Bathurst, November 21, 1865.
Sam Poo, for murder, executed at Bathurst, December 19, 1865.
John Dunn, for murder, executed at Sydney, March 19, 1866.
Michael Green, for murder, executed at Sydney, June 11, 1866.
Charles Crookwell, for murder, executed at Sydney, July 2, 1866.
Spider (aboriginal), for rape, executed at Bathurst, November 26, 1866.
Michael Maher *alias* Murray, for murder, executed at Bathurst, December 3, 1866.
Henry Sues, for murder, executed at Goulburn, December 10, 1866.
William H. Scott, for murder, executed at Sydney, March 18, 1867.
William Peters, for assault with intent, executed at Bathurst, June 19, 1867.
John Clarke, for wounding with intent, executed at Sydney, June 25, 1867.
Thomas Clarke, for wounding with intent, executed at Sydney, June 25, 1867.
O'Farrell, H. J., for shooting H.R.H. Prince Alfred, at the Sailor's Home Picnic, March 12, 1868, at Clontarf, Middle Harbour, Sydney, New South Wales, was executed at Sydney, April 21, 1868. [O'Farrell shot His Royal Highness in the back, and with a second shot, before he could be seized, wounded Mr. Thorne in the foot. His trial took place before Mr. Justice Cheeke, on the 30th and 31st of the same month, when sentence of death was passed upon him. He was executed at Darlinghurst Gaol on April 21, 1868.]
Robert Barnes, for murder, executed at Bathurst, May 26, 1868.
John M'Kervett, for murder, executed at Bathurst, May 26, 1868.
William Munday *alias* Collins, for murder (Conroy Gap), executed at Goulburn, June 2, 1868.
Ah Sun, for murder, executed at Bathurst, November 24, 1868.
Robert Campbell *alias* Palmer, for murder (Pohlman Brothers), executed at Wagga Wagga, October 5, 1870.
Chong Gow, for murder, executed at Deniliquin, June 6, 1871.
Michael M'Mahon, for murder, executed at Maitland, October 21, 1871.
Thomas Kelly, for felonious assault, executed at Sydney, January 2, 1872.
John Conn *alias* Coins, for murder, executed at Bathurst, June 4, 1872.
William M'Crow, for murder, executed at Sydney, April 8, 1872.
Thomas Scource, for murder, executed at Sydney, April 8, 1872.
George Robert Nicholls, for murder at Parramatta River, executed at Sydney, June 18, 1872.
Alfred Lyster, *alias* Froude, for murder at Parramatta River, executed at Sydney, June 18, 1872.
William Krauss, for murder of Captain Longmuir, executed at Sydney, July 1, 1873.
Henry V. Jarvis, for murder, executed at Sydney, December 23, 1873.
John Hawthorne, for attempt to murder, executed at Goulburn, May 19, 1874.
John Glover, for murder, executed at Goulburn, May 19, 1874.
Gottleb Eichborn, for rape, executed at Armidale, June 23, 1874.
John M'Grath, for murder, executed at Sydney, September 14, 1875.
George Rope, for murder, executed at Mudgee, December 7, 1875.
George Pitt, for murder, executed at Mudgee, June 21, 1876.
Michael Connolly, for murder, executed at Mudgee, June 28, 1876.
Daniel Boon, for shooting with intent (Alexander M'Mahon), executed at Wagga Wagga, April 5, 1876.
Ah Chong, for murder, executed at Sydney, April 18, 1876.
Thomas Newman, convicted of murder, executed at Dubbo, April 5, 1877.
Peter Murdick *alias* Peter Higgins, convicted of murder of Henry Flood, executed at Wagga Wagga, October 4, 1877.

New Zealand.

Mokomoko, Mickacre Kiremanga, Heremita, and Horomona Poropite, or Solomon the Prophet, four Maories, for the murder—through heathen fanaticism—of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, Mr. Fulloon, and others, executed at Auckland, New Zealand, May, 1866.
Thomas Kelly, *alias* Noon, Richard Burgess, *alias* Hill, and Phillip Levy, executed in Nelson Gaol, October 5, 1866.

Queensland.

Thomas John Griffin, Gold Commissioner, for the murder of troopers John Francis Power and Patrick William Cahill, executed at Rockhampton, June 1, 1868. [Griffin robbed the gold escort in charge of these troopers after murdering them on the Mackenzie River.]
Palmer and Williams, for the murder of Halligan a storekeeper, executed at Rockhampton, November 24, 1869.
Archibald, executed at Rockhampton, for murder of Halligan, December 22, 1869.
William Brown *alias* Bertram, for wounding Mr. Baker, and for robbery under arms, executed at Toowoomba Gaol, April 29, 1870. [He was a native of Germany, and came to South Australia at 12 years of age; was a reputed horse-stealer in New South Wales.]
Cunningham executed at Brisbane Gaol, January 14, 1878.

Victoria.

George Melville, George Wilson, and William Atkins, for the M'Ivor escort robbery, executed, 1852.
James Condon, John Dixon, Alfred H. Jackson, convicted November 19, 1855, of highway robbery with violence, on Mr. Rutherford, near Ballarat. Took £1500 from him. Kept Geelong and Ballarat road in terror for a time; executed at Melbourne, November 24, 1855.
Chong Sing Hang Tzan, for murder of Sophia Lewis, whilst in a state of intoxication. Robbed her of a large amount of money and jewels, 1856; executed at Melbourne, September 2, 1857.
John Mason. Killed his mate with an axe near Ballan; was found burning the body (which he had previously cut to pieces), near his hut. Executed November 6, 1857.
William Jones, Edward Brown. Robbery with violence. Executed at Melbourne, March 1, 1858.
George Robinson. Murdered his wife by throwing her down a hole at Castlemaine. Executed at Melbourne, March 16, 1858.

Edward Cardanna, *alias* John Nelson. Murder of John Armstrong, at Long Gully, executed at Melbourne, March 10, 1858.

Owen M'Queeny. For murder of Elizabeth Lowe, near Geelong, executed at Melbourne, October 20, 1858. [At the execution of this criminal a woman applied for permission to have her hands "streaked over" with the hands of the dead man.]

Samuel Gibbs, George Thompson. Murder of Mr. Anderson at Ballarat, executed at Melbourne, November 6, 1858.

Edward Hitchcock. Murdered his wife at Strathlodden, executed at Castlemaine, November 23, 1858.

Christian Von See. Murder of his mate, countryman and benefactor Leoman, a puddler at the Terricks, Bendigo, executed at Melbourne November 29, 1875.

Thomas Ryan. For murder of L. Hartweg, a gardener at Indigo, executed April 11, 1859. [Ryan shot him to obtain £14, the produce of his day's sale of vegetables; was originally sent out as a convict on board the "Calcutta," in 1803. Afterwards returned to England from which he sailed as an emigrant.]

George Chamberlain, for murder of Mr. Cornelius Green, at Omeo, and William Armstrong, shooting with intent to murder Joseph Green, executed July 12, 1859. [The first criminal shot, and the latter tomahawked the dying man.]

William Siddons. For rape, at Pleasant Creek, on a child eight years old, attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity, executed November 7, 1876.

Henry Brown. For murder of his mate, executed November 21, 1876. This (coloured) man, was formerly a slave in Maryland, whence he escaped to Canada. He murdered his mate in a fit of passion while both were at work in a drive.

George Waines. For murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, of Casterton, executed July 16, 1860. [A well-to-do farmer, possessed of £1,400, in order to save some £50 he owed his victims, murdered them and then buried their bodies, and eight months afterwards disinterred them and burnt Mrs. Hunt's body to cinders. The male body he put in a sack and threw it into a pond. He confessed to a detective who had been put into a cell with him, and who persuaded the murderer he was a fellow prisoner.]

Edward Fenton. For murder, executed August 20, 1860.

John M'Donald. For murder of his wife at Ironbark Gully, Bendigo, whilst in *delirium tremens*. Knew nothing of his crime till told by his little girl; executed September 3, 1860.

William Smith. Drowned his wife in a waterhole, near Beechworth, executed April 22, 1861. [The night before his execution he attempted to cut his own throat with a small piece of razor, which he managed to conceal in the lining of his shoe.]

Henry Cooley. For murder of his wife, executed at Melbourne, July 11, 1861. [Made a confession to another prisoner.]

Nathaniel Horatio Ruby. Killed his mate by striking him with a piece of quartz, executed at Melbourne, August 5, 1861.

Martin Rice. Murder, executed at Melbourne, September 20, 1861.

Thomas Sanders. For rape on a servant in the family of Mr. Cropley, a farmer in Keilor Plains; an atrocious case. His accomplice Johnson's sentence commuted to hard labour for life. Sanders was an old "flogger" at Norfolk Island; executed at Melbourne, October 31, 1861.

Samuel Pollet. For rape on a child of his own, aged 11, executed at Melbourne, December 29, 1862. [He was previously worth £4,000.]

Thomas M'Gee. Murder of a miner named Brown at Sandhurst, executed at Melbourne, February 19, 1863.

James Murphy. Murder of Constable O'Boyle at Warrnambool, executed at Geelong, November 6, 1863. [The executioner sent from Melbourne to Geelong was an old mate of the criminal, and was so much affected that he had difficulty to perform his duty.]

David Gedge, Julian Cross, Elizabeth Scott. At the instigation of the woman the two men murdered her husband Robert Scott, a refreshment tent-keeper near Mansfield, whilst lying in bed with *delirium tremens*; executed at Beechworth, November 11, 1863. This being the *first* and *only* execution of a female in Victoria fears of a disturbance were entertained, leading to the execution of the three taking place half-an-hour before the time publicly announced.]

James Barratt *alias* Birmingham. Hacked Mrs. Elizabeth Beckinsale to pieces with a tomahawk in her own house at Woodstock, for the sake of £6, a silver watch and a pair of boots, executed at Melbourne, December 1, 1863.

Alexander Davis. Murder of George Sims at Smythesdale, executed at Melbourne, February 29, 1864.

Samuel Woods, William Cower. Robbery in company and shooting with intent to murder, executed at Melbourne, August 8, 1864.

Christopher Harrison. Murder of his partner Marsh, executed at Melbourne, August 8, 1864. [They were contractors; Marsh delayed certain payments; Harrison thought his good name lost, and shot his partner at the back of the Public Works office. Great exertions were made to obtain a respite on the ground of "emotional madness."]

John Stacey *alias* Michael Stacey. Murder of a child named Macdonell, executed at Melbourne, September 5, 1865. [The boy was son of a woman who lived with Stacey, and the brute in revenge for having been beaten by another man took the boy out of a bed where he was sleeping with four of Stacey's own children and threw him down the water closet.]

Joseph Brown. For murder of Emanuel Jacobs, at the Whittington Tavern, Bourke-street, executed at Melbourne, May 1, 1865.

Pierre Dotsellaere. For murder in Latrobe-street, of Catherine Sarah Jacobs, his paramour, who was about to be married to another man, executed at Melbourne, July 6, 1865.

David Young. For murder of a young married woman, named Graham, at Daylesford, her husband being away on his night-shift, executed at Castlemaine, August 21, 1865. [On the scaffold Young denied his guilt, but subsequently abundant evidence was given that he had been the perpetrator of many crimes besides that for which he suffered.]

Thomas Mendid *alias* Yankee Tom. For murder of James Sweeney, executed at Geelong, October 28, 1865. [Before capture he fired four shots at the police, but without effect.]

Patrick Sheehan. For murder, executed at Melbourne, November 6, 1865.

Poy Long. For murder, executed at Melbourne, March 10, 1866.

James Jones. For murder, executed at Melbourne, March 19, 1866.

Robert Burke *alias* M'Clusky. Notorious N. S. W. bushranger. Passing through Victoria back to his old haunts at Diamond Creek, he got some refreshment at house of Mr. Hurst; at some fancied insult of the son, H. F. Hurst, he deliberately shot him; executed at Melbourne, November 29, 1866.

Denis Murphy. Murder, executed at Melbourne, April 17, 1867.

John Kelly. For unnatural offence, executed at Melbourne, May 4, 1867.

— Duffers. For rape on his own daughter, executed at Castlemaine, May 22, 1867.

William Henry Terry. Murder of his mate Peter Reddick at the Coliban, executed at Castlemaine, July 31, 1867.

Joseph Ballan and George Searle. Murder of Mr. Alick Burke, manager of the Bank of Australasia, Smythesdale, executed at Ballarat, August 7, 1867. [They left the dead body in a sitting position in the buggy.]

Joseph Whelan and Bernard Cunningham. Murder, executed March 31, 1868.

John Hogan. Murder of Martin Rooney at Bullock Creek, executed at Castlemaine, August 14, 1868. [He killed Rooney in his own tent with a hammer, and stole some £200.]

Michael Flannigan. Murder of Sergeant Hull, at Hamilton; executed at Melbourne, March 31, 1869. [Dressed for death in his old mounted police uniform.]

James Ritson. For murder of the Rev. Mr. Hill, at Pentridge, executed at Melbourne, August 3, 1869. [Had been sentenced to death for shooting at a Market Inspector named Kinsella; the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Hill went to see him in the usual course of his prison duties.]

James Smith. Murder of his wife, executed at Beechworth, November 11, 1869.
Ah Pew. Violation and murder of Elizabeth Annie Hurst, a child aged 9 years, at Glenluce, executed at Melbourne, March 23, 1869.
Patrick Smith. Murder of his wife at Hotham, executed at Melbourne, August 4, 1870.
Andrew Vair. Murder of Amos Gheale, executed at Ararat, August 15, 1870.
James Cusick. Barbarous murder of his wife at Gooley's Creek, executed at Melbourne, August 30, 1870.
James Seery. Murder of his mate Auguste Topfar, at Grant, executed at Melbourne, November 14, 1870.
James Quinn. Murder of Ah Cow; died protesting innocence; executed at Beechworth, Nov. 10, 1871.
Patrick Geary. Murder of Thomas Brookhouse, in February, 1854, at Colac; his wife was acquitted; circumstantial evidence and confession; when sentenced to death said, "Amen! this is the last of poor Patrick"; executed at Melbourne, December 4, 1871.
Edward Freny. Murder of Charles Meeks in the Treasury Gardens in March, 1872; executed at Melbourne, May 14, 1872. [A singular case, in which other crimes were involved.]
James Wilkie. Murder of Henry Pendom, at Daylesford, executed at Castlemaine, May 29, 1872.
Samuel Wright. A convict, attempted murder of Hogan, executed at Castlemaine, March 11, 1872.
Thomas Brady, James Smith. Murder of Mr. Watt of Woragee, executed at Beechworth, May 12, 1873.
Pierie Borhuu. Murder of Mrs. Smith of Kangaroo Flat, Sandhurst, who kept a public house where he spent most of his gains; executed at Castlemaine, May 20, 1873.
Oscar Wallace (Negro). Rape at Mount Beckwith, executed at Ballarat, August 11, 1873. [A hardened ruffian who danced a jig the night before his execution.]
Ah Cat (Chinese). Murder, executed at Castlemaine, August 9, 1875.
Ah Gaa (Chinese). Murder of his mate at Vaughan, near Maryborough; executed at Melbourne, August 30, 1875.
Henry Howard. Murder of Elizabeth Wright, of Frankston, executed at Melbourne, October 4, 1875.
John Weechurch, real name John Taylor. Murderous assault on Warder Moran with the iron handle of a tub sharpened at both ends, whilst undergoing a sentence at Pentridge; executed at Melbourne, December 6, 1875. [On the scaffold he said he had been a professional thief for years, and had never known a thief die worth a shilling. He had been "in trouble" since 1850. This man was a deep scoundrel.]
Basilio Bondietto. Murder at Sandy Creek of Carlo Comisto his mate on September 4, 1876; executed at Melbourne, December 6, 1876. [Circumstantial evidence; Sir George Stephen formally protested against his execution, and a public meeting was held in the Town Hall two days before and a petition presented to the Governor, but the Cabinet stood firm.]
John Duffus. Rape on his own children; executed at Castlemaine, May 22, 1876.
James Ashe. Rape and assault on Mrs. Reece, of Burrumbeet; executed at Melbourne, August 21, 1876. [Had no knowledge of a Creator or any religion; had lived the life of an ignorant herd-boy. Died penitent.]
William Hastings. Murder of his wife near Frankston; executed at Melbourne, March 1, 1877.

NUMBER OF IN N.S.W., from 1825 to 1877 (inclusive.) 1825, 9; 1826, 21; 1827, 29; 1829, no return; 1829, 52; 1830, 50; 1831, 82; 1832, 82; 1833, 31; 1834, 44; 1835, 40; 1836, 26; 1837, 12; 1838, 19; 1839, 22; 1840, 8; 1841, 15; 1842, 24; 1843, 9; 1844, 8; 1845, 3; 1846, 1; 1847, 8; 1848, 9; 1849, 4; 1850, 4; 1851, 2; 1852, 5; 1853, 2; 1854, 6; 1855, 5; 1856, nil; 1857, 4; 1858, 1; 1859, 7; 1860, 5; 1861, 2; 1862, 6; 1863, 6; 1864, 2; 1865, 3; 1866, 6; 1867, 4; 1868, 5; 1869, nil; 1870, nil; 1871, 3; 1872, 3; 1873, 4; 1874, 3; 1875, 2; 1876, 4; 1877, 2. Total, 554.

N.B.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales in 1851; Queensland, in 1859. [*See* CANADA.]

EXHIBITIONS.

Opening of New South Wales exhibits for the Paris Exhibition, at Sydney, by Sir Charles Fitzroy, 1854; first Victorian Exhibition, opened December 17, 1854; first Queensland Exhibition opened, October 29, 1861; second Victorian Exhibition, opened October 1, 1861; New Zealand Exhibition opened at Dunedin, January 12, 1865; third Victorian Exhibition, opened October 24, 1866; opening of Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, August, 1870; opening of Intercolonial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1872; New South Wales Intercolonial Exhibition opened by Sir Hercules Robinson, April 3, 1873; opening at Melbourne of Victorian contingent for Philadelphia Exhibition, September 2, 1875 (78,000 feet of space occupied with 4,892 exhibits); New South Wales Intercolonial Exhibition opened in Sydney, April 6, 1875; opening of first Intercolonial Exhibition in Queensland (15,000 persons present on first day), August 20, 1876; foundation stone of building in Domain, for first Australian International Exhibition to be held in Sydney, 1879, laid by Lady Robinson, February 13, 1879. Foundation stone of Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880, laid by Governor Bowen February 19, 1879.

Number of visitors who paid for admission at the Agricultural Society's Exhibitions in Sydney:—1869, 37,380; 1870, 184,375; 1871, 31,100; 1872, 64,700; 1873, 66,020; 1874, 68,640; 1875, 93,700; 1876, 70,486; 1877, 131,186.

EXILE, PRESENTATION TO. Testimonial amounting to nearly £900 presented to William Smith O'Brien in Victoria, July 22, 1854.

EXILES, POLITICAL. Henry Fulton, clergyman of the Church of England; William Harold, clergyman of the Church of Rome; Joseph Holt, one of the leaders of an army of Irishmen who had risen in 1797-8 against British rule in Ireland, exiled 1799.

EXMOUTH, MOUNT, New South Wales, discovered by Oxley, 1818.

EXPLOSION.

Nitro-glycerine, in Bridge-street, Sydney, Molison and Black's and several other buildings destroyed, March 4, 1866.

Nitro-glycerine, in Melbourne. Maxwell Reynolds and Adam English, whose offices were at 35, Queen-street, Melbourne, received a box, which Mr. Reynolds was in the act of opening when it exploded. Mr. Reynolds was killed, and Mr. English seriously injured, February 9, 1874.

Powder Factory, Brisbane, Queensland, blown up, the proprietor, Mr. Parish, being killed, February 20, 1875.

Mr. H. C. Russell, of Sydney Observatory. Life endangered by the explosion of a box sent to him, September 8, 1877.

EXPEDITIONS.

Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, a French Rear-Admiral, with two ships of war, the "La Recherché" and "L'Esperance," anchored in Recherché Bay, Van Diemen's Land, April 20, 1792.

Two Spanish ships on a voyage of discovery and science, the "Descovierta" and "Atrevida" arrived in the colony; they had been three years absent, visiting all the Spanish provinces in South America. Each ship (in addition to other officers) had on board a botanist and a limner. They erected an Obeervatory in the vicinity of Sydney Cove. Before leaving, the chief of the expedition, Malaspina, presented to Major Grose a copy of the astronomical obeervations which had been made at the Obeervatory, by which it appeared that the longitude from that place deduced from 42 sets of distances from the sun and moon was 151 degrees 18 minutes 18 seconds east of Greenwich, and the latitude 33 degrees 51 minutes 28 seconds south, March 13, 1793; French discovery ships "La Naturaliste," Captain Hamelin, and "La Geographe," Captain Baudin, visited Sydney, M. Peron, naturalist to the expedition. They reported the discovery of that part of the Australian coast westward of Captain Grant's discovery, May, 1802. [*See* NAPOLEON'S LAND; *also*, AUSTRALIAN NAVIGATORS.]

Mr. William Macleay and *Captain Onslow, R.N.*, M.P., sailed in the "Chevert" (Captain Edwards), on a scientific exploring expedition to New Guinea, May 18, 1875.

EXPLORATIONS.

George Bass started from Sydney in a whaleboat with six men, and discovered Western Port, June, 1798. [It was on this voyage that he first conceived the idea of the existence of a Strait between Tasmania and Australia.]

George Bass with *Matthew Flinders* attempted to scale Blue Mountains, 1796; they discovered Illawarra, March, 1796; discovered Bass' Straits, 1798.

H.M.S. "Investigator" refitted for Australian explorations under Flinders 1801.

Flinders sailed from Sydney in the "Investigator" on a voyage of discovery to the north coast of Australia, discovering Port Curtis and Port Bowen, July 22, 1802.

Barrallier tried to cross the Blue Mountains, 1802.

Hamilton Hume and his brother *John Kennedy Hume* explored the South-west country for 60 or 70 miles and discovered Bong Bong and Berrima, 1814.

Wentworth, Blaxland, and Lawson crossed Blue Mountains; 1813. [*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.]

George William Evans despatched on an expedition to explore more minutely a passage over the Blue Mountains, February 12, 1814. [Having passed over the Blue Mountains range they traversed the valley since known as Bathurst Plains, discovered a river which they named the Macquarie, and penetrated some distance beyond. The party was absent seven weeks.]

G. W. Evans traced the Fish River through very fine country, 1813; *Evans* traced the Lachlan 150 miles, 1817.

Oxley's Expedition (23 persons) to explore the western interior, started Feb. 1817. [The principal members were:—Oxley (Surveyor-General), Evans (Dep. Surveyor-General), Allan Cunningham (English Botanist), Frazer (Colonial Botanist), Parr (Mineralogist)].

Captain P. G. King, in the "Mermaid," left Port Jackson to examine the northern and north-western coast of Australia. He was accompanied by Allan Cunningham. They discovered and named Port Essington, Dec. 22, 1817.

Hamilton Hume and *Surveyor Meehan* discovered Lake Bathurst, and adjacent country called Argyle, 1817.

Captain P. G. King, in the "Mermaid," 84 tons, returned to Sydney, having discovered Port Essington, explored Van Diemen's Gulf, and entered and ascended the Alligator River, July, 1818.

Oxley's second expedition started May 20, 1818. [He was accompanied by Mr. Evans, D.S.G., Dr. Harris (a Surgeon of the old N.S.W. Corps), Mr. Frazer (Botanist) and 12 men. On July 27 discovered Castlereagh River, Liverpool Plains, and on September 2 the Peel River; then Port Macquarie and the Hastings. Returned to Newcastle Nov. 5, 1818.]

Port Essington, North Australia, explored by *King*, 1818.

Captain King sailed to north-west coast, accompanied by Lieut. Oxley, to survey Port Macquarie, May 8, 1819.

Cambridge Gulf explored by *Captain King*, 1819.

King explored from Clarence Strait to Cambridge Gulf, North Australia, the peculiar geological formation of which was the most interesting feature of this desolate coast, 1819.

Captain King returned to Sydney from his north coast explorations, January 12, 1820.

Captain King undertook his fourth and last voyage, exploring and surveying the north-west coast of Australia, accompanied by Allan Cunningham, May, 1821.

Surveyor-General Oxley, accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling and Mr. John Uniacke, left Sydney in the cutter "Mermaid" to examine Port Curtis, with the object of forming a new settlement than Port Macquarie, Oct. 23, 1822; reached Port Curtis, Nov. 6, 1822.

Hume and *Hovell* discovered the River Hume (now called the Murray), about the present site of Albury, November 16, 1824.

Hume and *Hovell* discovered a river, which they called the "Ovens," after Major Ovens, Governor Brisbane's Secretary, Nov. 24, 1824.

A. Cunningham started from the Upper Hunter, with a party of six men and eleven horses, to explore the unknown country on the west side of the Dividing Range, between Pandora's Pass and Moreton Bay. Discovered a fine river, April 30, 1827; discovered and named the Darling Downs, and as they proceeded named other downs, to the north Peel's Plains and Canning's Plains. Discovered the Dumaresque. Discovered the Gwydir, June 5, 1827; re-crossed the Ranges at Pandora's Pass, July 28, 1827.

Captain Sturt, accompanied by *Hamilton Hume*, set out on an exploring expedition to the North Western district New South Wales, Nov. 20, 1828.

Cunningham discovered the pass leading into the dividing chain from Brisbane to Darling Downs. It was named Cunningham's Pass, 1828.

Captain Forbes tried to find the "Kinder," but without success; the story of the convict who described it was therefore disbelieved, 1831.

W. Dixon traced the ranges between the Lachlan and Macquarie Plains; he crossed the Bogan, which he followed 67 miles, 1833.

George Bass and *Matthew Flinders*, the former a surgeon, and the latter a midshipman in the navy, determined to explore the coast of Tasmania and New Holland; they went in a small boat called the "Tom Thumb," and made some important discoveries after much risk and hardship, October, 1795.

Richard Cunningham, a brother of Allan Cunningham, the botanist, missed on the Bogan River from the party of Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition. The next day a party was sent out in search of him, when in about a week afterwards they returned, bringing back his saddle and bridle, which they found on the horse lying dead in the scrub, having perished for want of water. Search was further made, when a tribe of blacks told them that they had seen the botanist's tracks, and that he had gone to the westward with the Myall or wild blacks. In December following a civilised black gleaned the particulars of his death, and conducted Lieut. Zouch to the scene of the murder, where the perpetrators confessed the deed, in which four men and two girls had participated. These were given up, but eventually escaped from the guards. It appears that Cunningham encamped with these blacks, and being restless during the night, excited their suspicions, and next morning they slew their guest by striking him on the head with clubs, April 17, 1835. [A monument to his memory is erected on the spot.]

Mr. Charles Darwin, the naturalist, visited New Zealand in the "Beagle" with Captain Fitzroy, 1835.

Messrs. Redwell and *Dyson* ascended Mount Tongariro and looked down into its crater, March 2, 1839.

Lieut. Gorman Eyrie ascended in the middle islands Kai Kora, and wandered from Wairiss Valley, 1839.

Dr. Dieffenbach naturalist to the N. Z. Co., who arrived in the ship "Tory" from England in August, 1839, commenced to ascend Mount Egmont, 1839.

Captain W. Cornwall Symonds, Deputy Surveyor-General of N.Z. (who accompanied Dieffenbach) made various explorations especially to the sources of the Wargnob and Manematu rivers; drowned in the Bay of Manukau, Nov., 1846.

Mitchell discovered the Maranoa, Culgoa, and the Fitzroy Downs, the Warrego, the Salvator, and the Claude, 1845.

Mr. Thomas Brunner made a journey across the Middle Islands, N.Z., 1846.

Captain Mitchell and *Mr. Dashwood* discovered a track from Nelson to Canterbury, 1846.

Lieut. Helpinan sent in the "Champion" to Champion Bay, and travelled with a cart up the Greenup; following the track of the Gregory's from the Arrowsmith; arrived at the place where coal had been discovered by Gregory in the same year; lat. 28° 57′ 10″, long. 115° 30′ 30″, 1846.

Captain Sturt, the South Australian explorer, returned to Adelaide, 1845. [The result of his exploration was the discovery of much fine country when in S. lat. 25° 45′, E. long. 139° 13′. He was compelled to desist from further progress northwards, finding that the desert he had been travelling over for some days continued to an immense extent. In this expedition the party suffered much privation and many hardships and difficulties.]

Dr. Leichhardt proceeded on his last exploring expedition, from which he never returned, Oct. 27, 1848. [He set out from Moreton Bay with his companions, Messrs. Hentig, Classon (a relative of the leader), Donald Stewart, and Kelly, and two aboriginals. His stock consisted of 50 bullocks (20 of which had been given by Mr. J. P. Robinson, and 30 by the Government), 20 mules, and 7 horses; the provisions consisted of 800 lbs. of flour, 120 lbs. of tea, and 110 lbs. of salt; the munitions were 250 lbs. of shot, and 40 lbs. of powder. In this journey he proposed to follow the lagoon until he came to the Victoria River, pursuing Sir Thomas Mitchell's outward track for a certain distance, when he would break off to ascertain the northern water, and then take the most practicable route to Swan River, the intended termination of the expedition. A letter from him was received dated February 26, 1848, from Canning Downs, in which he states, "I am going to start next Monday, Feb. 28. I will sail down the Condamine, go up the lagoon, and follow up Mitchell's outward track to the most northern bent of the Victoria. I shall then proceed northward until I come to some decided water of the gulf, and after that resume my original course westward." He expected to reach Swan River at the end of 1849 or 1850.]

Intelligence received through Jackey, a blackfellow, of the disasters to Kennedy's expedition, which had started from Rockingham Bay, 1848.

QUEENSLAND.

Expedition fitted out by the proprietors of the *Queenslander* for surveying a trans-continental line to Port Darwin from Blackall, Queensland, July 19, 1879; reached Port Darwin, March, 1879.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Several expeditions, under the leadership of Goyder, Babbage, Warburton, Campbell, Freeling, Hack, and others left Adelaide, with a view of penetrating, if possible, across the continent, 1857-8.

Gregory reached Adelaide overland from the Dawson, July 28, 1858.

The New South Wales Government sent Gregory, the South Australian explorer, out to search for traces of Leichhardt, who had been absent 10 years, 1858.

Gregory, whilst tracing the Gascoyne, found the rivers Edmund, Lyons, and Alma, 1858.

Captain Cadell discovered the mouth of the River Roper, and fine pastoral country, lat. 14° S., November, 1867.

John Forrest started from Bath with his brother Alexander and five others, March 30, 1869; reached Port Eucla July 2, where he replenished his stores; reached Fowler's Bay July 27, and reached Adelaide at the end of August, 1869.

Mr. Kinlay reached Port Denison overland from Adelaide, August 11, 1862.

Leichhardt's Search Expedition left Mount Murchison, August 21, 1865.

G. W. Goyder (Surveyor-General of South Australia) undertook to find a suitable site for a settlement in the Northern Territory. He selected Port Darwin, and laid the foundation of Palmerston, 1869.

J. W. Lewis, despatched by the South Australian Government for the exploration of Lake Eyrie, and the surrounding country, 1875. [The expedition was eminently useful, Mr. Lewis having succeeded in examining and mapping the hitherto almost unknown territory lying between latitude 25° 35′ and 28° 35′ and longitude 135° 50′ and 139° 50′, 200 miles broad from Lake Hope to Eyrie Creek, Queensland, and 250 miles from the overland telegraph line to Sturt's Stony Desert.]

VICTORIA.

Mr. Ambrose Kyte placed £1,000 in the hands of the Chief Justice, to be given towards the expenses of an expedition to be sent to Central Australia, on condition that a further sum of £2,000 be subscribed by the public. £3,210 was the public response, and Parliament voted £5,500. 1858.

Mr. Landels, of Burke and Wills's exploring party, brought the camels for the Expedition from India, 1860.

Burke, *Wills*, *Grey*, and *King* (Mr. Landels having left the party), arrived at the Gulf of Carpentaria, March 11, 1861.

Sturt started from Chamber's Creek to cross Australia, with 13 horses and his companions, Keckwick, Head, Massey and others, March, 1861.

Chamber's River reached by *Stuart*, June 18, 1862.

Public funeral at Melbourne of Burke and Wills, the explorers. Buried in the Melbourne cemetery, January 21, 1863.

Mr. C. C. Hunt, with a party of four, and two natives, sent out from York's Peninsula to explore Western Australia, July, 1864. [They had twenty-three horses, and rations for twenty-two weeks; they discovered some splendid country with plenty of water, about 350 miles east from York.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

H. M. Lefroy, Superintendent of Convicts, and a party of four men, were equipped by the Government of Western Australia, to explore to eastward of York district, 1863. [They spent three months in the field, and traversed some valuable agricultural and pastoral country.]

[*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.]

EXPLOSIONS.

Two and a half tons of gunpowder on a dray belonging to a carrier named Gamble, exploded on the Bathurst Road, near Penrith, New South Wales, November 16, 1865. [Gamble and his six horses were killed on the spot, and his dray smashed to atoms.]

A terrible nitro-glycerine explosion in Bridge-street, Sydney, March 4, 1866. [100lbs. of the material ignited. Two large stores (Molison and Black, and Thompson's) completely shattered.]

Explosion at the Kaitangata Coal mine, Otago, New Zealand, 35 lives lost, February 1, 1879.

F.

FAIR. First fair in New South Wales settlement took place at Parramatta, and drew together a large concourse of visitors, March 11, 1813.

FAMINE.

In consequence of a destructive flood on the Hawkesbury, which rose 8ft. higher than on any previous occasion, £36,000 worth of property was destroyed, and several lives were lost. It commenced in the last week of February, and its greatest height was on March 22. This reduced the colony to a state of famine—wheat rose to 70s. and 80s. a bushel, the 2lb. loaf from 4s. 6d. to 5s., and vegetables were not procurable at any price, March, 1806; in consequence of a great drought, the necessaries of life became scarce and accordingly dear. The 2lb. loaf was raised to 2s. 6d. Vessels were sent to Valparaiso and China for grain provisions. A public subscription was raised, from which funds, flour, &c., was purchased, and distributed gratuitously to the sufferers, July and August, 1839.

NEW SOUTH WALES CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF THE FAMINE IN GREAT BRITAIN. A large and influential meeting, at which the Mayor presided, was held in Sydney to take measures for collecting subscriptions to relieve the famine then prevailing in Ireland and Scotland, in consequence of the failure of the crops in those countries. Similar meetings were held in various parts of the colony, and large sums were subscribed for that benevolent purpose, August, 1846.

CRIMEAN WAR FUND, LANCASHIRE COTTON AND FAMINE FUND, INDIAN MUTINY FUND. A sum of £92,000 was collected in New South Wales for these objects.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF, IN INDIA. Indian Famine Relief meeting held in Melbourne. A sum of £2,000 subscribed by Mr. W. J. Clark, October 1, 1877; the total Victorian contributions amounted to £28,790, January 25, 1878; South Australian contribution amounted to £11,450, New South Wales £16,000, Queensland £2,500, Tasmania £3,875, New Zealand £2,500. Total, £65,110. February 19, 1878.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF, IN CHINA. Sydney contribution amounted to £3,970 14s. 10d., Victoria £4,200. November 20, 1878.

FANCY DRESS BALLS. The first of these popular gatherings, at which 700 persons were present, was given by the Mayor of Sydney, (Alderman Wilshire) at the Victoria Theatre, August 21, 1844; held at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, 1858; held at the Exchange, Sydney, in aid of School of Industry, 1855; given by the Mayor of Melbourne, 1866; again in Melbourne 1870; held in honour of Prince Alfred at a building erected in Hyde Park, Sydney, 1868; given by the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman C. J. Roberts), 1,600 guests present, March 19, 1879. Return ball at Exhibition Building, Sydney, May 7, 1879.

FASTDAY, AND DAY OF HUMILIATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES, on account of the drought, November 2, 1838; for the success of the British arms in the Crimea, and the restoration of peace, August 18, 1854; for rain, November 2, 1858; for rain, November 2, 1876; for breaking up of drought, March 1, 1878.

FEDERATION. A Select Committee of the Legislative Council reported on the subject of Australian Federation 1857. [They recommended a meeting of delegates from the Legislatures of the four Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, with the view to devising a plan for a General Assembly for all the Colonies, (Mr. E. Deas-Thomson, who was the chief mover in this important question, was Chairman of the Committee,)] ; Sir Hercules Robinson delivered an able speech at Albury in favour of Australian Federation, October 31, 1876.

FENIANS, ESCAPE OF. A number of Irish political prisoners escaped from Freemantle, Western Australia, by the American whaler "Catalpa," April 17, 1875.

FIJI.

The archipelago of Fiji is situated in the South-western Pacific, between the parallels of 15° and 19° S. latitude and the meridians 177° E. and 178° W. longtitude. It comprises nearly two hundred islands, besides islets, rocks and reefs, the two largest of these islands being Vita Levu, and Vanua Levu, and are of considerable size, having each a circumference of from 200 to 250 miles. The names of the other more important islands are Ovalau, Kandavu, Taviuni, Koro, Ngau, and Lakember; sixty-five of these islands are inhabited, the principal harbour being Levuka on the eastern side of the island of Ovalau. The native capital is Mbau, the former residence of the kings. The soil of these islands is said to be remarkably rich and fertile, so much so that there is hardly an acre throughout this group that might not be converted into either a pasture or plantation. These islands owe their origin to volcanic upheavings and coral formation. At present there are no active volcanoes, but hot springs occur in different parts, the temperature of which is from 200° to 210°. Earthquakes occasionally happen, and some few years ago an entire island was lifted above the sea between Tonga and Fiji. In Vita Levu is a mountain abounding with malachite and antimony ore; gold, copper, and plumbago have also been found in small quantities. There are no indigenous animals in Fiji; domestic cattle and animals however thrive well and pigs are now running wild in the woods. Fish are very plentiful and are found in great varieties, and snakes abound from 1 to 6 feet in length, but are perfectly harmless; there are also many beautiful lizards. The exports consist of sea island and other cotton, cocoa-nut oil, wool, tortoise-shell, bêche-de-mer, candle nuts and other tropical commodities. Tobacco

grows in these islands equal to the finest productions of the Antilles, and will doubtless ere long be a valuable article of export. The highest mountains are Voma and Buki Levu, which are 4,000 feet high.

The first European who made the existence of these islands known was Captain Abel Jansen Tasman, 1643.

Captain Cook touched at one of the Fiji group now called Vatoa, which he called Turtle Island, 1770.

Captain Wilson, commanding missionary ship "Duff," was nearly lost off Taviuni, 1796.

Twenty-seven convicts succeeded in escaping from N.S.W. 1804. [They settled throughout these islands mostly at Rewa, Mbau, giving their assistance to the native chiefs in their tribal wars, receiving in return almost whatever they demanded, their firearms whilst their ammunition lasted, inspiring great dread amongst the natives; they lived a life of debauchery and indolence, and of such excessive wickedness as even to disgust their cannibal associates. After about thirty years but one survivor remained, an Irishman by the name of Connor, his companions having been either killed in internal quarrels or slain and eaten by the natives.]

The native King Cakobau or Thakombau offered the sovereignty of these islands to Great Britain under certain conditions, 1859.

General Sir Selby Smythe, R.A., was sent out to report on the subject, and upon his recommendation the Duke of Newcastle declined the offer, 1862.

Certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government with the principal chief Thakombau as King; a constitution was agreed upon and a Parliament elected, June, 1871.

Charles St. Julian, a reporter on the staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, appointed first Chief Justice of Fiji, March, 1872.

The Parliament and the Government having gradually drifted into attitudes of hostility, the Earl of Kimberly commissioned Commodore Goodenough and Mr. S. A. Layard, H. M. Consul in Fiji, to investigate matters and report as to the best course to be pursued, August, 1873.

Mr. James Morey (of Sydney) Mayor of Levuka, 1873.

The Commissioners reported fresh offer of Thakombau and the chieftains to cede the islands to the British Government on certain conditions, which were not accepted, March 21, 1874.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, despatched to Fiji to negotiate, September, 1874.
[This mission was completely successful and the sovereignty of the islands, ceded unconditionally to Her Majesty by Thakombau and the treaty was signed on the part of Great Britain by Sir Hercules Robinson and witnessed by Hon. J. G. L. Innes as Attorney-General of N. S. Wales (who, for his services, received the honour of Knighthood), and twelve principal chieftains, (Sir Hercules Robinson first Governor,) October 10, 1874.]

Sir Charles St. Julian, aged 55, died near Levuka, November 26, 1874.

Thakombau or Cakobau with his two sons, Ratu (Prince) Timothy and Ratu Joseph Celu (who had been educated at Newington College, Sydney, N. S. W.), visited Sydney, April, 1875.

Government continued to be administered by Mr. Layard, C.M.G., until Sir A. H. Gordon, the newly appointed Governor, proclaimed the charter and assumed the Government, May 25, 1875.

An outbreak of measles occurred amongst the natives, by which epidemic many thousands were carried off, June, 1875.

By an order in Council the Governor of Fiji was appointed Her Majesty's High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific ocean, with certain powers and jurisdiction therein expressed, August 15, 1877.
[Fiji as a Crown Colony is governed *absolutely* by a Governor appointed by the Queen, the inhabitants both native and European having no voice in political matters. There is no legislation other than through an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly, not elected by the people but appointed by the Governor.]

Levuka for a long time was the capital of Fiji, but the seat of Government was transferred to Suva, April 27, 1877.

The population of the colony was—natives, 120,000; Europeans, 1,700: in 1877: the imports of the whole colony were,—£112,086; the exports of the whole colony were,—£107,464, 1876.

FIRES.

Auckland (N.Z.). Very extensive conflagration occurred in this city, 1871; Post Office, Custom House, and five stores, destroyed, November 19, 1872; 63 houses in Queen-street, destroyed, September 7, 1873; 15 shops burnt in Queen-street, May 5, 1874.

Ballarat (V.). Row of houses in Plank Road, destroyed (two children burnt to death), July 9, 1857; Adelphi hotel and other buildings burnt, February 23, 1859; Town Hall (Ballarat, West), burnt, September 24, 1859; disastrous conflagration in Bridge-street, much property destroyed, December 4, 1859; most disastrous fire commenced at the Montezuma Theatre, January 10, 1861; Star Hotel, Main Road, June 1, 1861; large fire, Main Road, April 27, 1862; United States Hotel, Main Road, April 11, 1866.

Brisbane (Q.). Great fire, April 10, 1864; second great fire, December 1, 1864; third great fire, April 11, 1865; total destruction of Mr. Pettigrew's extensive steam saw-mills (estimated loss, £25,000), October 18, 1874.

Cooktown (Q.) Destructive fire, August 11, 1875; second large conflagration (estimated damages, £3000), October 14, 1875.

Dunedin (N.Z.) Extensive fire, August 31, 1874.

Gawler (S.A.) Dawson's flour mills destroyed, January 14, 1877.

Geelong (V.). Bell's grocery store, April 13, 1860; Rosemary Branch Hotel, July 12, 1860; Spedding's general store, July 31, 1860; Haworth's tannery, August 26, 1860; house unoccupied, next Roebuck Hotel, January 23, 1860; house unoccupied, next Bush Inn, March 13, 1861; Holding's Victoria Hotel, October 9, 1861; Fyff's-buildings, March 9, 1862; Fowle, chemist's December 21, 1862; Jacobs, clothier's, August 18, 1863; Brearley Brothers' tannery, February 1, 1864; Passelaigne's wine shop, March 24, 1864; Shepherd's, next Olive Branch Hotel, September 6, 1866; Smith and Aitchison, painters, &c., October 31, 1866; Burrow's, January 27, 1867; Cathcart's, December 7, 1867; M'Lean's, December 9, 1867; Collins's tannery, April 4, 1868; Ibbotson's, May 6, 1868; Espinasse's, May 8, 1868; Beamond's, fruiterer, April 18, 1869; Fuller's, May 16, 1869; Hourigan and Dunn, July 15, 1869; Turner, Bartlett, Pearson, Goode, and M'Callum, October 9, 1869; ship "Lightning," October 30, 1869; Sturn's, November 13, 1869; Gant, Coade, and Crawcour, November 23, 1869; Carpenter's coach factory, December 18, 1869; Burn's, December 20, 1869; Hardie, Ritchie, and Floyd, February 2, 1870; Nicholson's, fruiterer, June 20, 1870; Davies, cabinetmaker, October 16, 1870; Clanchy, Queen's Head Hotel, October 16, 1870; M'Lauchlan, M'Ewen, and Montgomery, November 5, 1870; L. Webster's, November 7, 1870; Welsh's haystack, December 6, 1870; Ascherberg's bone mills, January 20, 1871; Hughes, framemaker, February 18, 1871; Tinney's general store, April 24, 1871; stabling, Convent, June 25, 1872; Messrs. Hawksford, Allen, Jermyns, Rowsell, Synnott, and Haslaw's, September 5, 1872; Victoria woollen cloth factory, August 15, 1873; M'Inerney's Junction Hotel, September 17, 1873; Messrs. M'Lauchlan, Jenyns, and D'Helin's, October 30, 1873; stables, Union Bank, December 9, 1873; Wesleyan School, January 16, 1874; *Advertiser* Office, April 10, 1874; Messrs. Gates and Dimmelow, April 22, 1874; Volum's brewery, June 24, 1874; Sach and Heady, grocers', &c., July 4, 1874; Reid's flour mill, August 15, 1874; Tannock's, confectioner, September 9, 1874; Langhorne's, November 6, 1874; Cotton's store, June 19, 1875; Tonkin's store, September 30, 1875; Groll and Thorne, saddlers', November 25, 1874; Glennister and Symons's, December 22, 1875; Palmer's store, January 4, 1876; Victorian woollen factory, January 30, 1876; Hennessy's, February 16, 1876; Fowler's, February 26, 1876; Lockwood's Rosemary Hotel, March 8, 1876; Kettle's, March 28, 1876; Lawson's, July 25, 1876; Lamble's, September 10, 1876; S. V. Buckland, September 6, 1876; Messrs. Hughes, Cantlow, and Penrose's, January 2, 1877; Graham's, February 8, 1877; Reidey's,

February 26, 1877 ; Tannock's, May 27, 1877 ; Graham's Supreme Court Hotel, June 19, 1877 ; Fanning's, October 6, 1877 ; Pride's, October 23, 1877 ; Messrs. Malcolm and Flannagan, October 27, 1877 ; Rice's, November 9, 1877 ; Welsh's Royal Mail Hotel, December 26, 1877 ; Victorian woollen factory, February 21, 1878 ; Leven's, March 3, 1878 ; Donahy's rope works, April 23, 1878 ; Bannister's, October 29, 1878 ; Railway gate-keeper's house, December 1, 1878 ; Grant's, December 27, 1878 ; Sinclair's boat-shed, January 5, 1879 ; Fleming's, January 10, 1879 ; Mulligan and Perry's, January 13, 1879 ; Thear, Bartlett, and Bowen's, January 23, 1879 ; Howarth and Rickett's, January 24, 1879 ; Allen's, February 3, 1879 ; Robinson and Cullen's sale yards, February 4, 1879 ; Matthews and Bennett, February 4, 1879.

Gerringong (*N.S.W.*). The township nearly destroyed by fire, July 1, 1872.

Inglewood (*V.*) Destructive fire, December 24, 1876.

Invercargill (*N.Z.*) Thirteen houses burnt, October 11, 1871 ; disastrous conflagration, March 28, 1875.

Lyttleton (*N.Z.*) Great fire, October 24, 1870.

Maitland (*N.S.W.*). Great fire, March 14, 1865.

Maryborough (*N.S.W.*). Extensive fire (estimated damage, £20,000), January 3, 1876.

Melbourne (*V.*). Extensive fire at Palmer and Balls, general stores, Collins-street West May 29, 1855.

Fire in Queensbury-street, Carlton, 22 houses destroyed, July 23, 1855.

Easy and Co's., auction mart and store, in Collins-street West, June 14, 1857.

James M'Ewan and Co., wholesale ironmongers' store, Little Collins-street, February 8, 1858.

Greenwood, Lee, and Smith's timber yards, Elizabeth-street, February 18, 1858.

Carmichael and Forbes's naphtha and asphalt works, Australian Wharf, November 16, 1858.

Mason and Firth's printing office, Sutherland's steam mills, and Stephen's ironmongery stores, Flinders-lane, March 1, 1859.

Union Hotel, Bourke-street, and several places of business, December 1, 1861.

Dove and Oswald, ship chandlers' store, Flinders-street, January 23, 1862.

A large fire, Beach-street, Sandridge, Garton's Hotel, and large number of places of business (estimated loss, £60,000), November 13, 1862.

Beauchamp and Rocke's, auction rooms, Collins-street East, February 19, 1866.

Olympic Theatre, Lonsdale-street East, October 29, 1866.

Large fire in High-street, St. Kilda, 14 places of business, January 1, 1867.

The Oriental rice mills, Flinders-street, July 10, 1867.

Halstead and Kerr's timber yards, Elizabeth-street North, and several business places, April 15, 1868.

Trenson and Hill's flock mills, and several houses in Lygon-street, Carlton, August 5, 1869.

Large fire. Mill's timber yard and Solomon's store, Flinder's-street West, destroyed, January 6, 1869.

Varieties Hotel, Bourke-street, July 5, 1870.

Haymarket Theatre, Bourke-street, September 22, 1871.

Timber yard and saw mills in Victoria-street, Hotham, March 9, 1872.

Theatre Royal, Bourke-street, March 20, 1872.

Victorian Rope Works, Sandridge Road, Emerald Hill, March 21, 1872.

Connell, Watson, and Hogarth, wholesale grocery store, Flinders-lane, March 3, 1872.

Ramsden's paper mills partly destroyed, January 28, 1873.

Detmold's, wholesale stationer and bookbinders' store, Collins-street East, partially, April 21, 1874.

Extensive fire at Emerald Hill, January 19, 1875.

Extensive fire at the Victoria Sugar Company's Works, Sandridge, June 8, 1875.

Luke and Co., wholesale grocery and tea merchants, King-street, destroyed by fire, and J. G. Francis' store, June 21, 1875.

Falk and Co.'s store, Little Collins-street, May 19, 1876.

Hanssens and Co's. spice and coffee mills, Flinders-street, May 25, 1876.

Extensive fire and destruction of Flinder's Bonded store, Flinders-street, May 25, 1876.

Sanders and Lazarus', fancy goods store, Elizabeth-street, partially, May 25, 1876.

Cunning and Co's. chemical works, Yarraville, destroyed, September 9, 1876.

Matlock (*V.*). Township burnt, December, 16, 1873.

Nelson (*N.Z.*). Destructive fire, March 20, 1875.

Newcastle (*N.S.W.*). Fire in Hunter-street, March 30, 1873.; fire in the co-operative colliery, January 6, 1876 ; destructive fire in town, March 27, 1879.

Horsham (*V.*). Disastrous fire ; several properties destroyed (loss £6,000), January 12, 1876.

Rockhampton (*Q.*). Large fire in East-street, August 6, 1872.

Roma (*Q.*). Large fire, January 15, 1871.

Sydney (*N.S.W.*). The Royal Hotel and Theatre Royal destroyed by fire, March 18, 1840.

John Debenham's, 399 Pitt-street (caused through fireworks), May 24, 1852.

Alexander Waddell's, George-street South, June 8, 1852.

Hyland and Co.'s, Lower George-street, July 5, 1852.

Joseph Fogg's, Underwood's-buildings, Lower George-street, October 20, 1852.

Scott, Dickson, and Co.'s sugar works, Bathurst-street, October 31, 1852.

Tooth and Co.'s brewery (engines working five days), January 16, 1853.

Robey and Co.'s distillery, February 17, 1853.

Robey and Co.'s sugar works, Parramatta-street, October 5, 1853.

Macdonald's brushmakers, George-street (upper portion of premises destroyed), October 11, 1853.

Thomas Holt's stores, George-street South, July 5, 1854.

Youngman's, druggists, Pitt-street, February 28, 1854.

W. Wallis, back premises and workshop, Elizabeth-street, March 11, 1854.

Stewart and Co., George-street West, store with contents totally destroyed, May 5, 1854.

Rich, Langley, and Butchardt, premises totally destroyed, December 30, 1854.

Linker and Scott, ship chandlers', Lower George-street, March 16, 1855.

Furlong and Kennedy's flour mills, Dixon-street, totally, January 18, 1856.

Dudgeon's stores, Hunt's buildings, George-street south, grocer, several houses destroyed, June 28, 1856.

Cummings H., poulterer, two houses destroyed, October 18, 1856.

Foss, Son, and Co., Pitt-street, druggists, upper portion of stores destroyed, January 20, 1857.

Boylson's store, Ashfield, June 12, 1857.

J. H. Goodlet, saw mills, partially destroyed, June 25, 1857.

Daniel's bowling saloon and Wright and Johnson's, September 15, 1857.

Williams, cooper's, New Pitt-street, December 23, 1857.

M'Guiggan's brewery, Bathurst-street, (machinery destroyed), January 11, 1858.

Berkleman and Bate's, millers, Lower George-street totally destroyed, April 19, 1858.

Phillip M'Carroll's, butchers, Botany Road, totally destroyed, February 14, 1859.

W. Ellis, grocer's, George-street, totally destroyed (loss £15,000), April 21, 1859.

St. Andrew's Cathedral (temporary) slightly burnt, caused by boys lighting a fire outside the building, September 2, 1858.

John Carey's ironmongery premises, opposite present City Bank, Pitt-street, totally destroyed, August 17, 1859.

J. Goldstein's shop, lower George-street, totally destroyed February 5, 1860.

Dean and Co., auctioneers', O'Connell-street ; fire by explosion of gun cotton, March 1, 1860.

Prince of Wales Theatre (three lives lost), October 3, 1860.

A. Cooper, wine and spirit stores, Sussex-street south ; upper portion of stores destroyed, December 8, 1860.

Michael Boylson's flour mills, several buildings, totally destroyed, January 24, 1861.

G. Lind, tobacconist's, King-street, April 21, 1861.

Curran, furniture dealer's workshops, &c, Pitt-street, totally destroyed, June 20, 1861.

Buchanan, Skinner and Co's. ice-house, totally burnt, May 24, 1862.

R. Johnson, fire at Gunnedah ; store and workmen's dwelling destroyed, June 5, 1862.

J. and E. Row, chemists, stores, Bank Court, totally destroyed, August 3, 1862.

Foster, confectioner's, buildings, George-street, totally destroyed, August 29, 1862.
St. Mary's Cathedral totally destroyed, June 29, 1865.
John Frazer and Co's., York-street, totally destroyed, July 20, 1865.
Thomas Walsh, grocer's, three shops totally destroyed, December 14, 1865.
John Hill and Co., furniture dealers', King-street, totally destroyed; steam engines first used, December 21, 1865.
Joseph Wearne's Anchor Flour Mills, Barker-street, totally destroyed, January 16, 1866.
Mollison and Black, merchants, great explosion nitro-glycerine, Bridge-street, March 4, 1866.
James Hurley's (grocer), Glebe road, and six wooden cottages, totally destroyed, August 2, 1866.
Victoria Theatre, fire under stage, ignited by an incendiary, October 20, 1866.
Portion of roof of St. Vincent's Hospital, Victoria-street, November 18, 1866.
R. Neivike and others in King-street and George-street, several premises destroyed, December 21, 1866.
R. Forster, hairdresser's, and three others, destroyed, February 5, 1867.
A. A. Lackerstein, pickle merchant, 394 George-street, known as "Sands' fire," April 18, 1867.
Michael Goldstein, draper's, shop and contents, Pitt-street, destroyed, September 23, 1867.
J. B. Holdsworth, ironmonger's back stores, George-street, totally destroyed, March 1, 1868.
St. Mary's temporary cathedral, weatherboard building, totally destroyed, January 5, 1869.
The temporary Town Hall, Wynyard-square, some records were destroyed, December 30, 1869.
Blackwall wool stores, Circular Quay, large quantity of wool and flax, both stores and contents destroyed, February 9, 1870.
Fire in Hunter-street, the roof of Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 destroyed, September 20, 1870.
D. F. Metcalf's back premises and contents, Pitt-street, destroyed, C. Newton Brothers narrowly escaped, November 2, 1870.
A. S. N. Co.'s works, Pyrmont, large quantity of patterns destroyed, November 22, 1870.
J. Pemell and Co.'s flour mills, Parramatta-street, totally destroyed, sugar works narrowly escaped, only saved by the stream of water thrown by steam-engine. December 11, 1870.
Wm. Foy, ironmonger's, front building Hunter-street, totally destroyed, several stores narrowly escaped, December 18, 1870.
Prince of Wales Opera House, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, totally destroyed with four houses in King-street, crushed by the falling of walls, two persons injured in King-street, seven houses partially destroyed, three houses Castlereagh-street partially destroyed, flour mill destroyed, three lives lost by the southern wall falling, January 6, 1872.
Barker and Co.'s tweed factory, Sussex-street, building gutted, May 17, 1872.
Mrs. J. Ellis's and three other houses destroyed, five buildings altogether damaged, January 29, 1873.
Seamer & Robertson's saw-mills, Woolloomooloo, totally destroyed, three cottages also injured, April 19, 1873.
The roofs of six cottages (called the "Rookery"), John street, Pyrmont, June 21, 1874.
J. Booth and Co.'s saw mills, Balmain, totally destroyed, December 14, 1874.
Back premises of Lane, Chester, and Co., ship chandlers, Lower George-street, totally destroyed, August 3, 1875.
Destructive fire, Kent-street north, four houses totally destroyed, no water available, September 21, 1875.
Castlemaine brewery, Darling Harbour, malt-house destroyed, September 24, 1875.
Town and Country Journal and Evening News offices, (damages, £6,000), December 18, 1875.
Mort and Nichol's meat preserving works, Darling Harbour, great damage done, December 26, 1875.
Saywell's tobacco factory, Clarence-street, October 5, 1876.
J. G. Hanks and Co., grocers', George-street, totally destroyed, April 23, 1877.
Ten offices, Albert-street, Circular Quay, with contents destroyed, February 26, 1878.
Eglinton Lodge, Glebe Point, totally destroyed, including valuable library of over five hundred volumes, belonging to Mr. H. N. Montagu, May 3, 1878.
Timaru (N.Z.). Disastrous fire, May 13, 1872.
Wellington (N.Z.). Large fire, March 20, 1875.

FIRES ON SHIPS.

Ship "Mary Bannatine," partially burnt, July 11, 1852.
Ship "William Woolley" burnt in harbour, May 9, 1854.
Barge "Robert Sayers" totally destroyed, November 6, 1854.
Brig "Mary Grant," in Darling Harbour, March 9, 1857.
Ship "Catteaux Wattle," cargo destroyed, scuttled at Milson's Point, May 4, 1860.
Ship "British Merchant," at Smith's wharf, scuttled, totally destroyed, September 2, 1860.
Ship "Sovereign of the Seas," at Circular Quay, 1,600 tons of cargo destroyed, September 10, 1861.
The ship "Competitor," off Farm Cove, narrowly escaped destruction, September 28, 1861.
Steamer "Claud Hamilton," in Mort's Dock, fire broke out in forecastle, December 8, 1862.
Schooner "Lurline," cook's galley, Darling harbour, August 7, 1868.
Ship "Lightning" burnt at Geelong, October 30, 1869.
Steamer "Alchymist," Patent slip wharf, Sussex-street, partially destroyed, April 3, 1869.
Barque "Lizzie and Rose," cargo of coals, took fire, scuttled in Johnston's Bay, afterwards raised by the brigade steam fire-engine, December 24, 1872.
Schooner "Leolis," partially destroyed, December 9, 1873.
Steamer "Edina," at Struth's wharf, slightly injured, September 22, 1875.
Ship "Sir John Lawrence," Circular Quay, damage done to the wool cargo, December 3, 1875.
Steamer "Manly," Circular Quay, damaged, January 26, 1877.
S. S. "Ly-ee-Moon," off the A. S. N. Co.'s works, Pyrmont (damage, upwards of £7,000; extinguished by steam-engine guardian), November 4, 1877.
The "Ariel," at Miller's Point (galley and part of deck injured), January 8, 1878.
The ketch "Ocean Wave," Darling Harbour, slightly damaged, April 5, 1878.
The "Ægeria," steam launch, off Dibbs's wharf, scuttled, May 24, 1878.
Barque "Atlantis," Darling Harbour, considerably damaged, July 11, 1878.
The "Iserbrook," (brig), partially destroyed by fire in the harbour, December 21, 1878. [The captain, who was in the hold drawing off some rum when the fire ignited, was smothered; it is supposed that the rum exploded.]

[*See* SHIPWRECKS *and* SHIPPING DISASTERS.]

FLAG, BRITISH, First hoisted in Australia, January 26, 1788.

FLAGSTAFF, FIRST, was set up at the South Head, Sydney, by which the intelligence of the approach of any vessel could be immediately communicated to those in Sydney, 1790.

"FLEET, FIRST." The "Sirius," frigate, Captain Hunter, ; "Supply," armed tender, Lieutenant H. E. Ball; "Golden Grove," "Fishburn," "Barrowdale," storeships; "Lady Penryhn," "Friendship," "Charlotte," "Prince of Wales," "Alexander," "Scarborough," transports, commissioned, 1787.

FLOGGING. [*See* CONVICTS.]

FLOODS AND DROUGHTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	FLOODS.												DROUGHTS.
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1790	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No rain is said to have fallen at Sydney in 1790, from June to Nov. In Oct., grass all dried up.
1791	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Jan. and Feb. 1791, several weeks of excessive heat, hot winds, birds dropped dead from trees and everything burnt up, stream of water supplying Sydney nearly dried up.
1792	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Several good crops of wheat at Parramatta in spite of drought.
1793	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rain of April came too late to save corn, August wheat quite yellow.
1794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Much wheat blighted, yield small.
1795	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	5 feet less water at Windsor in April than in February, owing to the previous dry weather since August last.
1796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Heavy bush fires in January. Flinders and Bass saw certain signs of drought at Bateman's Bay and Western Port.
1798	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	September, pastures and gardens wanting rain; bush fires in December; thermometer 107 deg. in shade at Windsor.
1799	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bush fires, drought, grass burnt up, cattle in great distress.
1800	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1801	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	
1802	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1803	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar.—The drought was severely felt in all parts of the colony. May 29—No rain except passing showers since last July.
1804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1805	..	Flood.	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	Flood.	..	
1806	..	..	Great Flood.	Flood.	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	
1807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	February—Long drought.
1808	..	..	..	..	Flood	...	Flood.	..	..	Flood.	Flood.	..	
1809	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	January — Drought. April — long period of dry weather.
1810	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 11—Town gangs cleaned out tanks; drought severely felt. Nov. 24—New wheat 34s. bushel; harvest promised to be abundant; seven days later price 18s. bushel.
1811	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	March 2—Drought destroyed maize crop; tanks empty; water 6d. per pailful.
1812	..	..	Flood.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	Drought prevalent 1812 and 1813; so severe that Wentworth and party were led to cross the Dividing Range.
1813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought.
1815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1816	..	Fresh.	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1817	Flood.	Flood.	Flood.	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1819	..	Flood.	Flood.	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1820	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	Flood.	..	..	..	Flood.	Flood	
1821	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	Drought after September, 1821, to February, 1822.
1822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood.	..	..	Turnips failed through extreme drought, 1824.
1825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	
1826	Flood.	Flood.	..	..	..	...	..	..	Flood.	..	..	..	

FLOODS AND DROUGHTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

	FLOODS.												DROUGHTS.
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought so bad stock had to be removed from 30,000 acres at Camden for want of water.
1829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	Flood	..	Sturt's Expedition (March, 1829): —"I saw rivers cease to flow and sheets of water disappear."
1830	..	..	..	Heavy Flood	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	Flood	..	
1831	..	..	..	Flood	Fl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	August very dry.
1832	..	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Illawarra, in January, the Tom Thumb Lagoon dried up (usually 6 miles in circumference).
1833	..	..	..	Creeks	flooded	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	
1834	..	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan., thermometer 109° in shade; Feby. drought at Illawarra, Argyle, and Maitland.
1836	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	
1837	Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	G. M. Pitt says wheat sown on the Hunter in May had not germinated in September.
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Floods	2nd Novr.—Day of humiliation on account of drought.
1839	..	..	..	Fresh	Fresh	..	Fresh	..	Flood	..	..	..	Feby.—Cowpasture River ceased to flow first time since discovery forty-eight years previously; March, dead cattle along roads; no food for man or beast; Hunter salt at W. Maitland.
1840	Flood	Flood	..	Fresh	Flood	..	Fresh	..	..	..	..	Fresh	Mudgee district dry, although floods in the north.
1841	..	Fresh	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1842	Fresh	Fresh	Fresh	Fresh	Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought Aug. to Feb., 1843; Paterson ceased running in Nov.
1843	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	
1844	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	Fresh	Flood	Droughty weather.
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh	Fresh	Only chain of ponds in bed of Hunter at Singleton.
1847	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought July, 1847, to January, 1848; dreadfully dry December.
1848	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	
1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought August to March.
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	Floods	..	..	..	..	..	
1852	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	Drought Aug. 18; *fast* on account of drought Sept. to Jan., 1855.
1855	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	
1857	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	Drought October to Feby. 1858.
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	Very serious drought in Queensland; Lake Gracemere (Rockhampton) dry.
1859	..	Fresh	...	..	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	
1860	..	Flood	..	Flood	..	..	Flood	..	..	..	Flood	..	
1861	..	..	..	Floods	..	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	Very dry Nov. to Jan. 1862.
1862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fearfully dry; Aug. to Jan. 1863.
		Small								..	..	..	Very dry Oct. to Feb., 1864.
1863	..	Flood	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1864	..	Flood	Flood	..	Fresh	Floods	Flood	..	..	..	...	..	Drought.
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very dry summer; Jan. 12th day of fast on account of drought.
						Flood	Flood	...	..				
1866	..	..	..	..	..					Fresh	..	..	Very dry Oct. to Jan., 1868.
1867	..	..	..	Floods	Flood	Flood	..	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	
1868	..	Flood	..	..	..	..	Fresh	..	..	..	..	..	
1869	..	..	..	Fresh	Flood	Fresh	Fresh	..	..	..	Fresh	..	
1870	..	..	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	Fresh	Fresh	Fresh	Fresh	Flood	Flood	
1871	Fresh	Flood	Fresh	Flood	Fresh	..	..	..	Fresh	Fresh	Flood	Flood	
1872	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	
1873	Flood	Flood	Fresh	Fresh	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	Flood	..	
1874	Flood	Flood	Flood	..	Fresh	Fresh	Flood	Fresh	..	..	..	..	
1875	..	..	Flood	..	Flood	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very dry summer.
1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flood	..	..	..	..	..	
1878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Drought.

Hawkesbury River. A most destructive overflowing of the River Hawkesbury took place in March, 1806; 6,000 bushels of corn were destroyed, one hundred persons, men, women, and children, who had taken refuge on the roof of their houses and "on rafts of straw floating on the deluge," were saved by the exertions of one Mr. Arundell, a resident, and Mr. Biggers. The value of property destroyed amounted to £35,000; by this flood the colony was almost reduced to a famine,—wheat rose to £4 a bushel, and the 2-lb. loaf to 5s: September 24, 1806.

A tremendous fall of rain was experienced in Sydney, March 30, 1834. [During five hours some of the streets had the appearance of swollen rivers, and to such an extent did the waters accumulate, that youths were seen swimming about in the carriage ways. The foundations of many houses were injured, and the main guard-house in Lower George-street gave way, the roof falling in with a crash. It was estimated that £10,000 would not cover the loss occasioned by the torrents of water which saturated dwellings and ploughed up streets during the short period of a few hours.]

Gundagai. First Gundagai flood, February, 1844. The Valley of the Murrumbidgee was converted into an inland sea; the town of Gundagai was swept away, only seven buildings remaining out of 78, and 89 persons perished out of a population of 250. The waters commenced rising on Thursday night, and did not begin to fall until Saturday morning: June 26, 1852.

A great flood took place in almost all parts of the colony, the country adjacent to the Shoalhaven and Araluen Rivers, in the south, suffering most from this visitation. The prospects of the agriculturists and the diggers were alike blasted by the overwhelming waters. Many lives were lost, and in some instances whole families were drowned. Entire houses were overwhelmed, and cattle, crops, fences, agricultural implements, the wreck of households and farms were carried to the sea, strewing the sea coast for a distance of miles; one proprietor near Goulburn lost 2,000 sheep. At Braidwood, another proprietor lost to the extent of £5,000; the railway works lost to a great extent, embankments being washed from under the rails, culverts burst, and bridges destroyed by the combined force of the rushing waters and masses of floating timber: February, 1860.

Bathurst. Town of Kelso partly submerged, December 16, 1872.

Inverell. Heavy floods, December 21, 1872.

Cooma. Heavy floods, June 1, 1878; March, 1879.

Clarence River district. Devastating floods and loss of life. The damage done at Grafton alone estimated at £50,000, July 22, 1876.

Date and Height in feet above mean tidal level.

June 20, 1857, very small flood.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
July 29, 1857 ..	32	1	April 29-30, 1860 .	36	8
August 22, 1857 ..	37	1	July 26, 1860 ..	34	3
Feb. 12, 1860 ..	26	9	Nov. 19, 1860 ..	35	4
			April 30, 1861 ..	26	8

From May, 1861, to June, 1864, several freshes and small floods occurred, but none of any consequence.

June 13, 1864 ..	47	4	Nov. 21, 1870 ..	25	8
July 16, 1864 ..	35	6	April 30, 1871 ..	31	3
June 15, 1866 ..	26	0	May 2, 1871 ..	36	4
July 12, 1866 ..	26	9	Feb. 26-27, 1873 ..	41	10
April 30, 1867 ..	25	8	June 17-18, 1873 ..	27	4
June 23, 1867 ..	62	7	Feb. 23, 1874 ..	26	7
Feb. 19, 1868 ..	29	2	June 7, 1875 ..	38	2
May 9, 1869 ..	36	9	May 2-3, 1877 ..	29	7
March 31, 1870 ..	27	6	July 16-17, 1877 ..	26	0
April 28, 1870 ..	44	4	Feb. 9-10, 1878 ..	25	9
May 13-14, 1870 ..	34	9			

In 1870, at Palmer's Farm of 100 acres, 50 acres were washed away and the confluence of the Hawkesbury and the Grose entirely changed.

Since the Richmond Bridge was built in 1862-3, the river has so encroached on the south side as to necessitate the bridge being lengthened 60 feet.

The highest flood in the memory of any of the white inhabitants occurred in June 1867.

Tumut and Riverina districts.—After the great drought in 1839 very favourable seasons took place up to 1843. In 1844 occurred the first heavy flood in the Tumut and Murrumbidgee Rivers, in September. From 1845 to 1850 the seasons were favourable, the river occasionally flooded, but not to any serious extent. The winter of 1849 was dry, and nothing but light showers fell till May, 1851, being the severest drought remembered, and most serious in its consequences. This drought was confined to the western slopes, and was so severe that large quantities of stock perished from thirst. The winter of 1852 was the wettest known, and then occurred the great flood at Gundagai (which see) on June 26, 1852. The next severe drought was in 1868, most felt in the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers. The principal floods in the Murrumbidgee River since have been—

	Gundagai. ft.	in.	W. Wagga. ft.	in.
1863, when the river rose	38	10	35	9
1867 ,, ,, ,,	28	9	30	7
1867 (second flood) ,,	26	4	27	10
April 27, 1870 ,, ,, ,,	38	0	35	0
May 14, 1870 ,, ,, ,,	32	0	32	6
May 24, 1870 ,, ,, ,,	28	6	28	0
June 4, 1870 ,, ,, ,,	28	6	28	0
October 30, 1870 ,, ,, ,,	30	4	31	0

Hunter River.

Year.	Feet above high water mark.		
1820	37	0	
1826	29	0	
1832	29	0	
1840	26	0	very sudden rise, and several people drowned.
1857	26	0	June.
,, ...	27	0	July.
,, ...	29	0	August.
1861	21	0	April.
,, ...	25	0	July.
,, ...	25	6	August.
1864	28	0	February.
,, ...	24	0	June 4.
,, ...	26	0	June 11.
,, ...	25	0	July 15.
,, ...	24	9	August 9.
1867	30	0	June.
1873	July 27, flood, no note of height.		
1874	January, high flood, 33 ft. 9 in.		
1875	March 2, high flood.		
,, ...	June, high flood.		

FLOODS IN OTHER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:—

Greatest flood ever known in Port Phillip (now Victoria), 1844.
Great floods in Ipswich, December 17, 1845.
Great floods at Hobart Town, Tasmania, February 27, 1854.
Great flood at Ballarat, April 24, 1860.
Heavy floods in Queensland, 1863.
Heavy floods in Queensland, 1869.
Great floods in Victoria, September 9, 1870.
Great floods in West Australia, October, 1870.
Great floods in New Zealand, September, 1871.
Great floods in Tasmania, June 11, 1872.
Great flood of the Condamine River, Queensland, January 14, 1873.
Disastrous floods (2) at Normanton, Queensland, February 14, 1873.
Heavy floods in Queensland, February and March, 1875.
Heavy flood of Fitzroy River, Queensland, April 25, 1875.
Destructive floods in South Australia, May 10, 1875.
Heavy flood of the Campaspe, Victoria, June 9, 1875.
Disastrous floods at Sandhurst, February 20, 1878.
Serious flood in Melbourne—the heaviest since 1863. Several chains of the Yan Yean aqueduct swept away, March 16, 1878.

FLYING-FOXES.

Plague of flying-foxes (then called bats) visited Rose Hill, N.S.W., Feb., 1791. [From the numbers which fell into the brook at Rose Hill, the water was tainted for several days, and it is supposed that more than 20,000 of them were seen within the space of one mile. Many of these were of great size. Governor Phillip saw one which measured four feet between the tip of each wing.]

FOOTBALL. The Sydney *Monitor* reported for the first time that the soldiers in the Sydney barracks amused themselves with a game called Football, July 25, 1829.

FORBES, SIR FRANCIS. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME." *(Forbes, Sir Francis.)*]

FORT BOURKE.

Sir Thomas Mitchell reached the Darling, and whilst there erected a stockade, which was named Fort Bourke, May, 1835. [This place is now an important flourishing town.]

FORTS.

A half-moon battery completed at the east end of Sydney Cove, May, 1798. [On it were mounted some guns of a tender which accompanied the original expedition.]

Two other batteries, one commanding a position on the west side of the town, and another on Garden Island, completed 1799.

The foundation-stone of Fort Phillip (on the site of the present Observatory), Sydney, laid, Sept. 4, 1804.

FOSSIL. Important discovery of fossil remains in Gowrie Creek, Queensland, Aug. 5, 1873.

FRANKLIN, LADY, wife of Sir John Franklin, accomplished a journey overland from Sydney to Port Phillip, May, 1839. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" *(Franklin, Lady).*]

FRAUD.

John Thomas Wilson absconded from the colony in the brig "Venus," which vessel he had bought a short time previously, and put on board her a full cargo purchased from Sydney merchants and tradesmen, Oct. 19, 1839. [His debts amounted to upwards of £30,000. Giving his horse to a porter to take care of, he left the Commercial Wharf by the "Sophia Jane" steamer, proposing only to go down the harbour; boarded the brig outside the Heads. The great bulk of the property left behind him was claimed by A. Polack, who paid the creditors 75 per cent. of their claims.]

[*See* SWINDLERS.]

FREEMASONRY.

Henry Brown Hayes having applied to the Governor for permission to hold a Freemason's Lodge in Sydney, and being refused, held one notwithstanding, and for this offence was sentenced to hard labour at the new settlement of Van Diemen's Land, May 16, 1803.

FIRST LODGES IN AUSTRALIA. The first regular Lodge opened in the colony was held by the officers of the 46th Regiment in 1814, and called "Social and Military Virtues, No. 227." The second was held in the 48th Regiment, "No. 218," when a number of the inhabitants of Sydney were initiated. A dispensation was granted to them, with a recommendation to the Grand Lodge of Ireland for a warrant. The third was the "Australian Social Lodge, No. 260," under warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, with powers to grant dispensation in the Australian colonies. It was installed August 12, 1820. The fourth was held in the 40th Regiment under the title of "Thornhill's Lodge, No. 284," in respect, we presume, to the colonel of the regiment. The fifth was established in 1823 by dispensation from lodge 260, under the title of the "Leinster Marine Lodge of Australia, No. 266." The dispensation was confirmed by warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The sixth was held in 1836 by the non-commissioned officers of the 39th Regiment, under the title of the "Gibraltar Lodge, No. 128." In this lodge, no one under the rank of a sergeant was allowed to be initiated; this, as well as the whole of the foregoing, under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The seventh was established under the title of the "Lodge of Australia, No. 820," afterwards 548, by warrant from the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in England, in 1828, but was in abeyance till December, 1833. The eighth was opened at Parramatta, in 1839, under the title of "St. John's Lodge, No. 668," by dispensation of Brother George Robert Nichols, Deputy Provincial Grand Master in Australia. The ninth was established at Windsor, under the title of the "Windsor Social Lodge, No. 275," by dispensation from No. 260 in 1842. The tenth was opened in Maitland, in 1842, under the title of the "Maitland Lodge of Unity." The eleventh was established in Sydney in 1843, under the title of the "Australian Lodge of Fidelity, No. 26." The twelfth was opened at Dapto under the title of the "Illawarra Lodge of Unanimity and Concord." The thirteenth was opened at Bathurst, entitled the "Bathurst Masonic Lodge of Amity." The fourteenth was established in Sydney, entitled the "Australian Lodge of Harmony." The first Royal Arch Chapter was established by charter, March, 1831, attached to Lodge 260.

SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

The first Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Australia was R. W. Br. Hon. Robert Campbell, installed by R. W. Br. Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbs, Provincial Grand Master under the Constitution of England, December 1, 1856. [The commissioned officers of the P. G. Lodge were, V. W. Br. Alexander Sage, Deputy P. G. M.; W. Br. Sir Daniel Cooper, Substitute P. G. M.; Dr. John M'Farlane, P. G. Sec.]

Petitions received for erection of Lodges Sydney Tarbolton and Newtown Kilwinning, January 12, 1857.

The P. G. Master reported the erection of Lodges Tarbolton and Kilwinning; instructions received from Grand Lodge of Scotland to return thanks to R. W. Br. Sir S. O. Gibbs; a levy of 5s. imposed on each member of the constitution to support the P. G. Lodge, July 8, 1857.

Lodge St. Andrew, 358, erected, and Bye-laws confirmed by P. G. Lodge, August 26, 1857.

The R. W. P. G. Master appointed by commission W. Br. Sir Daniel Cooper Deputy P. G. M., and W. Br. J. M'Lerie, Substitute P. G. M., May 18, 1858.

Petitions received for erection of Lodges Woolloomooloo, Sydney; Star of the South, Deniliquin; Judah, Melbourne, Victoria. Tarbolton, 377, and Kilwinning, 378, consecrated, August 2, 1857.

Erection of Hunter River Lodge of Harmony, December 10, 1857. [Lodge of Judah, Melbourne, recommended separation, and to be attached to the Victorian Scotch P. G. Lodge.]

Announcement of the death of the R. W. P. G. Master, Br. Hon. Robert Campbell, April 8, 1859.

[The following acrostic poem was read in Provincial Grand Lodge on the occasion :—

"Robert Campbell has departed
On the journey spared to none :
Bold, and true, and single-hearted,
Earth named him her honest son.
Round his tomb let age and youth
Testify the might of truth.
Countless works of worth and merit
Are his heralds to the sky.
Myriads hail his mounting spirit,
Proud to welcome him on high.
Born Australians ! may the story
Ere your noble calling sever,
Like him, would you live in glory,
Like him live, like him for ever."]

W. Br. Thomas Hobbs, R. W. M. of the senior Lodge, St. Andrew, 358, Acting Provincial Grand Master; Dr. John M'Farlane, P. G. Secretary, April 18, 1859.

Differences occurred as to the numbers affixed to Lodges Tarbolton and Kilwinning, the latter claiming priority, which was not allowed, May 16, 1859.

List of Lodges holding under this Provincial Grand Lodge, July 25, 1859 :—

1. Saint Andrew, Sydney
2. Sydney Tarbolton
3. Newtown Kilwinning
4. Woolloomooloo
5. Star of the South, Deniliquin
6. Harmony, West Maitland
7. St. John, Deniliquin
8. Judah, Melbourne, Victoria.

Br. Capt. M'Lerie installed as Substitute Provincial Grand Master, July 31, 1860.

Petition for erection of Lodge of Harmony, Wagga Wagga, November 30, 1860.

Commissioned Officers resigned : — Br. John M'Lerie, D. P. G. M.; Dr. H. G. Alleyne, S. P. G. M. ; Dr. John Woolley, Chaplain ; Dr. J. C. Cox, Secretary. Resolved, That the Lodge be adjourned to afford Br. Dr. J. M'Farlane an opportunity of explaining the reason leading to so many of his officers resigning : March 11, 1861.

Dr. H. G. Alleyne installed as P. G. Sub. Master, April 18, 1861.

Report of differences occurring in the Deniliquin Lodges, St. John and Star of the South, reached P. G. Lodge, April 11, 1861.

Visitation of Provincial Grand Lodge to the Sydney and Suburban Lodges, 1861.

Restoration of charter to Lodge Newtown Kilwinning (after its suspension) ; Br. John Peattie to be Substitute P. G. Master, June 14, 1861.

Petition received and granted to erect Lodge St. Andrew, Auckland, New Zealand, October 7, 1861.

Brethren cautioned against attending unconstitutional meetings, October 7, 1861.

Petition for erection of Lodge Burrangong St. John, Young, granted, June 26, 1862.

Committee appointed to furnish Grand Lodge with the whole of the evidence in the matter of Br. George West and his suspension by Provincial Grand Lodge, June 5, 1863. [The suspension was removed by Grand Lodge.]

Funeral Lodge held *in memorium* of the Most Worshipful the G. M. Mason of Scotland, his Grace the Duke of Athole. Letter of condolence sent to her Grace the Duchess and the members of the family, May 12, 1864.

Acknowledgment of receipt of same, dated from Canada, and signed "Athole," thanking the P. G. L. for their sympathies in the bereavement the family had sustained, December 2, 1864.

Dr. John Belisario assumed the Chair as P. G. Master, by virtue of Commission from Grand Lodge of Scotland. Officers installed :— Dr. George West, Deputy P. G. M. ; Capt. M'Lerie, Senior Warden ; Buchan Thomson, Secretary, February 26, 1865.

Petition received and granted to erect Lodge St. John, Araluen in the Braidwood district, September 4, 1865.

Benevolent Fund established ; country Lodges requested to elect proxy Masters as their representatives, to P. G. Lodge, November 1, 1865.

Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge. Officers commissioned : — R. W. Br. John Belisario, R. W. P. G. M., presiding ; W. Br. B. Thomson, Dep. P. G. M. ; W. Br. Dr. George Walker, Substitute P. G. M. ; W. Br. W. Vial, P.G.S.W.; W. Br. Dr. W. G. Sedgwick, P. G. J. W. ; W. Br. H. N. Montagu, P. G. Secretary. Test fees for members of Provincial Grand Lodge abolished, February 18, 1867.

Members of Lodges to be cautioned against holding Masonic communication with suspended or expelled members. Invitation from the D. G. Lodge, E. C., for the P. G. Lodge and Daughter Lodges to attend the installation of the R. W. Br. Arthur Todd Holroyd, Master-in-Equity, as District Grand Master, English Constitution, New South Wales on May 29th. Large sum of money collected for a brother's widow in distress, May 16, 1867.

P. G. Lodge in ample form attended the installation of R. W. Br. Arthur Todd Holroyd as D. G. M. of the English Constitution, May 29, 1867.

Installation of P. G. Officers appointed at previous meeting. Copy of letter written to the Grand Secretary of Scotland respecting the grievances of the Province read by P. G. Secretary, who (with the R. W. P. G. M.) was congratulated on the able manner in which the same was compiled, and a desire expressed that "if

P. G. Secretary could accompany letter, and read same in the masterly manner he had done this evening, grievances would be a thing of the past." Ordered, that a printed copy of the letter be forwarded to each Lodge, September 13, 1867.

P. G. Lodge gave an expression of its detestation at the murderous attempt on the life of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; an address to be prepared and sent conveying sentiments of same, March 24, 1868.

Lodge Excelsior, Gundagai, erected, 1867.

Lodge St. Andrew, Grenfell, erected, 1867.

Lodge St. James, Muswellbrook, erected and opened. Receipt of reply from H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the address forwarded by P. G. Lodge, July 13, 1868.

In consequence of the forcible representations made to Grand Lodge, several hundred G. L. certificates sent out for distribution amongst members who had been entitled to them for many years without receiving them; other grievances also redressed, 1867-8.

Resignation of W. Br. J. Belisario, P. G. Master, accepted by a large majority, as it was his personally expressed wish to retire from the office; several brethren nominated for the vacant office, January 15, 1869.

Intimation conveyed that Dr. Belisario's resignation as P. G. Master had been accepted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, June 25, 1869.

W. Br. H. N. Montagu resigned the office of P. G. Secretary; the appointment conferred upon Br. N. Weekes, P. M. W. Br. A. Steel resigned the office of P. G. Treasurer; W. Br. A. Rofe appointed, August 15, 1869.

W. Br. Dr. W. G. Sedgwick duly installed as Provincial Grand Master, June 26, 1871.

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, suspended for contumacy, March 5, 1872.

Notification that Lodge St. Andrew had formed itself into an independent Grand Lodge; that three new Lodges had been opened during the current year. Lodge Murrumbidgee, Hay, erected. Removal of the Lodge of Harmony, West Maitland, to Newcastle, June 4, 1872.

Suspension passed on Lodge St. Andrew confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Circulars embodying same to be sent to all Lodges. Steps taken to prevent that Lodge meeting in the Lodge rooms of the Hall, the English and Scotch Constitutions acting conjointly to counteract spurious bodies, October 1, 1872.

Announcement of the death of W. Br. Capt. M'Lerie, P. G. Substitute Master. St. Andrew, 358, charter recalled, and members expelled by Grand Lodge. Erection of the Lodge Star of the West, Parkes. Combination of the three Constitutions to counteract spurious bodies, October 9, 1874.

Announcement of the death of the Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, M. W. Grand Master. Petition presented to re-open Lodge St. Andrew under Constitutional authority. Erection of Lodge Manoah, Sydney, based on Temperance principles, January 29, 1875.

Death of the Duke of Leinster, M. W. Grand Master of Ireland announced. Lodge St. Andrew, 358, restored to its position in the Constitution, April 23, 1875.

Erection of Lodge Lachlan, Forbes. Lodge Woolloomooloo, Sydney, established a Benevolent Fund, December 6, 1875.

Erection of Lodges St. Andrew, Launceston, colony of Tasmania; St. Clair, Adelong; and Edinburgh, Mudgee. Widow and Orphan Fund in connection with P. G. Lodge established, March 29, 1876.

P. G. L. attended installation of Br. Tunks, W. M., St. Leonards Samaritan Lodge, E. C., July 25, 1876.

Erection of Lodge Star of the Macleay, Macleay River, April 24, 1877.

Erection of Lodges Macquarie, Dubbo; Thistle Kilwinning, Minmi; St. Andrew, Queanbeyan, October 30, 1877.

Circulars cautioning Lodges against a so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales issued. Nine of the principal movers in the new Constitution of Grand Lodge of New South Wales suspended for contumacy. Charters of six Lodges recalled, of which two returned to their allegiance—Tarbolton and Newtown Kilwinning. Erection of Lodge Manning, Taree, Manning River, July 26, 1878.

Erection of Lodges Livingstone, Rocky Mouth, Clarence River, and Macquarie, Port Macquarie, October 29, 1878.

Erection of Lodge Lithgow Kilwinning, Lithgow. Constitution in a flourishing condition, over £500 at credit; Benevolent Fund, £200. A motion carried in Provincial Grand Lodge that an interchange of representation should take place between this P. G. Lodge and that of the D. G. Lodge, E. C. March 7, 1879.

Mark Degree, English Constitution.

Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, E.C., the Mother Lodge in this Degree in the Australasian Colonies, founded by charter from the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England and Wales, the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown. W. Br. Richard Leworthy, first Master, 1859. [This Constitution was founded in England as a separate Constitution in 1856, the Hon. Viscount Leigh being the first Grand Master. Brother Frank Haes, of Sydney, a Mark Master, being about to proceed to England in 1858, took with him a petition for the establishment of a Mark Lodge, Br. Leworthy being named in the Warrant as first Master, and the Lodge being numbered 25 on the roll of the Grand Lodge thus early after the establishment of the Constitution. On the return of Br. Haes to the colony, Br. Leworthy at once resigned the Mastership to him, he having been installed in London, and no other brother being at the time eligible, special qualifications being required. Particular privileges were granted to this Lodge as being the Mother Lodge of this Constitution in the Australasian Colonies, so as to act if requisite as a Provincial Grand Lodge, and to grant Dispensations for the erection of new Lodges.]

Address from the Lodge to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his marriage, June 11, 1863.

The thanks of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Address of the Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, communicated to the Lodge through His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Young, May 19, 1864.

Benevolent Fund in connection with the Lodge founded. In consequence of the receipt of a communication from Grand Lodge authorising the Lodge to elect some brother distinguished for services rendered to this Constitution of the Craft in the colony, whose name should be forwarded to Grand Lodge for special distinction, the Lodge unanimously voted that the name of W. Br. H. N. Montagu, P. M., should be sent home to Grand Lodge, October, 1873.

Receipt of communication from Grand Lodge appointing, by letters patent signed by the Grand Master Earl Percy, W. Br. H. N. Montagu to be a Past Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England, July 18, 1874.

List of Worshipful Masters of the Lodges from its foundation :—

W. Br. Richard Leworthy, P.M., D.G.S., E.C., 1859.
" Frank Haes, P.M., 1860.
" Moss Israel, P.M., P.D.G.S.W., 1861.
" Samuel Bennett, P.M., P.D.G.S.D., 1864.
" Moss Israel, P.M., P.D.G.S.W., 1865.
" Lord John H. Taylour, P.M., 1866.
" Henry Neville Montagu, P.M., P.G.S.D., F.P.G. Sec., S.C., 1867.
" Henry Neville Montagu (re-elected), 1868.
" T. T. Jones, P.M., P.D.G.J.W., 1869.
" Henry Westcott, P.M., P.D.G.D.C., 1870.
" Henry Westcott (re-elected), 1871.
" W. Webster, P.M., P.D.G.S.D., 1872.
" H. N. Montagu, P.M., P.G.S.D., 1873.
" Norman Selfe, P.M., P.G.S.D., 1874.
" Norman Selfe (re-elected), 1875.
" Thomas Wynn Knight, P.M., 1876.
" George Henry Lovett, P.M., 1877.
" Thomas Read, P.M., 1878.
" Archibald Gardiner, P.M., P.D.G.J.W., 1879.

Lodge Adelaide, No. 41, Adelaide, S. A., founded, 1859.

Lodge Victoria, No. 47, Melbourne, Victoria, founded, 1859.

Lodge Lewis, No. 49, Greymouth, N. Z., founded, 1860. [This Lodge has attached to it a Lodge for the "Royal Ark Mariner" degree.]

Lodge St. George, No. 103, Brisbane, Queensland, founded, February 24, 1869. [This Lodge was first erected by Dispensation from the Sydney Lodge No. 25.]

Charter for St. George's Lodge, 103, Brisbane, received from Grand Lodge, through Sydney Lodge No. 25, August 25, 1869.

Lodge Hiram, No. 153, Nelson, N.Z., founded, May 16, 1872.

Lodge Union, No. 155, (with "Royal Ark Mariner" Lodge attached), Auckland, N. Z., founded, June 10, 1872.

Lodge Washington, No. 167, Beechworth, Victoria, founded, September 2, 1873.

Lodge Lazar, No. 200, Hokitika, N. Z., founded, March 12, 1877.

Lodge St. Mark's in the South, No. 202, Launceston, Tasmania, founded, March 12, 1877.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, R. W. Br. Henry W. Lowry, first P. G. Master, erected, November 19, 1877. [This P. G. Lodge includes in its jurisdiction the Victoria Lodge, No. 47, Melbourne, and Lodge Washington, No. 167, Beechworth.]

GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Foundation, December 23, 1877.

Principal Grand Lodge Officers.

M.W. Grand Master	J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.L.A.
V.W. Deputy Grand Master	A. W. Manning, P.M.
W. Past Grand Master.....	Wm. Booth, P.M.
W. Senior Grand Warden	J. H. Butchart, J.P.
W. Junior Grand Warden	U. W. Carpenter, P.M.
W. Grand Treasurer	John Starkey, P.M.
W. Grand Secretary	N. Weekes, P.M.

List of Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Name of Lodge	No.	Place of Meeting.	Date of Charter.
Australian Social Mother	0	Masonic Temple, Sydney.	Sept. 2, 1878
Leinster Marine ..	1	Masonic Temple ..	July 15, 1878
Sydney Tarbolton	2	Masonic Temple ..	June 27, 1878
Newt'n Kilwinning	3	Town Hall, Newt'n	June 27, 1878
Woolloomooloo ..	4	Masonic Temple ..	June 27, 1878
Excelsior	5	Gundagai	June 8, 1878
Star of the South	6	Wollongong	May 28, 1878
Abercorn	7	Shoalhaven	May 30, 1878
Peabody.....	8	Major's Creek	June 18, 1878
Abbotsford	9	Gulgong.....	June 7, 1878
Edinburgh	10	Mudgee	June 19, 1878
St. Andrew	11	Masonic Temple ..	Aug. 7, 1878
Kiama Samaritan	12	Kiama	Nov 20, 1878
Milton	13	Milton	Sept. 9, 1878
*	14	Charter in abeyance.	
Farnell	15	Masonic Temple ..	Oct. 10, 1878
Cosmopolitan	16	Masonic Temple ..	Nov. 6, 1878
Pythagoras	17	Masonic Temple ..	Nov. 6, 1878
Thistle	18	Braidwood.....	Dec. 23, 1878

* This Lodge is working, but name and charter not yet settled by Grand Lodge.

List of Chapters and Priories.

Leinster Marine, R. A. Chapter, No. 266.
St. Andrew, R. A. Chapter, No. 110.
Priory of the Temple.
Meet at the Temple, Clarence-street, Sydney.

FREE SELECTORS.

FIRST CONFERENCE IN SYDNEY HELD IN 1877. Delegates from various districts of New South Wales (Mr. Barbour, M.P., Chairman, and Mr. J. Boulding of Yass, Vice-Chairman) assembled in conference at Sydney, and published their Manifesto, Oct. 12, 1878.

FRIENDS, SOCIETY OF.

James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, missionaries from the Society of Friends, or Quakers, arrived in Tasmania in the "Science," from England, February 8, 1832; arrived in Sydney in the "Henry Freeling," December 19, 1834; left for Norfolk Island, February 12, 1835; returned to Sydney, May 20, 1835; visited many parts of the colony, including Wellington Valley; opened a meeting house (built by Tawell) for the Society of Friends, in

Macquarie street, Sydney, November 1, 1835; left again for Tasmania, November 13, 1835; returned to Sydney again, June 21, 1836; visited Moreton May and Brisbane, March 28, 1836; returned to Sydney, where they remained until April 11, when they visited Newcastle, Maitland, Illawarra district, Goulburn, Monaro, and other places, and finally left Sydney, March 12, 1837; returned to Tasmania, and left again, November 3, 1837; visited Victoria (Port Phillip), and left, November 19, 1837; visited Adelaide (South Australia), and left, December 15, 1837; reached King George's Sound, where Sir Richard Spencer was Government Resident, December 25, 1837; left on the 27th, and reached Freemantle, December 29, 1837; left West Australia and the Australian coast, February 12, 1838; G. W. Walker returned to settle in Tasmania, 1840.

FULTON, Rev. Henry, a political prisoner, arrived in New South Wales, 1800.

FUNERALS, Public.

Sir Charles Hotham, Melbourne, January, 1856.

"Dunbar" passengers' bodies recovered, Sydney, August, 1857.

Archdeacon Cowper, at Sydney, July, 1858.

Robert Campbell, at Parramatta, April, 1859.

Funeral of Burke and Wills took place in Melbourne, in the presence of many thousands of persons, January 21, 1863; a monolith of granite, weighing 34 tons, was placed over their grave, and a fine bronze statue of both explorers was erected, at a cost of £4,000, in Collins-street, Melbourne, 1864.

Mr. Justice Milford, at Sydney, May 28, 1865.

Sir Dominic Daly, South Australia, February, 1868.

Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Sydney, May 15, 1869.

Governor Blackall, Queensland, January, 1870.

Of William Charles Wentworth, Australian patriot, at Sydney, May 6, 1873. [The Bishop of Sydney, Dr. Barker, conducted the religious services, and Sir James Martin delivered the oration over the grave at Vaucluse; 15,000 persons were in the procession, which started from St. Andrew's Cathedral to the Mortuary, Watson's Bay.

Commodore Goodenough, R.N., at Sydney, August, 1874.

Archbishop Polding, at Sydney (20,000 persons in the procession), March 19, 1877.

Rev. Dr. Lang, Sydney, August 10, 1878.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, Brisbane, March 25, 1879.

G

GALATEA, H. M. S. [*See* Alfred, H. R. H. Prince.]

GALENA. Lode found in West Australia, 1846.

GAOL, Darlinghurst, was first used, June, 1841. [*See* Prisons.]

GAS.

Gaslight Company formed in Sydney, April 13, 1836; Sydney first lit with gas, May 24, 1841; Hobart Town lit with gas, March 12, 1857; Melbourne first lit with gas, August 10, 1857; Adelaide first lit with gas, June 22, 1863; Brisbane first lit with gas, 1865; Newcastle lit with gas, October 29, 1867; Parramatta Gas Company incorporated, August 13, 1872; Warrnambool, Victoria, first lit with gas, August 29, 1874; Rockhampton, Queensland, first lit with gas, December 17, 1874; the Three Melbourne Gas Companies decided to amalgamate and form the Metropolitan Gas Company, August 13, 1877.

GEELONG, reached by Hume and Hovell, 1824; laid out by Governor Bourke, March 1837; railway to township commenced, September, 1852; telegraph line opened, December, 1854; railway opened 1857.

GEELONG BAY, explored by Grimes, 1803; traversed by Batman, 1835.

GENOA, Duke of, visited Melbourne, April 28, 1873.

GEOLOGY.

Wonderful geological discovery of curious balls of granite, &c., made by a geologist in the Raymond Terrace district (County Gloucester, New South Wales); some specimens were sent to the British Museum and Royal Geographical Society, London, 1847.

Samuel Stutchbury appointed to make a geological and mineralogical survey of New South Wales, to ascertain the mineral resources of the colony, January 10, 1851.

Dr. Bruhn, of Melbourne, started on a tour of mineralogical research to Mount Macedon district, Victoria; he proved the existence of silver, copper, antimony, sulphur, and iron, February, 1851.

Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn arrived and commenced the geological survey of the colony of Victoria, 1853. [*See* "Men of the Time" (*Clarke, W. B.*)]

GEORGE'S River, N.S.W. Lieut. Flinders and Mr. Bass, in a boat called the "Tom Thumb," 8 feet long, explored George's River 20 miles further than Governor Hunter's survey, 1795.

GERMAN Festival. Great German Peace Festival held in South Australia, October 13, 1871.

GIBBES, Lieutenant Colonel John George Nathaniel, born in London, March 30, 1787, was the son of the late John Gibbes, Esq., of Barbadoes, and afterwards of London. Mr. John George Gibbes entered the 40th Regiment as Ensign, by purchase, January, 1805; embarked with the regiment for South America, 1806; whilst on the voyage, was appointed to a Company in the 4th Garrison Battalion, but served during the short campaign with the 40th Regiment, the command of the light Company of this regiment devolving on him at the storming of Monte Video, in consequence of the death of Captain Rennie, who was killed at the

attack, February, 1807; remained on the staff with a slight intermission of a few months (during which he retired on half-pay, being absent on sick leave), till 1819, having in the meantime been gazetted Brigade-Major. He then accepted the appointment of Collector of Customs at Falmouth, island of Jamaica. Major Gibbes returned to England on leave of absence, 1827; was, at his own request, removed to the Collectorship of Customs at Great Yarmouth, 1828; remained there till 1833, when he exchanged with Mr. Cotton, and arrived in New South Wales as Collector of Customs, 1834. Major Gibbes received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1837. Colonel Gibbes held a seat in the old Legislative Council, and was one of six members nominated by the Crown. He died about 1874.

GIPPSLAND, discovered by Alexander M'Millan, January 1, 1870.

GLADSTONE, QUEENSLAND, proclaimed a municipality, February 21, 1863.

GOLD, DISCOVERY OF.

Discovery of a gold mine in the settlement reported by a convict, August 20, 1788. [The report was afterwards proved to be a *canard*.]

Some convicts who were employed cutting a road to Bathurst are said to have found gold in a considerable quantity, and were only compelled to keep silence on the point by menaces and flogging, 1814.

Assistant Surveyor James M'Brian discovered gold on the Fish River, about 15 miles east of Bathurst, New South Wales, February 15, 1823. [The following extract from his Field Book is preserved in the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney:—"At 8 chains 50 links to river and marked gum-tree, found numerous particles of gold in the sand and in the hills convenient to the river."]

A convict flogged in Sydney on suspicion of having stolen gold, which he stated he had discovered in the bush, 1825.

Count Strzlecki discovered gold associated with pyrites at the Vale of Clwydd, in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales, April, 1839. [At the request of the Government, who feared an outbreak amongst the convicts, the discovery was kept scrupulously secret.] [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Strzlecki, Count Paul E.*)]

Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.R.G.S., found gold in the Macquarie valleys, and near Vale of Clwydd, New South Wales, April, 1841. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Clarke, Rev. W. B.*)]

Rev. W. B. Clarke reported that the first gold he had ever seen in Australia he procured from granite, October 29, 1841.

Rev. W. B. Clarke was the first explorer who proclaimed, on true scientific grounds, the probable auriferous veins of Australia. He found gold and exhibited it to several members of the Legislature of New South Wales, April 9, 1844.

Mr. Alexander Tolmein, sent by Governor Grey to Kangaroo Island to capture a gang of bushrangers, reported that he had when about 20 miles S.S.W. from Melbourne seen a quartz reef with yellow metal in it, which he was afterwards convinced was gold, 1844.

Sir Roderick Murchison pointed out the singularity of the Blue Mountain Chain of Australia (the Cordilleras) to that of the Ural, and predicted the presence of gold, 1844.

Gold specimens found on the spurs of the Pyrenees Mountains, Victoria; exhibited in the shop window of Mr. Robe, jeweller, Melbourne, January, 1848.

Rev. W. B. Clarke wrote in a letter to *The Maitland Mercury*:—"It is well known a gold mine is certain ruin to the first workers; and in the long run, gold washing will be found more suitable for slaves than British freemen," January 25, 1849.

Gold discovered at the Pyrenees, Port Phillip, by a shepherd, January 31, 1849.

Thomas Chapman discovered gold at Daisy Hill, Victoria, and sold to Mrs. Brentani, Collins-street, Melbourne, a nugget which weighed 16 ounces. Afraid of the Melbourne authorities, the discoverer "bolted" to Sydney in the "Sea-Horse," January, 1849.

Announcement that gold had been discovered in California, February, 1849. [By June of the same year nearly 300 persons had left New South Wales for that place. In a short time the emigration to the auriferous region resulted in a great depreciation of property in the colony; many availing themselves of the crisis to become purchasers, afterward realised fortunes to a great extent.]

Mr. Latrobe, the Superintendent of Port Phillip, sent Captain Dana in command of 16 mounted native police to prevent digging for gold at Daisy Hill, Victoria, 1849.

William Clarke, junior (afterwards gold-broker, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne) with William Vicary, found auriferous quartz at Smythesdale, Victoria, 1849.

Mr. Austin brought to Sydney a nugget of gold worth £35, which he had found in the Bathurst district, January, ~~1851~~ 1851.

Gold discovered in New South Wales at Summerhill Creek, by Mr. Edward Hammond Hargraves, Feb. 12, 1851. [There were indications of the existence of gold in considerable quantities at this Creek. Some nuggets and dust having been exhibited in Sydney, a rush to that locality immediately took place. The ordinary means of conveyance being so inadequate, the fares of the coaches were at once doubled. Provisions rose to a very high price,—flour to £30 a ton. A license of 30s. a month was imposed on all persons seeking for gold.] [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Hargraves, E. H.*)]

Gold discovered by Edward Hammond Hargraves, at Lewis Ponds Creek, New South Wales, February 12, 1851.

Dr. Bruhn traced gold in quartz, whilst travelling to explore the mineral resources of Victoria, April, 1851.

Nugget of gold weighing 13 ounces found at Summer Hill Creek, N.S.W., the earliest nugget found in New South Wales after the gold discovery there by Hargraves, May 13, 1851.

The first proclamation issued in Sydney by Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Governor-General of Australia, declaring gold to be the property of the Crown, was on May 22, 1851. [On the following day another Governmental order was issued, comprising six clauses and containing also the form of license, to the following purport:—Clause 1 prohibited digging after June 1, 1851, without a license. Clause 2 enacted that "for the present and pending further proof of the extent of the goldfield," the license fee to be fixed at thirty shillings per month. Clause 3 provided that no person should be eligible to dig for gold unless he could produce a certificate of discharge, or prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he was not a person improperly absent from hired service. Clause 5 stated that rules adjusting extent and position of land to be covered by each license, and for the prevention of confusion, should be the subject of early regulation. Clause 6, "with reference to lands alienated by the Crown, in fee simple, the Commissioner will not be authorised for the present to issue licenses under these regulations to any person but the proprietors, or persons authorised by them in writing to apply for the same."]

Dr. Bruhn started for the Pyrenees from Melbourne on a mineralogical research. The *Argus* of the day said: "Where gold undoubtedly is, he (Dr. Bruhn) is pretty sure to find it:" March, 1851.

Gold said to have been discovered at the Pyrenees, Port Phillip, by a person named Chapman, June 6, 1851.

Gold found on a creek north of the Pyrenees, Victoria, afterwards called Navarre by William Richfould, shepherd to J. Wood Beilby, who informed the Government, June 7, 1851.

Despatch to Earl Grey from Sir Charles Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales, June 11, 1851. [The despatch stated that two years previously a Mr. Smith who was attached to some ironworks near Berrima, had announced to the Government the discovery of gold in New South Wales, had shown a lump of quartz to the Colonial Secretary, and had offered on certain terms to reveal the locality.]

Gold discovered at the Turon, June 19, 1851.

The following is a short statement of the order in which the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to consider claims for rewards for gold discoveries in Victoria, placed the various claimants in their report dated March 10, 1854 :—

The Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold in March 1850, at Clunes; concealed the fact at the time from the apprehension that its announcement might prove injurious to the squatter on whose run the discovery was made; but mentioned it in a letter to a friend on June 10th, and afterwards on July 5, 1851, which friend, at Mr. Campbell's request, reported the matter to the gold-discovery-committee July 8th. Mr. L. J. Michel, and six others, discovered gold in the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, which they communicated to the gold-discovery committee July 5th. Mr. James Esmond, a California digger, and three others, obtained gold on the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, and made the discovery public July 5th, Dr. George Bruhn, a German physician, found indications of gold in quartz "two miles from Parker's station," in April, 1851, and forwarded specimens to the gold-committee June 30th. Mr. Thomas Hiscock found gold at Buninyong August 8th, and communicated the fact to the editor of the *Geelong Advertiser* on the 10th of the same month. This discovery led to that of the Ballarat gold-fields. Mr. C. T. Peters, a hut-keeper at Barker's Creek, and three others, found gold at Specimen Gully July 20th; worked secretly to September 1st, then published the account. This led to the discovery of the numerous gold-fields about Mount Alexander.

Gold discovered at Clunes, Victoria, by James William Esmond. July 1, 1851.

Large nuggets of gold found by an aboriginal at Meroo or Louisa Creek, Turon, on a station belonging to Dr. Kerr, five miles from Bathurst and 29 miles from Mudgee. July 16, 1851. [When discovered it was in three pieces, though generally supposed to belong to one mass. One piece weighed 70 lbs. and the others 60 lbs. each.]

Discovery of gold at Ballarat by Richard Turner, Thomas Dunn, James Merrick, George Wilson, and Charles Gerrard, August 24, 1851. [Another party, consisting of Connor, Woodward, Brown, Jeanes, Smith, and Thornton were on the field at the same time, and Woodward said that the discovery of gold at Ballarat was first made by Brown on the Monday morning, August 25, 1851.]

Gold found at Buninyong by Hiscock, August, 1851.

Bendigo gold-field discovered, December 8, 1851.

Araluen gold diggings, N.S.W., discovered by A. Waddell, and Hicken, 1851.

Gold found at Anderson Creek, Victoria, 1851.

Abercrombie gold diggings, N.S.W. discovered, 1851.

Meroo gold-field, New South Wales, discovered, 1851.

Large nugget of gold, called "the Brennan," weighing 364 ounces 11 dwts., found at Meroo or Louisa Creek, twenty-four yards from the spot where the three large pieces had previously been discovered, 1851. [It was sold in Sydney for £1,156.]

Two tons of gold were exported to England from the colony of New South Wales in one vessel in the month of January, 1852.

Two nuggets found at Louisa Creek, one, called the "King of the Watercourse Nuggets," weighing 157 ounces, and the other 71 ounces, 1852.

First Bendigo escort despatched with 20,937 ounces gold, July 25, 1852.

Mr. Charles Ring, a settler, first discovered gold in New Zealand, on Cape Coburle, forty miles east of Auckland, in the vicinity of Coromandel Harbour, October, 1852.

The "Nil Desperandum," nugget, weighing 540 ounces, found, November 29, 1857.

Gold found at Fingal, Tasmania, in 1857. [The Government gave £2,000 for a further search, but without success.]

Nugget, weighing 53 ounces, found at Louisa Creek, New South Wales, 1857.

"Blanche Barkly," nugget, found, August 23, 1857.

"The Welcome" found at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, Victoria (valued at £8,376), June 9, 1858.

A party of four at Burrandong, near Orange, New South Wales, at a depth of 36 feet found a nugget of gold, the standard weight of which was 1,127 ounces 6 dwts. and was valued at £4,389 8s. 10d. at the Sydney Mint, November 1, 1858.

Gold discovered at Snowy River, New South Wales, January 27, 1860.

Two large nuggets, one weighing 180 ounces, and the other weighing 93 ounces 18 dwts., found at Kiandra, New South Wales, March, 1860.

Lambing Flat gold-diggings discovered on Mr. James White's Station, Burrangong, by his nephew Denis Regan, and the cook named Alexander, June, 1860.

Large nugget, weighing 400 ounces, found at Kiandra, Snowy River, New South Wales, October, 1860.

Large and nearly solid nugget, weighing 140 ounces, found on the Tooloom diggings, New South Wales, 1860.

Burrangong, Lambing Flat, further prospected and discovered to be a payable gold-field, January 1861. [A great rush took place, when samples of gold were exhibited in Sydney.]

Two nuggets were found at New Chum Hill, Kiandra, one weighing 42 ounces, the other 200 ounces, July, 1861.

A nugget, weighing 64 ounces 7 dwt., found by two boys at Gundagai, New South Wales, July, 1861.

Gold found at Tuapeka, New Zealand, by Mr. Gabriel Reed, 1861.

Gould found traces of gold in Tasmania, at the Gordon, the Franklin, and the King River, 1861.

A nugget of 20 ounces of gold found in Red Jacket Gully, Whipstick, Victoria, March, 1863.

Calliope gold-field, Queensland, proclaimed, May 26, 1863.

The Great Britain Co., Gibraltar Hill, Majorca, Victoria (eight shareholders), raised in a week six tons of quartz, yielding 34 ounces 18 dwts., or over 5·8 ounces to the ton, April, 1864.

A goldfield and copper-mine discovered on the river Cloncurry, 1865.

Gympie (Queensland) gold-field discovered by a man named Nash, 1867.

The "Welcome Stranger," nugget, found at Moliagul, eight miles from Dunolly, Victoria, the gross weight was 210lbs., and it yielded 2,302 ounces 18 dwts. 5 grs. of smelted gold, February 5, 1869.

Gold discovered at Waterhouse, Tasmania, March 19, 1869.

A specimen, weighing 350lbs., two-thirds being estimated to be pure gold, was found near Braidwood, November, 1869.

A large nugget found at Berlin, Victoria, weighing 1,121 ounces, May 31, 1870.

A large nugget found at Berlin, Victoria, weighing 896 ounces, September, 1870.

Discovery of a rich gold reef at New Walcha, New South Wales, November 9, 1870.

A cake of gold from John Krohmann's claim at Hill End, Tambaroora, New South Wales, weighing 5,612 ounces and valued at £20,000, the result of one crushing of 16 tons of quartz, exhibited at the Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition, May 1, 1872.

Another monster nugget found at Berlin, Victoria; valued at £1,953, May 14, 1872.

The largest result ever obtained from one crushing in Australia, was at Beyer's and Holtermann's claim, Hill End, Tambaroora, New South Wales. The weight of the mass was 630lbs., its height 4ft. 9in., its width 2ft. 2in., and it was valued at £12,000, June 23, 1872.

Auriferous reef found at Yam Creek, one hundred miles from Port Darwin, August 16, 1872.

Discovery of a nugget at Smythesdale, near Ballarat, weighing 13lbs., February, 1873.

Extensive gold diggings found at Endeavour River, Queensland, 1873.

At Beyers and Holtermann's mine, Hill End, New South Wales, 102cwt. of gold was in 10 tons of stuff. From the same mine a slab of vein-stuff and gold weighing 6½ cwt. was exhibited which was estimated to contain 2 cwt. of gold.—Feb. 1, 1873.

Gold found at Tumbling Waters, Northern Territory.—March 22, 1873.

The mint returns for gold from 415 tons of vein-stuff from Messrs. Beyers and Holtermann's mine at Hill End, N.S.W., were 16,280 ozs., the value being £63,255. —1873.

Krohmann's Company, Hill End, N.S.W., raised 436 tons 9 cwt. of stuff, for which the mine returns were 24,479 ozs. 9 dwts. of gold, valued at £93,616 11s. 9d.—1873.

A nugget weighing 30 ozs., found at Copperfield, Queensland, Oct. 27, 1878.

Opening of Mr. Iceley's private gold-field at Manduramah, near Carcoar, N.S.W., Jan. 26, 1878.

The Hodgkinson, Northern Queensland, officially reported as discovered by J. V. Mulligan, M'Leod, Warner, Abelson, Kennedy, and Crosley, Feb. 10, 1876.

A Chinaman, at Jericho, near Berlin, Dunolly district, Victoria, found a nugget of gold weighing 400 oz., June 23, 1878.

A nugget weighing 250 ozs., found near Buninyong, Victoria, July 11, 1878.

Gympie Gold-Fields, Rush to.

Rush to the Gympie gold-field, Queensland, July, 1868.

Licenses to Search for. The following is a copy of the first license to search for gold in Australia, and was issued on Queen's Birthday anniversary :—

No. 1. GOLD LICENSE. May 24, 1851.

The bearer, *Richard Roe*, having paid to me the sum of one pound ten shillings, on account of the Territorial Revenue, I hereby authorise him to dig, search for, and remove gold from any such Crown lands within the country of Bathurst, as I shall assign to him for that purpose, during the month of May, 1851.

This license must be produced whenever demanded by me, or other persons acting under the authority of Government. (Signed) J. R. HARDY, J.P., Commissioner.

First license issued in Victoria, Sep. 21, 1851.

The number of gold licenses issued in N.S.W. was 12,186, of which 2,094 was issued at the Ophir; 8,637 at the Turon; 1,009 at the Meroo and Louisa Creek; 41 at the Abercrombie; and 405 at Araluen, up to Oct. 31, 1851.

Delegates from Victorian miners, asking for reduction of gold miner's license, waited on Governor Hotham, who reduced the charge from 40s. per month to 40s. per quarter, 1854.

The monthly gold license fee was repealed in Victoria, and a small export duty imposed instead, 1855.

Nuggets Found in New South Wales.

The annexed statement is from Mr. Liversidge's pamphlet on Minerals of New South Wales :—

Examples of New South Wales Nuggets.

No. 1. Found in July, 1851, by a native boy, amongst a heap of quartz, at Meroo Creek or Louisa Creek, Turon River, fifty-three miles from Bathurst, and twenty-nine miles from Mudgee, New South Wales. It was in three pieces when discovered, though generally considered as one mass. The aboriginal who discovered these blocks "observed a speck of glittering substance upon the surface of a block of the quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk, and broke off a portion." One of the pieces weighed 70lb. avoir., and gave 60lb. troy of gold; the gross weight of the other two about 60lb. each. These three pieces, weighing 1¼cwt., contained 160lb. troy of gold, and about 1cwt of quartz. In the same year another nugget, weight 30lb. 6oz., was discovered in clay, 24 yards from the large pieces; and in the following year, also near to No. 4, there were found two nuggets, weighing 157oz. and 71oz. Gross weight (troy), 106lb. 1272oz.

No. 2. A model of what is said to be the first large nugget found in New South Wales, is to be seen in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Found in Ophir Creek.

No. 3. A nugget weighing 26oz. was found at Bingera in 1852.

No. 4. Found by a party of four, on 1st November, 1858, at Burrandong, near Orange, New South Wales, at a depth of 35ft; when pounded with a hammer it yielded 120lb. of gold, for which £5,000 were offered. Melted at the Sydney Mint, when it weighed 1286oz. 8dwt.; after melting, 1182oz. 7dwt.; loss 8 per cent.; fineness, 87·4 per cent.; the standard weight of gold being 1127oz. 6dwt. Value, £4,335 8s. 10d The gold was mixed with quartz and sulphide of iron (mundic). Assay, 87·40 per cent. gold, equal to 20 car. 3½ car. grs. Gross weight (troy) 107lb. 2oz. 8dwt.; 1,286oz. 8dwt.

No. 5. Found at Kiandra, Snowy River, New South Wales, October, 1860. Gross weight (troy) 33lb. 4oz.; 400oz.

No. 6. "The Brenan Nugget." Found in Meroo Creek, Turon River, New South Wales, embedded in clay; measured 21in. in circumference. It was found 24yds. from No. 1. Sold in Sydney, 1851, for £1156. Gross weight (troy), 30lb. 6oz.; 364oz. 11dwt.

No. 7 Found at New Chum Hill, Kiandra, New South Wales, July, 1861. Gross weight (troy), 16lb. 8oz.; 200oz.

No. 8. Found at Kiandra, Snowy River, New South Wales, March, 1860. Gross weight (troy), 13lb 4oz; 160oz.

No. 9. Found in 1852, at Meroo Creek, Turon River, New South Wales, close to No. 1. This was called "The King of the Waterworn Nuggets." Gross weight (troy), 13lb. 1oz.; 157oz.

No. 10. Found in 1860, at the Tooloom diggings, New South Wales; nearly solid gold. Gross weight (troy), 11lb. 8oz.; 140 oz.

No. 11. Found at Kiandra, Snowy River, New South Wales, March 1860. Gross weight (troy), 7lb. 9oz. 18dwt; 93oz. 18dwt.

No. 12. Found in 1852, at Louisa Creek, New South Wales; a solid lump of gold. Gross weight (troy), 6lb. 10oz.; 82oz.

No. 13. Found by two boys, in July, 1861, at Gundagai (new diggings), New South Wales. Gross weight (troy), 5lb 4oz. 7dwt.; 64oz. 7dwt.

No. 14. Found in 1857, at Louisa Creek, New South Wales; gold and crystalised quartz. Gross weight (troy), 4lb. 2oz.; 50oz.

No. 15. Found at New Chum Hill, Kiandra, New South Wales, in July, 1861. Gross weight (troy), 3lb. 6oz.; 42oz.

No. 16. Found at Summer Hill Creek, New South Wales. The earliest nugget found in New South Wales after the gold discovery there by Hargraves, May 13, 1851. Gross weight (troy), 1lb. 1oz.; 13oz.

No. 17. A nugget weighing 22oz. 18dwt 12gr. was found on "M'Guiggan's Lead," about nine miles from Parkes. The metal was of dark colour, and free from gangue, 1876.

No. 18. A nugget weighing 19oz. 12dwt. was found early in 1876 at the "Wapping Butcher" mine, near Parkes.

Nuggets found in Victoria.

	When found.	Weight. lb. oz. dt.
Black Hill	14 Oct., 1851 ..	7 6 0
Canadian Gully	20 Jan., 1853 ..	93 1 11
,, ,, ...	22 Jan., 1853 ..	84 8 15
,, ,, ...	31 Jan., 1853 ..	134 11 0
,, ,, ...	Feb., 1853 ..	30 8 0
,, ,, ...	Feb., 1853 ..	80 11 ?
,, ,, ...	Feb, 1853 ..	11 11 15
Eureka	7 Feb., 1854 ..	52 1 0
Dalton's Flat, Canadian, "Lady Hotham" ..	8 Sep., 1854 ..	98 1 17
Bakery Hill	6 Mar., 1855 ..	47 7 0
,, ,, ...	Mar., 1855 ..	40 0 0
"Union Jack," Buninyong ..	28 Feb., 1857 ..	23 5 0
Black Hill Lead, "Nil Desperandum"	29 Nov., 1857 ..	45 0 0
Bakery Hill, "Welcome" ..	9 June, 1858 ..	184 9 16
Koh-i-Noor Claim	27 July, 1860 ..	69 6 0
,, "Sir Dominic Daly"	Feb, 1862 ..	26 0 0
Moliagul, "Welcome Stranger"	9 Feb., 1869 ..	190 0 0
Webbville, Buninyong ..	1 Aug., 1869 ..	12 0 0

Port Curtis, Rush for.—Announcement made of the discovery of gold at Port Curtis, at a place called Canoona, on the banks of the Fitzroy River, in 1858. In October 10,000 persons had congregated in that district; the rush was however a failure, and resulted in great misery

and want, and in November there were only 4,000 or 5,000 persons left, but it has been the means of forming a prosperous settlement in that port. Port Curtis is situated on the verge of the tropic of Capricorn on the eastern part of Australia. It was discovered by Flinders in 1802, and named after Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, who then commanded at the Cape of Good Hope. The harbour is nearly as large as Port Jackson.]

REWARDS FOR DISCOVERY OF. The Parliament of New South Wales voted £10,000 to Mr. Hargraves as a reward for the discovery of gold in the colony, and £1,000 as a gratuity to the Rev. W. B. Clarke as a mark of appreciation for his geological reports, addressed by him to the Government, 1853. [£5,000 was afterwards paid to him.]

The Prospecting Board, Victoria, made the following awards in 1860 :—

J. Mitchell and others, Wahgunyah ..	£1,000	0	0
E. W. Gladman, Baw Baw	250	0	0
R. Ellison and others, Londonderry ..	250	0	0
J. Parker and others, Hines. &c. ..	750	0	0
J. Dunleary and others, Redbank ..	300	0	0
J. and J. Thomas, Mountain Creek ..	750	0	0
J. Middlemiss and another, Redbank, &c.	300	0	0
W. M'Crea, Hawthorn, Icy and Pleasant Creeks	950	0	0

The Government of Victoria paid the following amounts to discoverers of gold in 1861 :—

Mr. Hargraves ..	1855..				..	£2,381	0	0
Rev. W. B. Clarke ..	1855..	£476	4	0	}	1,000	0	0
Further reward ..	1861..	523	16	0	}			
Mr. Michael & others	1855..	576	4	0	}	1,000	0	0
Further reward ..	1861..	523	16	0	}			
Mr. Bruhn ..	1855..	238	0	0	}	500	0	0
Further reward ..	1861..	262	0	0	}			
Mr. Hiscock ..	1855..	476	4	0	}			
Further reward ..	1861..	523	16	0	}	1,000	0	0
Mr. Esmond ..	1855..	476	4	0	}			
Further rewards Clunes ..	1861..	523	16	0	..	1,000	0	0
J. Mechosk, Tarrangower and Kingower }	1857..	476	4	0	}	1,000	0	0
Further reward ..	1860..	523	16	0	}			
Mr. Campbell						476	4	0

Awards made by the Board appointed in Victoria to consider aplications for rewards for the discovery of new gold-fields :—

J. Donnelly and others, Donnelly's Creek ..	£650	0	0
J. M. Connell and others, Walsh's Creek ..	200	0	0
C. Donovan, Donovan's Creek	200	0	0

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, appointed March 4, 1863, to inquire into claims of prospectors and discoverers of new gold-fields made the following awards :—

J. Pollard and others, Ararat	£1100	0	0
A. Thompson and others, Inglewood ..	800	0	0
J. Law and others, Navarre	600	0	0
W. Gooley, Gooley's Creek, Upper Goulburn	100	0	0
E. Hill, Mount Blackwood	300	0	0
W. Pierce and another, Alma	300	0	0
J. Geraghty and others, Emerald, Nicholson, and Britannia	500	0	0
J. O'Hanigan, Emerald	100	0	0
T. Potter and others, New Inglewood ..	300	0	0
A. Franktovich, Redcastle	100	0	0
D. Torquoy and others, Campbell's, near Ararat	400	0	

GOLD REWARDS under the Regulations of the Gold-fields Reward Fund of the Colony of Victoria. A Board specially appointed, recommended awards as follows (January 22, 1864) :—

MOUNT ALEXANDER—£1,000—equally divided between John Worley, C. T. Peters, George Robinson, and Robert Keen.

INDIGO—£500—J. H. Conness.

AVOCA—£400—equally divided between Daniel Burn, George Bell, senior, George Bell, junior, and John Cox.

CRESWICK—£800—to be divided as follows: J. P. Main, £150; John Hogben, £100; the remaining £550 to be divided equally between Robert Ormand, James Williams, Patrick Brannigan, William Lyons, William Giles, Charles Tandy, Lawrence Lawrenson, William Leary, Alfred———, John———.

REEDY CREEK—£100—J. Jones.

DAYLESFORD—£800—to be divided thus: John Egan, £600; and Thomas Connell, £200.

McIVOR—£400—William Bulling.

KORONG—£400—to be equally divided between H. T. Cullen, —Adams, R. Higgs, and T. W. White.

FIERY CREEK—£400—to be equally divided between Matthew M. Johnston, William Jewell, Edward Windus, and John Thomas.

ELYSIAN FLAT—£350—to be equally divided between P. G. Emmett, Eugene Ross, Alexander Lovell, Robert Jamieson, Christopher Smith, and W. T. Glover.

WARDY YALLOAK—£600—to be divided thus: Herbert Swindells, £100; and the remaining £500 to be equally divided between H. V. Smith, T. Kemp, and J. Hardy.

B. B. AND JORDAN—£200—to be equally divided between William Quinn, Owen Whittle, Gilbert Jones, and P. Sandford.

UPPER GOULBURN—£200—Terence T. Gaffney.

Total, £6,150.

160 applications sent to the Board appointed by the Victorian Parliament, claiming rewards for the discovery of new gold-fields.—January 22, 1864.

Amounts paid by Government of Victoria:—

1855 ..	£4,523	16	0		1860 ..	£2,623	16	0
1856 ..	Nil.				1861 ..	3,857	4	0
1857 ..	£ 476	4	0		1862 ..	833	6	8
1858 ..	Nil.				1863 ..	2,300	0	0
1859 ..	Nil.				1864 ..	6,150	0	0

These sums do not include £476 4s. paid to Mr. Campbell, and £950 to Mr. W. M'Crae, paid before 1864. The total rewards paid for the decade ending 1864 amounted to £22,190 10s. 8d.

Mr. E. H. Hargraves granted a pension of £250 per annum for life from N.S.W. Government for gold discovery, from January 1, 1877.

RIGHT OF THE CROWN TO GOLD, found on private property, confirmed by the Privy Council, February 8, 1877.

RIOTS IN CONNECTION WITH. Riots at Ballarat were caused by the way in which the gold licenses were collected, and by other matters which the Government appeared to ignore. The diggers erected a stockade, called the Eureka, which, after some fighting, was captured by the military. 1854.

Riots at Lambing Flat in consequence of the influx of Chinese, June 1, 1861.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOLD, obtained in Australia and New Zealand from date of first discovery:—

Colony.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£
1 New South Wales ..	8,436,114	31,413,940
2 New Zealand	8,859,552	32,599,231
3 Queensland	1,889,458	6,940,417
4 South Australia ..	—	600,000
5 Tasmania in 1876 (gold exported)	10,278	41,861
6 Victoria	46,444,188	185,776,753
Grand Total	65,139,590	£257,372,252

(*For later return see* MINERAL STATISTICS.)

VICTORIAN DISCOVERER OF. James William Esmond, the discoverer of gold in Victoria, had, like Hargraves, been at the Californian goldfields, and felt convinced of the auriferous nature of the Australian soil. He left Port Phillip for California in June, 1849, observed the similarities in soil and general features between Clunes and California, and decided to return to explore his Australian home for gold. Circumstances made Esmond and Hargraves fellow-passengers on their return from California to Sydney. Esmond found gold at Clunes, Tuesday, July 1, 1851; and published his discovery at Geelong, July 6, following. [Several other parties were said to have discovered gold in Victoria before this, particularly Wm. Richfould, at Amherst, in 1848, and Chapman, at the Pyrenees, on June 6, 1851.]

GOLD ESCORT. First gold escort from the Etheridge, Queensland, started, April 13, 1872.

GOLD-FIELDS REGULATION ACT, VICTORIA, came into operation, January, 1853. [The license fee was thirty shillings per month, and gave summary jurisdiction to commissioners and justices of the peace; a double fee was imposed on foreigners. A public meeting of miners was held to protest against the provisions of the Act, on account of the largeness of the fees and of giving summary jurisdiction to commissioners and justices.]

"GOLDFINDER," EARLY. M'Gregor, a shepherd in the Wellington district, N.S.W.—better known by the *soubriquet* of "Goldfinder"—used to create temporary excitement on his periodical trips through Bathurst on his way to sell gold in Sydney. He never revealed the secret of the place of discovery. [This was several years before the discovery of gold in Australia was published.]

GOLD MINE, THE DEEPEST IN AUSTRALIA. The Magdala Goldmining Company's mine, at Stawell, Victoria, is 2,032ft. below the surface, and 1,200ft. below the level of the sea, 1879.

GOLD REGISTER, FIRST, issued in New South Wales, March 30, 1857.

GOLD REVENUE THE, placed at the disposal of Colonial Legislatures by a despatch received from the Colonial Ministers, September, 1852.

GOLD ROBBERIES. The "Nelson," gold-ship, which was lying in Hobson's Bay with £24,000 of gold in bullion, was boarded by a gang of thieves who carried off the treasure, which has never been recovered; there were at the time three sailors and three passengers in the ship, April 2, 1852.

WEIBERG ROBBERY. The "Avoca" gold robbery. 5,000 sovereigns, the property of the Oriental Bank, stolen from on board the P. & O. steamer on the passage from Sydney to Melbourne by a ship's carpenter, Martin Weiberg, who also accused the first officer of being concerned in it, August, 1877.

[*See* BUSHRANGERS and CRIMES, *M'Ivor* and *Eugowra Escort Robberies.*]

GOLDEN HORSESHOES. Mr. Cameron, a storekeeper at the Woolshed, New El Dorado (the first member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly returned for the Ovens), rode into Beechworth, Victoria, on a horse called Castor, (belonging to Mr. Brown, of Wagga, who was in Beechworth at the time), shod with golden shoes. The weight of each shoe was 7oz. 4dwt. The shoes were on the horse three days, 1856.

GOULBURN RIVER, discovered by Hume and Hovell, and so named by them in honour of the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, December 3, 1824.

GOVERNORS.

Colonel Arthur, Governor of Tasmania, belonged to the York Chasseurs; appointed Superintendent of Honduras, 1814; arrived in Tasmania, 1824.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barney appointed Lieutenant Governor of Northern Australia, the only Governor of that intended colony, arrived in the "William Hyde," September 15, 1846. He left shortly afterwards in the "Columbia" with a party, in search of a proper site for the settlement of Northern Australia, and returned on November 28 following, having discovered a splendid harbour at Port Curtis, 1846.

LIST OF, AND EVENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS.

Fiji.

Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G. (first Governor), May 25, 1875; still in office.

New South Wales—

Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from January 26, 1788, to December 10, 1792.
Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor), from December 11, 1792. to December 12, 1794.
Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor), from December 13, 1794, to September 1, 1795.
Captain Hunter, R.N., from September 7, 1795, to September 27, 1800.
Captain P. G. King, R.N., from September 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806.
Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from August 13, 1806, to January 26, 1808.
During Governor Bligh's suspension the Government was successively administered by—
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel

Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson, all of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment, from January 26, 1808, to December 28, 1809.
Major-General L. Macquarie, from January 1, 1810, to December 1, 1821.
Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from December 1, 1821, to December 1, 1825.
Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment of Buffs (Acting Governor), from December 6, 1825, to December 18, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from December 19, 1825, to October 21, 1831.
Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting Governor), from October 22, 1831, to December 2, 1831.
Major-General Sir R Bourke, K.C.B., from December 3, 1831, to December 5, 1837.
Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor), from December 6, 1837, to February 23, 1838.
Sir George Gipps, from February 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846.
Sir Maurice O'Connell, from July 12, 1846, to August 2, 1846.
Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, Governor General, from August 3, 1846, to January 17, 1855.
Sir William Thomas Denison, K C.B., Governor General, from January 20, 1855, to January 22, 1861.
[Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Charles Cowper, Esq., Administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island, from September 17 to October 27, 1857.]
Colonel John Maxwell Perceval, Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt., and Charles Cowper, Esq, Administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island, from June 16 to July 8, 1859.]
Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator), from January 23, 1861, to March 21, 1861.
Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B..G.C.M.G., Privy Councillor, afterwards Lord Lisgar (Administrator,) March 22, 1861, to May 15, 1861, Governor-in-Chief, May 16, 1861, to December 24, 1867.
Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator) from December 25, 1867, to January 7, 1868.
Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, January 8, 1868, to February 22, 1872.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B., K.C.M.G., (Chief Justice), from February 23 to June 2, 1872.
Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., June 3 to March 19, 1879.
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting-Governor), from March 20, 1879.
Right-Honourable Viscount Loftus (Privy Councillor), 1879.

New Zealand—
Captain William Hobson, R.N. Proclamation of British Sovereignty by Captain Hobson in January, 1840, New Zealand a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales until 3rd May, 1841, at which date it was proclaimed a separate colony. From January, 1840, to May, 1841, Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, and from May, 1841, Governor of New Zealand, the seat of Government being at Auckland, where he died in September, 1842. From the time of Governor Hobson's death in September, 1842, until the arrival of Governor Fitzroy in December, 1843, the Government was carried on by the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant Shortland, from January, 1840, to September 10, 1842.
Lieutenant Shortland (Administrator), from September 10, 1842, to December 26, 1843.
Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., from December 26, 1843, to November 17, 1845.
Captain Grey (became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848). Held the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony until January 1, 1848, when he was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the islands of New Zealand, and as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster. After the passing of "The New Zealand Constitution Act," Sir George Grey was, on September 13, 1852, appointed Governor of the colony, the duties of which he assumed on March 7, 1853. In August, 1847, Mr. E. J. Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster: he was sworn in January 28, 1848. On January 3, 1848, Major-General George Dean Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster: he was sworn in February 14, 1848; died January 8, 1851; and was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, appointed April 14, 1851; sworn in April 26, 1851. The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor ceased on the assumption by Sir George Grey of his office of Governor, March 7, 1853: from November 18, 1845, to December 31, 1853.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B. (Administrator), from January 8, 1854, to September 6, 1855.
Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from September 6, 1855, to October 2, 1861.
Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Administrator from October 3, 1861; Governor, from Dec. 4, 1861, to Feb. 5, 1868.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from February 5, 1868, to March 19, 1873.
Sir George Alfred Arney, Chief Justice (Administrator), from March 21, 1873, to June 14, 1873.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, Privy Councillor, from June 14, 1873, to December 3, 1874.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, Privy Councillor, (Administrator) from December 3, 1874; Governor from January 9, 1875, to March, 1879.
Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., from March 24, 1879, still in office.

Queensland—
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., December 10, 1859, to January 4, 1868
Colonel Maurice Charles O'Connell, President of the Legislative Council (Administrator), January 4, 1868, to August 14, 1868.
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall, August 14, 1868, to January 2, 1871.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Kt. (Administrator), January 2, 1871, to August 12, 1871.
Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby (Privy Councillor), August 12, 1871, to November 12, 1874.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, Kt. (Administrator), November 12, 1874, to January 23, 1875.
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., January 23, 1875, to March 14, 1877.
Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell (Administrator), March 14, 1877, to April 10, 1877.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G. (Administrator), April 10, 1877, to July 20, 1877.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor, July 20, 1877; still in office.

South Australia—
Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., from December 28, 1836, to July 16, 1838.
George Milner Stephen, Esq. (Officer Adm. Govt.), from July 16, 1838, to October 12, 1838.
Lieut. Col. George Gawler, K.H., from October 12, 1838, to May 15, 1841.
George Grey, Esq., from May 15, 1841, to Oct. 25, 1845.
Lieut.-Col. Fred. Holt Robe, from October 25, 1845, to August 2, 1848.
Sir H. Ed. Fox Young, Kt., from August 2, 1848, to December 20, 1854.
Boyle Travers Finniss, Esq. (Officer Adm. Govt), from December 20, 1854, to June 8, 1855.
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., Kt., from June 8, 1855, to March 4, 1862.
Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., from March 4, 1862, to February 19, 1868.
Lieut.-Col. Francis Gilbert Hamley (Officer Adm. Govt.), from February 20, 1868, to February 15, 1869.
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, from February 16, 1869, to April 18, 1873.
Hon Sir Richard Davies Hanson, Kt., Chief Justice (Officer Adm. Govt.), from December 7, 1872, to June 8, 1873.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., from June 9, 1873, to January 29, 1877.
Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice (Officer Adm. Govt.), from January 29, 1877, to March 24, 1877.
Sir William Wellington Cairns, K.C.M.G., from March 24, 1877, to May 17, 1877.
Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice (Officer Adm. Govt.), from May 17, 1877, to October 2, 1877.
Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., sworn in October 2, 1877.
Hon. Samuel James Way, Chief Justice (Officer Adm. Govt.), from February 14, 1878, to August 15, 1878.
Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., from August 15, 1878; still in office.

Tasmania—

Colonel David Collins (Lieutenant-Governor), from February 19, 1804, to March 24, 1810.
Lieutenant Edward Lord and Captain Murray, 73rd Regiment (Commandants), from March 24, 1810, to February, 1812.
Lieutenant-Colonel Geiles, 73rd Regiment (Commandant), from February, 1812, to February 4, 1813.
Colonel Davey (Lieutenant-Governor), from February 4, 1813, to April 9, 1817.
Colonel Sorell (Lieutenant-Governor), from April 9, 1817, to May 14, 1824.
Colonel Arthur (Lieutenant-Governor), from May 14, 1823, to December 3, 1825.
Lieutenant-General R. Darling (Governor-in-Chief) from December 3, 1825, to December 6, 1825.
Colonel Arthur (Lieutenant-Governor), from December 6, 1825, to October 30, 1836.
Lieutenant-Colonel Snodgrass (Acting Lieutenant-Governor), from October 31, 1836, to January 5, 1837.
Sir John Franklin, K.H. (Lieutenant-Governor), from January 6, 1837, to August 21, 1843.
Sir J. C. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart. (Lieutenant-Governor), from August 21, 1843, to October 13, 1846.
C. J. Latrobe, Esq. (Administrator of the Government), from October 13, 1846, to January 25, 1847.
Sir W. T. Denison, Kt. (Lieutenant-Governor), from January 26, 1847, to January 8, 1855.
Sir H. E. F. Young, C.B., Kt. (Governor-in-Chief), from January 8, 1855, to December 10, 1861.
Colonel T. Gore Browne, C.B. (Administrator), from December 11, 1861, to June 1d, 1862; (Governor-in-Chief), from June 16, 1862, to December 30, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Trever, C.B. (Administrator), from December 30, 1868, to January 15, 1869.
C. Du Cane, Esq. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief) from January 15, 1869, to November 26, 1874.
Sir Valentine Fleming, Kt. (Administrator), from March 26, 1874, to June, 1874.
Sir Francis Smith, Kt. (Administrator), from November 30, 1874, to January 13, 1875.
F. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from January 13, 1875; still in office.

Victoria—

Charles Joseph La Trobe (Superintendent of the district of Port Phillip), from September 30, 1839, to July 1851, and (Lieutenant-Governor), from July 15, 1851, to May 5, 1854.
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Administrator), from May 8, 1854, to June 22, 1854.
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor), from June 22, 1854, to December 31, 1855.
Major-General Edward Macarthur (Officer administering the Government) from January 1, 1856, to December 26, 1856.
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. (Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, and Vice-Admiral of the same), from December 26, 1856, to September 10, 1863.
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from September 11, 1863, to May 7, 1866.
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (Officer administering the Government), from May 7, 1866, to August 15, 1866.
The Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from August 15, 1866, to March 2, 1873.
Sir William Foster Stawell (Officer administering the Government), from March 3, 1873, to March 19, 1873.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Administrator, from March 31), 1873, to July 29, 1873; (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from July 30, 1873, to December 31, 1874.
Sir Redmond Barry (Administrator of the Government), from January 3, 1875, to January 10, 1875.
Sir William Foster Stawell (Administrator), from January 11, 1875, to January 14, 1876.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from January 14, 1876, to February 22, 1879.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby (Governor and Commander-in-Chief), from March 1, 1879; still in office.

Western Australia—

Captain James Stirling (Lieutenant-Governor), from June 1, 1829, to September 30, 1832.
Captain Irwin, (Acting Lieutenant-Governor), from September, 1832, to September, 1833.
Captain Daniell, (Acting Lieutenant-Governor), from September, 1833, till May 11, 1834.
Captain Beete, (Acting Lieutenant-Governor), from May 11, to May 24, 1834.
Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, (Governor), from August, 1834, to December, 1838.
John Hutt, Esq. (Governor), from January 2, 1839, to December, 1845.
Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, (Governor), from February, 1846, to February, 1847.
Lieutenant-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, (Governor), from February, 1847, to July, 1848.
Captain Charles Fitzgerald, (Governor), from August, 1848, to June, 1855.
Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., (Governor), from June, 1855, to February 17, 1862.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce, (Acting Governor), from February 17 to February 27, 1862.
John Stephen Hampton, Esq. (Governor), from February 27, 1862, to November, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce, (Acting Governor), from November, 1868, to September, 30, 1869.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq. (Governor), from September 30, 1869, to November, 1874.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G., (Governor), from November 14, 1874, to August 28, 1877. Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Harvest, (Acting Governor), from August 28, 1877, to November, 1877.
Sir Harry St. George Ord, C.B., K.C.M.G., (Governor), from November, 1877; still in office.

[*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" *for Biographies of various Governors.*]

SALARIES OF. The salaries of Governors Hotham and Barkly (Victoria) were £15,000 per annum.

The present salaries of Governors are :—
New South Wales, £7,000.
New Zealand, £5,000, and allowance, £2,500.
Queensland, £5,000.
South Australia, £5,000.
Tasmania, £3,500.
Victoria, £10,000.
Western Australia, 2,500.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FIRST. The first stone of a building to be used as a temporary Government House was laid May 15, 1788. [A piece of copper recording that Governor Phillip, with his party, landed January 24, 1781, placed beneath it. The site of the first Government House was in Pitt-street, Sydney, where are now situated Vickery's buildings. The remains were pulled down in 1868.]

[*See* MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.]

GOVERNMENT, RESPONSIBLE. [*See* PARLIAMENT.]

GOVERNMENT ORDERS. In the early days of the Colony of New South Wales some extraordinary "Government Orders" were issued, which throw some light on the manners, customs, and evil propensities of the criminal class. The following are selected as examples :—

Selling of Rations.—"Although repeated orders have been given to prevent the convicts from selling or exchanging their provisions issued from the Public Stores for money, spirits, or tobacco, that practice is still continued, and as those who sell their own provisions must support themselves by stealing from others, it is the duty of every individual to put a stop to a

practice which distresses the honest and industrious, whose gardens are robbed, and provisions stolen by those who sell their rations, no provisions are ever to be purchased or received from a convict on any consideration whatever, and the Commissary is directed to give 30 lb. of flour as a reward for discovering any person who may in future be guilty of a breach of this order. By order of the Governor. February 11, 1790."

Boat Building—"No boat is to be built by any individual in this settlement whose length from stem to stern exceeds fourteen feet (*sic !*), without having first obtained permission from Head Quarters.—April 9, 1791." [This was to prevent convicts escaping by sea.]

Against Imprisonment for Debt.—"It having been represented to the Governor that many people who are concerned in petty dealings with every description of inhabitants in this colony consider themselves at liberty to imprison the persons of their debtors when unable to discharge their demands, by which means the public interest is materially injured and the Crown deprived of the service of such debtors: Notice is hereby given, and the Governor expects it to be seriously attended to, that the public labouring servants of the Crown are not to be detained from their duty by imprisoning their persons in this way, the property they possess being considered as belonging to Government; and if any such dealers shall be desirous at any time of accommodating the labouring servants of the Crown with credit, it must be wholly and absolutely upon the strength of their good faith in the integrity of such people, and not under a notice that they can arrest and imprison by forms of law; and it is from henceforth to be generally understood that Government will by no means dispense with the labour of its servants for the partial accommodation of any private dealings whatever.—October 4, 1798."

Spirit Smuggling.—"All spirituous liquors and other strong drinks that are attempted to be smuggled from any ship arriving here will on condemnation be the exclusive property of the person or persons making the seizure.—Nov. 28, 1800."

Reprieve in consequence of Rain, and Caution to Evil-doers.—"The regiment to be under arms on Monday next, 19th instant, at half past nine in the morning, to attend the execution of John Boatswain, private soldier in the New South Wales Corps, sentenced to die by a general court martial, for desertion.—April 14, 1801."

* * * * * * *

"Raining in torrents. The execution of the prisoner as directed by the orders of the 14th instant, on account of the inclemency of the weather, is deferred until further orders."

* * * * * * *

"Still raining in torrents. Execution further deferred. April 20, 1801."

* * * * * * *

"Favourable circumstances having been reported, the Governor of the settlement is pleased to extend a reprieve, and grant a free pardon to the prisoner John Boatswain, sentenced to death for the unsoldierlike crime of desertion; but the Governor trusts that the example of the awful position in which the wretched man was placed will deter others from following his example.—April 25, 1801."

"Rum" Reward for Apprehension of Absconding Prisoners.—"Whereas William Knight and James Warwick have by regular form been outlawed, and are supposed to associate and commit violent acts of depredations in conjunction with the natives, on the public, the Governor is pleased to offer a reward of thirty gallons of spirits to any person who shall lodge the bodies of the said William Knight and James Warwick in jail, or deliver them to the nearest magistrate in command.—May 11, 1801."

Nomenclature.—"His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that in all spiritual, judicial, and parochial proceedings, deeds, instruments, and registers, the districts of Sydney, Petersham, Bullanaming, Concord, and Liberty Plains be comprised within a parish to be henceforth named St. Phillip, in honour of the first Governor of this territory. And the districts of Parramatta, Bankstown, Prospect Hill, Toongabbie, Seven Hills, Castle Hill, Eastern Farms, Field of Mars, Northern Boundary Ponds, and Kissing Point be comprised within a parish to be henceforward named St. John, in honour of the late Governor Captain John Hunter. And that the churches now building at Sydney and Parramatta be respectively named Saint Phillip and St. John.—July 23, 1802."

Caution against Runaways.—Government issued notice, pointing out the falsity and wickedness of the report generally believed in by the convicts, that a settlement of white people existed on the other side of the mountains, and cautioning them, by the dreadful fate of the runaways, against following their example, Oct. 20, 1802.

Strayed Cattle.—Proclamation issued against persons crossing the Nepean to the Cowpastures (whither the strayed cattle had resorted), without a permit signed by the Governor. "If any persons not authorised shall presume to kill any of the said black cattle, male or female, they will be punished to the utmost extent of the law.—July 6, 1803."

Boatmen's Fares.—Government order issued fixing the fare to be charged by boatmen for a passenger from Sydney to Parramatta, or *vice versâ*, at one shilling, and stringent regulations issued for the better conduct of the boatmen towards passengers, July 6, 1803.

Caution against Cutting Timber.—In consequence of heavy floods on the Hawkesbury, the Governor issued an order cautioning settlers against cutting down trees or cultivating the banks of the river, whereby many acres of ground had been removed, houses, stock, &c., washed away, and river blocked with trees; a penalty of £50 imposed for each tree cut down after this notice, Oct. 4, 1803.

Importation of New Zealand Skulls.—In consequence of the traffic in human skulls with the New Zealand natives, a Government order was issued prohibiting the importation, April 19, 1831. [*See* Traffic in Human Skulls.]

Cutting Timber, &c., on Garden Island.—"It being deemed expedient that the island situated in the harbour of Port Jackson, and near to Farm Cove, called Garden Island, should be comprised in and considered in future as forming a part of the Government Domain: Notice is hereby given that all the growth and produce of said island, whether timber or grass, is to be appropriated in future to the exclusive use of his Excellency's establishment, and all persons are cautioned not to cut grass or timber there, as any person detected so in doing after this public notice will be prosecuted and severely punished. Persons detected or convicted of having set fire to any wood or grass in Garden Island will be most severely punished for such wanton mischief. (Signed) Lachlan Macquarie. September 7, 1811."

GOVETT'S LEAP. W. R. Govett, Surveyor, N.S.W., discovered the remarkable falls which now bear his name, 1832.

GRANT, Captain. Left England in the "Lady Nelson," March 18, 1800; arrived in Sydney, December 16, 1800. [*See* Port Phillip.]

GRAPE-VINES. The first grape vine was planted on land in Parramatta, November 15, 1791. [*See* Vines.]

GRASSHOPPERS, devastated large areas of country in South Australia, and in Riverina, New South Wales, November 27, 1872.

GREEN, Charles, Astronomer to Captain Cook's South Sea expedition, 1768–71.

GRIMES, Charles. [*See* Surveyor-Generals.]

GROSE, Major, Lieut.-Governor, with his family, left in the "Dædalus," for England, December 13, 1794.

GRYLLS, Rev. James Cond, Bishop Surrogate sent from Sydney to Melbourne, October, 1838.

GUARDIAN. [*See* RIOU, CAPTAIN.]

GUN-BOATS. [*See* SHIPPING.]

GUNDAGAI, GREAT FLOOD AT. [*See* FLOODS AND DROUGHTS.]

GUNPOWDER, first manufactured by Mr. Robert Cooper, of Sydney, October 6, 1829.

GYMPIE, RUSH TO. [*See* GOLD.]

H.

HAILSTORMS. [*See* METEOROLOGY.]

HAMILTON, EDWARD WILLIAM TERRICK, at one time Member for Salisbury in the British House of Commons, is a younger son of the late Venerable Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton and Rector of Loughton, Essex, England. His mother was the third daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, first baronet of that name. Edward Hamilton was born in London, 1809; educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A., 1832, M.A., 1835, being fifth Wrangler and Fellow of his College; read for the Bar, but was not called. He resided in New South Wales from 1839 till 1855. In 1844 he married the second daughter of John Thacker, Esq., a merchant of Sydney, of the firm of Thacker, Daniel, & Co. Mr. Hamilton was appointed Parliamentary Agent for the Colony of New South Wales, January 20, 1863, Mr. Charles Cowper being at the time Colonial Secretary. He was first elected member for Salisbury, July, 1865, and retired from Parliament, 1869.

HAMILTON, GEORGE, arrived in Melbourne overland from Sydney with a party consisting of seven prisoners of the Crown, May, 1837.

HANDBALL MATCHES. Series of Inter-colonial handball matches between Victoria and New South Wales resulted in a victory for the former, March 24, 1877.

HARBOUR TRUST COMMISSION, VICTORIA. Sir John Coode accepted the offer of the Harbour Trust Commission to report on direct communication between Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, Victoria, December 8, 1877. Sir John Coode forwarded report to Victoria Government in which he recommended improving the Yarra Yarra River instead of constructing a canal from Sandridge to Melbourne, March, 1879.

HARGRAVES, EDWARD HAMMOND, found gold at Lewis Ponds Creek, near Bathurst, February 12, 1851; awarded a grant of £15,000 by Sydney and Melbourne Legislatures in 1855. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Hargraves, Edward Hammond J.*)]

HARRIS, DR., surgeon of the New South Wales Corps, accompanied Oxley's second expedition as surgeon, 1818.

HASTINGS, RIVER, surveyed by Oxley, 1818.

HAWKESBURY, RIVER (*native name* VENRUBBIM), discovered by Governor Phillip and named by him in honour of the head of the Council of Trade and Plantations, June 6, 1789.

HAWKESBURY, SETTLEMENT OF THE. The first settlers on the Hawkesbury established themselves on that river, in January, 1794. [The blacks at first refrained from troubling their outpost, but it was only for a short time, for, the next year, the Government schooner was sent to the Hawkesbury with a military guard, to prevent acts of violence which frequently occurred between the Europeans and the blacks.]

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO. Governor Hunter visited the Hawkesbury, and having seen the settlers at the chief settlement there (now Windsor) and settled disputes between them, he proceeded to Richmond, where bearings were taken to cut a road to Parramatta, 1796.

HAYES, SIR HENRY BROWNE, who had served the office of Sheriff of the City of Cork, was tried in 1801 for the abduction of a wealthy Quaker lady, and was sentenced to suffer death; this sentence was, however, commuted to imprisonment for life. His case at the time excited much attention, in consequence of the position in life of the parties implicated. Some time elapsed after the commission of the offence before Sir Henry was captured and brought to justice. A large reward having at length been offered for his apprehension, he walked into the shop of a hairdresser at Cork, named Coghlan, and after some conversation said that as it was his intention to surrender himself Coghlan might as well reap the benefit of the reward by giving him up. Whilst in the colony he resided at Vaucluse, a beautiful spot near the entrance to Sydney harbour, for many years afterwards the residence of Mr. W. C. Wentworth. He received a pardon and left the colony for Ireland in 1812. There is a singular story current respecting him, which is implicitly believed by the more ignorant part of the old colonists, to the effect that, finding his place at Vaucluse much infested with snakes, and firmly believing that these reptiles could not exist on Irish turf, he sent home for several casks of that article, which he scattered over the place. His faith in his native land and its patron saint was amply rewarded, for, from that time to this, says the story, a snake has never been seen at Vaucluse. [*See* FREEMASONRY.]

HAYES, CAPTAIN, the notorious pirate and kidnapper, captured in the South Seas, July 13 1872.

HEALEY, Rev. William.

Sergeant Timothy Foley and Mounted Constable Wm. Townsend, of the N. S. W. police, shot Rev. Wm. Healey, a Roman Catholic priest, in mistake for a bushranger, at Deepwater, on the Murrumbidgee River, August 6, 1876.

Foley and Townsend tried at Yass and acquitted of the manslaughter of Father Healey, April 4, 1877.

HEAT.

Great heat in Sydney (thermometer 102° in the shade), December 27, 1790.

Great heat experienced, settlement visited by myriads of flying foxes, birds dropped dead from the trees, January, 1791.

Great heat in the settlement. The country around Rose Hill and Parramatta on fire for many miles, February 12, 1791.

The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade and 146° in the sun at Parramatta, December 18, 1813.

"Lieutenant Lowe, at the floods on the Namoi, was perched on the trunk of an uprooted tree; the rains had ceased, the thermometer was at 100°, a glaring sun and a coppery sky were above him; he looked in vain for help; but no prospect of escape animated him, and the hot sun began its dreadful work. His skins blistered, dried, became parched and hard like the bark of a tree and life began to ebb. At length assistance arrived; it came too late, he was indeed just alive, but died almost immediately. He was literally scorched to death." His remains were buried on Tibbereena Station, belonging to the late W. C. Wentworth, January, 1840.

In New South Wales.

(1)	1791	January 10, in Sydney ..	105 in the shade
(1)	1791	„ 11 „ ..	105 „
(2)	1793	December, on the Hawkesbury	107 „
(3)	1826	November 29, in Sydney	104 „
(4)	1832	March 18 „	130 in the sun
(5)	1833	February, in Bathurst ..	105 „
(6)	1833	„ „ ...	107 „
(6)	1833	„ „ ..	107½ „
(7)	1835	January 31, in Sydney ..	109 in the shade
(8)	1837	February 23 „ ..	132 in the sun
(9)	1839	January 29, in Yass ..	120 „
(10)	1845	January 21, Central Australia	131 in the shade
(10)	1845	November 11 „	127 „
(11)	1847	„ 1, on the Paterson	127 in the sun
(11)	1848	January 1 „	129 „
(11)	1848	„ 1 „	108 in the shade
(11)	1848	„ 3 „	109 „
		At 10·30 p.m. it was ..	92 „
(11)	1863	January 5, in Sydney ..	106·9 „
(11)	1866	„ 8, in Lochinvar ..	108 „
		At 9·30 p.m. it was ..	95
(11)	1867	January 2, in Lochinvar ..	107 „
(11)	1867	November 16 „ ..	104 „
(11)	1867	December 25 „ ..	106 „
(12)	1870	January 3, at Sydney ..	105·2 „
(12)	1871	December 22 „ ..	103·8 „
(12)	1878	November 21 „ ..	102·5 „
(12)	1878	„ 21 „ ..	*131 in the sun

*Glass burst, and the temperature must have been over 131 to do this.

Authorities.—1 and 2, Colonel Collins; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Sydney *Gazette*; 9, Sydney *Monitor*; 10, Sturt's Central Australia; 11, Rev. A. Glannie's Journal; 12, H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The following extracts will convey some idea of the awful effects of the heat on some of the hot days:—

On February 10 and 11, 1791, on which days the temperature at Sydney stood in the shade at 105°, the heat was so excessive at Parramatta, made worse by the bush fires, that immense numbers of the large fox-bats were seen to drop from the trees into the water, and many dropped dead on the wing. At Sydney about the harbour in many places the ground was found covered with small birds, some dead, others gasping for water. At Parramatta, an officer of the relief guard left the boat to find a drink of water, and had to walk several miles in a dry watercourse before he found it, many birds dropping dead at his feet. The wind was north-west, and burned up everything before it. Persons whose business obliged them to go out declared that it was impossible to turn the face for five minutes to the wind.

The Sydney *Gazette* of February 8, 1822, says:—The other day a professional gentleman was induced to dig for some moist soil to preserve a few choice plants, and he found the ground at 20 feet down as much heated as it was within a few inches of the surface.

From the same paper, November 29, 1826:—The heat and hot wind of Saturday last excelled all that we ever experienced in the colony. On board the "Volage," man-of-war, in the shade, the thermometer was 106°, and on the shore it was, in some parts of the town, 100°, and in others 104°. To traverse the streets was truly dreadful, the dust rose in thick columns, and the N.W. wind, from which quarter our hot winds invariably proceed, was assisted in its heat by the surrounding country being all on fire, so that those who were compelled to travel felt themselves encircled with lambent flames. Sydney was more like the mouth of Vesuvius than anything else. Sunday, however, brought a change of wind, since when the weather has been somewhat more endurable.

Again, in March, 1829:—We are all burnt up; it is frightful to go into the garden. Not a drop of water but what we send for from Botany Swamps. Fourpence per gallon was paid for water in Sydney during 1829.

Sydney *Gazette*, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1832, says:—Saturday was one of the hottest days ever remembered. The recent rains having saturated the earth, the atmosphere was impregnated by an aqueous vapour not unlike steam issuing from a boiler, while the sun poured down all the fury of his heat. It was dreadful. Man and beast groaned beneath the oppression, and numbers of working oxen dropped down dead on the public roads. In the evening we were, "as usual," relieved by a stiff southerly gale, wafting health and vigour on its blessed wings. On Sunday night we were visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail. The lightning was magnificent beyond description, spreading over the whole canopy of heaven, and assuming a thousand various forms. The storm broke heaviest over Parramatta, where the artillery of the skies roared and cracked in deafening peals, making the very houses totter.

Saturday, March 18, 1832, was insufferably warm. At 1 p.m., the thermometer was 130° in the sun. The cattle suffered much. Working bullocks dropped dead.

Captain Sturt's account of a hot day experienced in Central Australia on November 11, 1845, is as follows:—"The wind which had been blowing all the morning hot from the N.E. increased to a gale, and I shall never forget its withering effects. I sought shelter behind a large gum tree, but the blasts of heat were so terrific that I wondered the very grass did not take fire; everything both animate and inanimate gave way before it; the horses stood with their backs to the wind and their noses to the ground, the birds were mute, and the leaves of the trees fell like a shower around us. At noon I took out my thermometer graduated to 127° and put it in the fork of a tree, and an hour afterwards when I went to examine it the tube was full of mercury, and the bulb burst; about sunset the wind shifted to W., and a thundercloud passed over us, but only a few drops of rain fell."

On the Lower Macquarie River, on January 11, 1878, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., the thermometer registered 115° in the shade. On the same date at half-past 5 p.m., 110° in the shade. On January 18 the glass rose to 119° in the shade. On the same date at 10 p.m. it was 98°.

In Queensland.—Four sudden deaths caused by the great heat occurred at Rockhampton, Queensland, February 21, 1878.

In Victoria.—The following is a table of the hottest days in Melbourne; the years 1861 and 1864 are omitted, as the thermometer did not reach 100° in these years:—

1858—Jan.	5	.. ..	101·6
„	27	.. ..	106·8
„	28	.. ..	107·8
„	31	.. ..	101·0
Nov.	22	.. ..	103·2
1859—Feb.	6	.. ..	104·0
„	8	.. ..	100·3
Dec.	4	.. ..	103·0
„	20	.. ..	100·1
1860—Jan.	21	.. ..	106·8
„	22	.. ..	111·0
1862—Jan.	13	.. ..	105·0
„	14	.. ..	111·2
Dec.	31	.. ..	107·2
1863—Jan.	8	.. ..	104·6
Feb.	1	.. ..	103·9
„	2	.. ..	104·0
1865—Feb.	27	.. ..	103·4
Dec.	27	.. ..	101·8
1866—Jan.	15	.. ..	103·0
„	16	.. ..	106·2
Feb.	7	.. ..	100·9
„	8	.. ..	102·5
„	11	.. ..	102·0
1867—Jan.	12	.. ..	103·4
„	22	.. ..	101·0
„	25	.. ..	103·0
Dec.	19	.. ..	104·6
1868—Jan.	25	.. ..	100·3
Mar.	1	.. ..	104·6
„	6	.. ..	100·7
1868—Mar.	20	.. ..	100·0
Nov.	23	.. ..	101·3
Dec.	11	.. ..	101·0
„	24	.. ..	110·0
1869—Feb.	19	.. ..	100·8
Dec.	15	.. ..	100·0
„	20	.. ..	103·4
„	21	.. ..	101·3
1870—Jan.	12	.. ..	104·1
„	23	.. ..	107·0
„	24	.. ..	107·1
Feb.	3	.. ..	102·8
„	15	.. ..	100·0
„	21	.. ..	102.0
1871—Dec.	4	.. ..	101·0
„	21	.. ..	100·2
„	22	.. ..	106·0
„	30	.. ..	102·8
1872—Jan.	9	.. ..	101·0
„	10	.. ..	102·0
„	16	.. ..	103·3
„	21	.. ..	100·8
1873—Jan.	20	.. ..	101·0
Feb.	16	.. ..	102·4
Dec.	8	.. ..	101.2
„	9	.. ..	100·6
„	15	.. ..	100·1
1874—Feb.	14	.. ..	101·0
„	17	.. ..	102·7
„	23	.. ..	102·2

Hottest day ever experienced in Melbourne. Thermometer 110·4° in the shade. Jan. 20, 1875.

Five days' intense heat in Victoria. At Melbourne, in the shade, the thermometer rose to 110 degrees; in the sun 146·0°, being the greatest heat recorded in Melbourne. Jan. 22, 1875. [*See* METEOROLOGY.]

HEBREWS.

The Synagogue in York-street, Sydney, the first edifice of the kind erected in New South Wales, opened and consecrated, April 2, 1844. [The architectural design was in the Egyptian style.] Rev. M. Rintel first rabbi.

Consecration of a Jewish Synagogue in Adelaide, South Australia, March, 1871.

Foundation stone of Jewish Synagogue laid at Toowoomba, Queensland, August 31, 1870.

Hon. Saul Samuel laid the foundation stone of the Jewish Synagogue, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, January 26, 1875.

Foundation stone of new Jewish Synagogue, Melbourne, laid March 20, 1877.

Synagogue in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, opened with great pomp and solemnity, by Rev. A. B. Davis, 1878.

Foundation stone of Synagogue at West Maitland laid by L. W. Levy, Esq., of Sydney, Feb. 24, 1879.

MARRIAGES AMONGST.

The first Jewish marriage in New South Wales was that of Moses Joseph, Esq., and Miss Nathan, 1832.

First Jewish marriage in Toowoomba, Queensland, March 19, 1873.

HENDERSON. [*See* IMMIGRATION.]

HEROES.

Presentation at Sydney, by Sir John Young, of the Victoria Cross to *Samuel Mitchell* of the Marines, for valour in the New Zealand war, September 24, 1864.

Presentation at Sydney, by Earl Belmore, of the Royal Humane Society's medal to *Samuel Bennett Bailey*, for courageous conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the "Walter Hood," near Ulladulla, New South Wales. [*William Harrison*, of the Richmond River, had a similar medal sent to him for courageous conduct in saving life on the same occasion]: January 26, 1872.

Cecil Herbert M'Meikan, aged eleven years, a native of Victoria, presented by Governor Bowen with the Royal Humane Society's silver medal, for bravery in rescuing two boys who were drowning in the Saltwater River, Victoria, January 1, 1875.

James Henry Brownhill, nine years of age, presented by Sir George F. Bowen, Governor of Victoria, with the Royal Humane Society's silver medal, for saving the lives of three children who were in danger of drowning, whilst bathing in the Loddon River, Victoria, in January, 1874, January 1, 1875.

John McDonald, Inspector of Queensland Police, saved the lives of thirteen persons wrecked in the "Queen of the Colonies." Queensland Government awarded him £100 for his bravery, 1860.

John P. Sheehan, saved the lives of thirty-three persons on the occasion of the Gundagai floods. June, 1852. [New South Wales Government presented him with a silver jug in recognition of his humanity and bravery on the occasion.]

John Bennett, a native of Sydney, N.S.W., for saving the lives of seventeen persons on various occasions, presented with 1,000 sovereigns by Hon. Lady Robinson (on behalf of the colonists), on board the s.s. "Whampoa," Sydney, November 9, 1876.

[*See* "LOCH ARD," and "MEN OF THE TIME." (*Holt Hugh*).]

HOBART TOWN. [*See* TASMANIA.]

HOBSON, CAPTAIN, first Governor of New Zealand, installed February 4, 1840.

Surveyed Hobson's Bay 1836. He was afterwards Governor of New Zealand. He founded Auckland (which was the capital of that colony until 1865). 1839.

HOBSON'S BAY, VICTORIA. Captain Hobson anchored in Hobson's Bay, Victoria, September 29, 1816.

Batman anchored in Hobson's Bay May 29, 1835.

The Bay was called after Captain Hobson, of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," 1836.

HODDLE, ROBERT, surveyor, laid out Melbourne, 1837.

HOLEY DOLLAR OR "DUMP." [*See* CURRENCY.]

HONOURS.

List of, conferred on Persons for Services in and for the Australian Colonies.

Privy Councillors.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G. 1868.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, 1867.

Baronets.

Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.
Sir Daniel Cooper, 1863.

Knights.

Sir George Stephen, 1838.
Sir Alfred Stephen (Lieutenant-Governor, New South Wales), C.B., K.C.M.G., 1846.
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1855.
Sir William Macarthur, 1856.
Sir Valentine Fleming, 1856.
Sir William Foster Stawell, 1857.
Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D., 1858.
Sir Henry Watson Parker, K.C.M.G., 1858.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1859.
Sir Francis Murphy, 1860.
Sir Redmond Barry, 1860.
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, 1860.
Sir Francis Smith, 1862.
Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1867.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G., 1867.
Sir James Martin, 1869.
Sir Robert Officer, 1869.
Sir James Cockle, 1869.
Sir John Morphett, 1870.
Sir George Strickland Kingston, 1870.
Sir James M'Culloch, K.C.M.G., 1870.
Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, 1871.
Sir Francis Dillon Bell, 1873.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1873.
Sir James Milne Wilson, 1873.
Sir Archibald Caull Burt, 1873.
Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, 1875.
Sir Henry Fancourt Mitchell, 1875.
Sir Samuel Wilson, 1875.
Sir Charles M'Mahon, 1875.
Sir William Milne, 1876.
Sir Luke Samuel Leake, 1876.
Sir George Wigram Allen, 1877.
Sir A. Michie, May 24, 1878.

Order of the Bath.

Knights Commanders.

Sir George Grey, 1848.
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1853.

Companions.

Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., 1852.
Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, K.C.M.G., 1856.
Captain Charles Fitzgerald, 1857.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., 1862.
Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., Kt., 1862.
Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, K.C.M.G., 1865.
Major Sir George Frederick Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

[The subjoined is a copy of a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of May 29, 1877, and contains a Summary of the Statistics of the Order of Saint Michael and St. George.]

The Queen having taken into Her Royal consideration the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1868, and the 3rd day of April, 1869, and, in consequence of the growth and advancement of Her Colonial Empire, being desirous of making such alterations in the said Statutes as will enable Her Majesty to admit certain persons as Honorary and Extra Members of this Most Distinguished Order, and also to increase the numbers of the Members of the several Classes thereof, and to provide for the appointment of such Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order as were formerly appointed under Statutes no longer in force, has been graciously pleased, in pursuance and in exercise of the power vested in Her as Sovereign and Chief of the said Most Distinguished Order, to repeal the aforesaid Statutes.

And Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by Statutes, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1877, to ordain, amongst other things, therein set forth, that the said Order shall henceforth as heretofore be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings as "The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George." And that it shall as heretofore consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and Three several Classes of Members namely:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

And to ordain that the First Class or Knights Grand Cross shall not exceed thirty-five in number, and in addition to such extra and Honorary Members as Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors shall from time to time appoint: And that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed one hundred and twenty in number: And that the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed two hundred in number: It being competent to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, to appoint any Princes of the Blood Royal, being descendants of His late Majesty King George the First, as Extra Knights Grand Cross; and such Members of the Royal Family as have already been appointed Knights Grand Cross shall be considered, and are declared, to be extra Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order.

And to ordain that the Honorary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall consist of Foreign Princes and persons upon whom Her Majesty has conferred, or Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, may think fit to confer the honour of being admitted into the said Most Distinguished Order; and every such Honorary Member shall be additional and not included within the numbers of Ordinary Members prescribed for the several Classes.

And to ordain that the persons to be admitted as Ordinary Members of the said Most Distinguished Order shall be such subjects of Her Majesty, whether natural born or naturalised in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies as may have held or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary and important services to Her Majesty as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, within or in relation to any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who now are or hereafter may be appointed Officers of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to ordain that the following Officers shall, as formerly, be appointed to the said Most Distinguished Order, namely:—a Prelate, a Chancellor, a Secretary, a King of Arms, a Registrar, and Officers of Arms Attendant upon the Order.

List of Australasian Companions.

The Sovereign.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1857.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshall H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.M.G., 1845.

Extra Knights Grand Cross.

Field-Marshall H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., 1877.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1869.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., 1870.

Knights Grand Cross.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, 1875.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, 1877.

Knights Commander.

Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., 1869.
The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1871.
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., 1871.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., 1871.
Major Sir George Frederick Verdon, C.B., 1872.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, 1872.
Sir Robert Richard Torrens, 1872.
Sir Henry Ayers, 1872.
Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., 1873.
Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B., 1874.
Sir James M'Culloch, Kt., 1874.
Sir John O'Shanassy, 1874.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1874.
Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., 1874.
Sir Charles Du Cane, 1875.
Sir George Macleay, 1875.
Sir Charles Sladen, 1875.
Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1875.
Sir William Wellington Cairns, 1877.
Sir William Fitzherbert, 1877.
Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., Kt., C.B., 1877.
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt., 1877.
Sir Henry Watson Parker, Kt., 1877.
Sir John Bayley Darvall, 1877.
Sir Stephen Walcott, 1877.
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, 1877.
Major-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., 1877.
Sir John Robertson, 1877.
Sir Henry Parkes, 1877.
Sir Arthur Blyth, 1877.
Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 1877.
Sir John Hay, 1877.
Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., 1878.

Companions.

Dr. Ferdinand Mueller, 1869.
Colonel George Stoddart Whitmore, 1869.
Charles Todd, Esq., 1872.
Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., 1874.
James Arndell Youl, Esq., 1874.
Saul Samuel, Esq., 1874.
Major-General Edward Wolstenholme Ward, R.E., 1874.
Augustus Charles Gregory, Esq., 1875.
Major Peter Egerton Warburton, Esq., 1875.
Edgar Leopold Layard Esq., 1875.
Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., 1875.
James Hector, Esq., M.D., 1875.
Arthur Macalister, Esq., 1876.
Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq., C.E., 1876.
George William Des Vœux, Esq., 1877.
Frederick Palgrave Barlee, Esq., 1877.
John Douglas, Esq., 1877.
Arthur John Lewis Gordon, Esq., 1877.
Donald Currie, Esq., 1877.
Henry Halloran, 1877.
John Smith, 1877.
Edward Combes, 1878.
George Collins Levey, 1878.
Colonel W. A. D. Anderson, May 24, 1878.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Prelate: The Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., 1878.
Chancellor: Charles Cox, Esq., 1877.
Secretary: Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., 1877.
King of Arms: Sir 'Albert William Woods (Garter King at Arms), 1869.
Registrar: The Hon. Robert Henry Meade, 1877.
Chancery of the Order: Colonial Office, Downing-street, London.

NEW ZEALAND ORDER OF VALOUR, instituted by permission of the Queen, to decorate those who performed signal acts of valour in the New Zealand war, October, 1872. [*See* PRATT, THOMAS SIMPSON.]

HOPS. The first plantation of hops gathered at Kissing Point, on the Parramatta River, Feb., 1812. [It was formed a few years previously by Mr. Squire, and contained five acres, which yielded fifteen hundredweight of hops of good quality. This gentleman brewed the first ale in the colony, and was the grandfather of James Squire Farnell, late Premier of New South Wales.]

HORSES.

One stallion, three mares, and three colts arrived in Australia with the first fleet, January, 1788.

The number of Horses in the colonies on January 1, 1878, was as follows :—

New South Wales	328,150
New Zealand	99,859
Queensland	140,174
South Australia	110,684
Tasmania	22,195
Victoria	203,150
Western Australia	30,691
Total	934,903

First export of horses to India, 1830.

Three vessels laden with horses left Port Jackson for Calcutta, April, 1844, [From this date commenced the regular export to India of this description of stock.]

ENDURANCE OF. A gentleman named Mossman, of Sydney, undertook for a wager to ride his horse from Sydney to Maitland, a distance of 140 miles, over rough country, in 24 hours. The journey was performed in 20 hours, but the horse died immediately afterwards, 1853. [*See* RACES.]

LOSS OF. Nine valuable racehorses worth £20,000 lost from "City of Melbourne" in a gale on her passage from Melbourne to Sydney. Sep. 11, 1876.

ROBBERY OF. Remains of Mr. J. T. Tindale's valuable imported horse, "Duke of Athol" (stolen a few weeks previously) found at the foot of a cliff near Merriwa, July, 1875. [Large rewards had been offered for recovery of the horse.]

HORTON, REV. THOMAS, first Wesleyan Minister in Hobart Town, Tasmania, arrived, 1821.

HOSPITALS.

When the portable hospital, brought from London, was put up in Sydney, nearly 500 patients were placed under medical treatment, of whom a great many died, 1809.

The first stone of the General Hospital in Macquarie-street, Sydney, laid by Governor Macquarie, Oct. 23, 1811. [This building, afterwards known as the Infirmary, was pulled down in 1879, and the materials ordered to be destroyed. The parties who contracted for its erection had a monopoly of the spirit trade of the colony whilst the work was in progress. This circumstance led to the building being known to the early colonists as the "Rum" Hospital.]

Hospital founded in Melbourne, 1846.

Miss Osborne with five trained nurses arrived in Sydney from England, March, 1868.

Foundation stone of Prince Alfred Hospital laid by Sir Henry Ayres at Adelaide, South Australia, June, 1870.

The Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.

Foundation stone of Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, Sydney, laid by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, April 24, 1876.

HOVENDEN, MAJOR FREDERICK. Major Hovenden's remains were found in Bungaribee Brush. The words "Frederick Hovenden, died of hunger," cut with a penknife on the peak of a travelling cap, left no doubt of the immediate cause of death, 1845.

HOWE, GEORGE. [*See* MEN OF THE TIME.]

(*Howe, George.*)

HOWE, WILLIAM. [*See* IMMIGRATION.]

HUME, ANDREW, brought report of discovery of Classen, one of Leichhardt's Expedition, February 27, 1874.

HUME (*or* GOULWA), RIVER, discovered and named by Hamilton Hume, November 16, 1824. [The Hume, formerly known as the Indi, on its upper portion beyond Wallerawang, is the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria. The name of the "Murray," was subsequently given to its western portion, which was discovered by Sturt.]

[*See* RIVERS.]

HUMPHREYS. [*See* MAGISTRATES, POLICE.]

HUNTER, JOHN. [See NEW SOUTH WALES.]

HUNTER RIVER, named after Governor Hunter (native name Coquon), discovered by Lieut. John Shortland, September 19, 1797; Governor Bourke visited the Hunter River district, 1833.

HUNTING.

The first (recorded) hunt with the hounds in Australia took place October 8, 1812. [A kangaroo was hunted at the Nepean, towards Cowpasture Plains, and killed after an exciting run of two hours.] A hunt after a deer near Sydney, the hounds threw off near Ultimo House, the seat of Mr. Harris, June 27, 1820; Captain Hunter's pack of hounds hunted weekly in the vicinity of the Dog Trap road, April 1836.

Hunt Club formed at Parramatta, "to improve the breed of horses, and to rid the country of native dogs and of bushrangers," May 27, 1833.

HURLING MATCH, proposed, between the natives of four counties of Ireland, to come off on Hyde Park, Sydney; but it being rumoured that an intention to break the public peace existed, the Vicar-General, Dr. Gregory, on the assembling of the parties about to engage in the match, prevailed on them by an address and considerable exertion, at once to separate, July 13, 1846.

HURRICANE. [*See* METEOROLOGY.]

HYDE PARK. [*See* SYDNEY.]

I.

ILLAWARRA.

DISCOVERY OF, by Bass and Flinders, who left Sydney in the "Tom Thumb," the first place noted being Hat Hill, Mount Keira, March 25, 1796.

SETTLEMENT OF. Captain Bishop formed a settlement at Illawarra, N.S.W., 1827.

IMMIGRANT. "The first free immigrant, and indeed the first person of any class in society, who obtained a grant of land in the colony of New South Wales was a German, of the name of Philip Schaeffer. He had been sent out in the "First Fleet" as an agricultural superintendent, chiefly with a view to attempt the cultivation of tobacco, on account of Government; as the province of Virginia, from which that article had previously been obtained, had then ceased to be a British colony, and as the soil and climate of New South Wales were supposed likely to prove not unfavourable for its cultivation, Schoeffer's grant was the largest of all those I have enumerated, comprising an extent of one hundred and forty acres. Unfortunately, however, he had contracted habits of intemperance, and accordingly contrived to get rid of it. He afterwards obtained a grant of fifty acres, in what now constitutes an exceedingly valuable locality in the town of Sydney, but was induced to surrender it to the Colonial Government for public purposes about the year 1807, receiving as a compensation twenty gallons of rum, which was then worth £3 a gallon, and a grant of similar extent at Pitt Water, one of the inlets of Broken Bay. There had been a female convict in the "First Fleet"—a native of the Isle of Skye in Scotland—of the name of Margaret M'Kinnon, who had been transported for the crime of arson, having set fire to her neighbour's house in a fit of jealousy. Schoeffer married this woman, and settled on his farm at Pitt Water, where he lived many years; but old age, poverty, and intemperance induced him at length to sell it piecemeal, and he died at last in the Benevolent Asylum, or Colonial Poor House. I have introduced this episode chiefly to point out the sort of accidents on which the acquisition of wealth in a new country not unfrequently depends; for if Schoeffer had only retained his fifty-acre farm in Sydney for about thirty years longer, he could have sold it for at least £100,000, which, at the usual rate of interest in the colony, at that period, would have yielded him a permanent income of £10,000 a year."—DR. LANG'S HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRANTS.

The "Bellona" arrived in Sydney with immigrants. These immigrants were granted farms of from 80 to 100 acres, a few miles from Sydney, and from the fact that the new settlers were originally free, the site of the farms received the name of "Liberty Plains," January 18, 1792.

The first body of free settlers introduced at the public expense on the recommendation of the Colonial Governor, 1796.

Arrival of four free settlers with their families, May, 1798.

First Government free immigrants arrived at Hobart Town, September 18, 1816.

Michael Henderson (of the Hunter) long afterwards a resident of Roslyn Castle, Raymond Terrace, and Wm. Howe (of Glenlee), the first settlers who paid their own passages to New South Wales, arrived, 1818.

Free immigration to New South Wales commenced during Governor Brisbane's time, 1822.

To encourage the officers in the navy to emigrate to the colony, grants of land were proportioned in extent to the capital of the settler, and the conditions were that the settler or his family were to reside in the colony for seven years; a proclamation to this effect issued, July 3, 1828.

First female immigrant ship arrived; the immigrants consisted of fifty young women from an orphan school in the City of Cork, June, 1831.

The "Stirling Castle," with fifty-nine Scotch mechanics and other artisans in the building trade with their families, engaged in Great Britain by Dr. Lang, arrived, October 15, 1831. [The vessel was placed in quarantine in consequence of typhoid fever making its appearance on board.]

The first appropriation for immigration purposes made by the Legislative Council placing the sum of £10,000 on the Estimates, the Imperial Government having expressed their intention to contribute for the same purpose double the sum voted by the colony. The reduced sum of £3,600 was eventually voted, 1832.

[The "Immigrants' Friends' Society," was formed for the regulation of immigrants landing in the colony; the objects being for the benefit of the immigrants, to assist in procuring comfortable settlements on their arrival, and to aid such families as might require pecuniary assistance, 1832].

2,685 free persons arrived, of whom 1,432 came without the assistance of Government, the rest being assisted immigrants, 1833.

Number of immigrants who arrived in New South Wales from 1829-1835 :—

564 in 1829
309 in 1830
457 in 1831
2,006 in 1832
2,685 in 1833
1,564 in 1834
1,428 in 1835.

Fourteen agricultural families, numbering 56 persons, from the county of Dorset, left England in "The Brothers," Captain Towns, for Sydney, November 20, 1836.

H.M.S. "Buffalo" landed immigrants at Kangaroo Island, South Australia, December, 1836.

A public meeting was held in Sydney to petition the Governor on the subject of immigration and the discontinuance of transportation. The petitioners prayed "That a more effective course might be pursued with a view to purchasing the largest possible portion of British labour with the produce of land sales," so as to avoid the necessity of importing Indian labour, May, 1838.

The bounty system of immigration was found to work badly, 1839. [The provisions were so sparingly supplied and so deficient in quality in the ships chartered under that system, that women were frequently led to barter their virtue for the necessaries of the table.]

Mr. James Macarthur returned to the colony, bringing with him from Germany six vinedressers and their families, to be employed in the vineyard at Camden, 1839.

The second selection of immigrants arrived at Port Phillip from Sydney in the "John Barry," April 29, 1839.

An Immigration Committee appointed by the Council of New South Wales for the purpose of devising the best means to promote immigration. After due deliberation, they reported thereon; amongst many recommendations to accumulate funds for the purpose of supporting immigration, it was proposed that a loan of one or two millions should be raised in England for the purpose of carrying on immigration on a large scale; but this did not meet with the approbation of the public. A meeting was held in Sydney to protest against it, on the grounds that if the scheme were carried out it would amount to the creation of a national debt. A petition to the Secretary of State was adopted in which the memorialists stated that the demand for the Crown lands was the true standard by which the supply of immigrants should be regulated. 1841.

The Governor of New South Wales received a despatch from the Secretary of State in respect of bounties on immigration, which to some extent conveyed a vote of censure on the Governor for having given orders for bounty payable in two years for a sum of £979,562 and directed that for the future bounty orders should not be issued exceeding the net amount of the land revenue clearly applicable for the next succeeding year. The nature of these bounty orders was an engagement on the part of the New South Wales Government to pay out of the Colonial Land Fund, on the arrival in Sydney of approved immigrants, certain sums of money per head to those through whose instrumentality they had been brought out. 1842.

A report made by the Immigration Agent, Mr. Merewether, of the number of immigrants who arrived in 1841. [It appeared that 4,563 English, 1,616 Scotch, and 13,440 were Irish. This caused much discussion on the preponderance of Irish immigration, but was defended by the Governor in his place in the Council.]

The number of immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the four years previous to December 31, 1841, was 49,684.

First German immigrants arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, September 18, 1844.

The number of immigrants arrived in the colony of New South Wales during ten years ending 1846 was 55,063, at a cost of £992,729, being £18 3s. 1d. per head.

The first immigrant ships, the "Philip Lang" and the "John Wickliffe," for Otago, New Zealand, left Greenock, the leader of the colonists being Captain William Cargill, of the 74th Regiment, November, 1847.

The "Artemesia," first Government immigrant ship, arrived at Brisbane, Dec. 13, 1848.

About a thousand Germans were introduced into Port Phillip, and soon settled down to useful pursuits, February 11, 1849.

The "Culloden" arrived in Melbourne with a large number of distressed needlewomen, July, 1850.

The sum of £108,000 appropriated by the Parliament of New South Wales for the purpose of immigration, 1853.

Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes and Mr. W. B. Dalley sent to England as N.S. Wales emigration lecturers, May, 1861.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SEVERAL AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES FROM 1838 TO 1875.

Year.	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	Western Australia.	Total.
1838	10,189	—	—	3,143	571	3	115	
1839	6,455	—	—	4,366	326	1,161	206	
1840	7,848	1,466	—	2,748	280	3,473	224	
1841	11,492	3,901	—	176	606	9,904	357	
1842	1,450	3,084	—	146	3,449	984	663	
1843	2,130	343	—	45	24	627	—	
1844	1,179	69	—	47	1	934	—	
1845	73	14	—	200	20	633	—	
1846	26	6	—	2,224	—	61	—	
1847	728	316	—	3,512	8	327	—	
1848	7,852	751	—	7,852	216	7,399	62	
1849	6,403	1,825	—	10,985	536	10,562	11	
1850	3,881	2,096	—	5,013	270	4,892	316	
1851	4,508	2,877	—	7,049	800	8,212	327	
1852	13,736	1,310	—	7,562	1,417	63,719	736	
1853	10,873	1,491	—	6,995	991	80,466	966	
1854	14,647	1,760	—	11,457	4,212	61,291	480	
1855	14,960	2,301	—	11,333	3,457	21,778	98	
1856	9,910	4,704	—	4,512	1,815	24,214	129	44,284
1857	10,279	3,857	—	3,646	3,113	40,221	383	61,341
1858	7,214	3,272	—	3,942	306	21,898	256	36,286
1859	5,439	2,556	—	1,556	931	14,020	469	31,073
1860	3,871	5,242	382	1,213	493	12,873	370	24,302
1861	1,826	4,536	2,490	422	256	14,236	141	23,736
1862	4,109	11,440	9,676	1,366	397	15,253	623	41,843
1863	6,270	15,917	10,330	1,496	36	20,201	230	53,084
1864	4,979	11,270	7,183	2,842	50	13,908	289	40,842
1865	2,823	7,037	12,691	5,146	40	9,713	174	37,293
1866	1,545	4,288	6,454	3,302	7	5,531	167	21,097
1867	1,318	3,304	454	824	25	7,998	163	14,686
1868	1,918	3,703	892	351	78	5,566	169	12,908
1869	796	2,836	2,316	161	215	8,849	24	14,901
1870	1,043	3,232	3,583	311	27	9,103	56	17,055
1871	906	2,948	1,315	261	11	6,870	36	12,337
1872	1,302	6,516	2,360	281	196	6,200	33	15,878
1873	941	11,551	5,259	1,544	713	6,250	30	26,428
1874	1,579	30,704	6,393	1,948	13	6,233	99	47,969
1875	2,167	19,763	4,462	2,219	2	5,673	650	35,936
Total 35 years	194,788	124,554	74,782	122,713	24,353	479,877	8,980	1,102,887

INFIRMARY, SYDNEY. [*See* HOSPITALS.]

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALIA, for the year ending December 31, 1877 :—

	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
New South Wales ..	568	508,358	210,851	297,531
†New Zealand ..	336	324,178	284,161	60,006
Queensland	132	190,534	112,720	77,814
*South Australia ..	176	159,766	81,379	78,387
Tasmania . ..	83	24,228	13,573	11,655
Victoria	715	£462,650	£272,727	£189,931
‡Western Australia ..	—	—	—	—

* Besides 82 private arrangements under the Insolvent Act.
† This return is for the year ended December 31, 1876.
‡ No returns published.

The Judges decided that the English Bankrupt Laws were not applicable in the Colony of New South Wales, November 26, 1839; four Official Assignees appointed in the Insolvency Court, New South Wales, February 7, 1844. [They were appointed to abolish the system of trusteeship, as many of these trustees had escaped from the colony, or made away with the assets of estates which had been placed under their charge.]

IPSWICH, QUEENSLAND. First sale of Crown Lands held, October 11, 1843; the first steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich started, June 29, 1846; first Supreme Court Sittings held at Ipswich, February 6, 1860; Ipswich gazetted a municipality, March 3, 1860; Ipswich Grammar School opened, September 25, 1863.

IRON.

Iron smelting commenced in New South Wales, at the Fitzroy Iron Works, near Berrima, in 1847.

Derwent Iron Works, Tasmania, first smelted iron, July 5, 1875.

The Lithgow Valley Iron Works, New South Wales, were commenced in 1875.

[*See* MINERAL STATISTICS.]

J.

JAMIESON, SIR JOHN, awarded the gold medal of the London Society for the Encouragement of Art and Manufacture, for a method of extirpating stumps of trees, 1829. [*See* NORFOLK ISLAND.]

JOHNSTON, MAJOR, proceeded to England with Mr. John Macarthur, to attend the court-martial regarding the conduct of the former re Bligh's arrest and deposition, March, 1809. Court-martial, consisting of fifteen officers—six lieutenant-generals, two major-generals, five colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels—was held over Captain Johnston for the arrest of Bligh, the trial commencing May 7, 1811. The result of this trial was that Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston (he having been promoted shortly before the trial to that rank) was found guilty of an act of mutiny in the arrest of Bligh, and was sentenced to be cashiered, July 2, 1811. [Lieut.-Colonel Johnston shortly afterwards returned to the colony, which he had served long and faithfully, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died May 5, 1826.]

JOHNSTON, Rev. Richard, first colonial chaplain, arrived 1788. He received 10 shillings per day as chaplain. He first planted the orange in N.S.W., and on leaving sold his farm of 600 acres and 150 sheep to Mr. Cox. He returned to Europe, January 17, 1802; died 1814.

JUBILEE. A grand Jubilee was held in New South Wales on the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the colony, January 26, 1838.

JURY. [*See* Courts, Supreme.]

Trial by. [*See* Courts, Supreme.]

K.

KANGAROOS. The dimensions of one caught near Goulburn were—From tip to tip, 9ft.; tail, 4ft.; head, 11½in.; tail weighed 18½lb. Another one was caught which measured 10ft. 6in. from tip to tip. In June, 1875, Mr. Licensed-surveyor James Evans killed a very large kangaroo near Cootamundra; the measurement from tip to tip being 11ft. 7in., and its weight 207lb.—the tail alone weighing 22½lb.

8,000 kangaroos killed in a battue at Trunkey Station, N.S.W., August 11, 1877.

KENDALL, Thomas, the first missionary in New Zealand, appointed the first resident magistrate in that colony by the Governor of New South Wales, November 9, 1814.

KENT, Captain. [*See* Sydney.]

KIAMA. Opening of the Robertson Basin at Kiama (cost £75,000), September 20, 1876.

KIDNAPPING. [*See* Crimes.]

KING, Governor. [*See* "Men of the Time" *(King, Philip Gidley).*]

KING GEORGE'S SOUND. [*See* Western Australia.]

KING'S BIRTHDAY. The Royal Standard hoisted for the first time (at Dawes Battery) in the territory of New South Wales, Australia, on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday; a free pardon given, in consequence, to a large number of persons, June 4, 1803.

KING'S SCHOOL. [*See* Parramatta; *also*, Schools.]

KING, William Francis, known under the *soubriquet* of "The Flying Pieman." William Francis King, born in London in March, 1807, was the eldest son of Francis King, Esq., at one time Paymaster of Accounts in the Treasury at Whitehall. His father intended him for the Church, but it soon appeared that his innate love of field sports and boisterous recreations was not befitting the sacred office, and he entered into partnership with Smith and Simpson, stock and sharebrokers in London. He did not remain long connected with this firm; fancying that this business was getting into difficulties, he sold his share, and obtained a situation as clerk in the Treasury Office in the Tower of London. But his restless disposition soon took him from this work; and he left England for New South Wales in 1839, with the expectation, from the high recommendations he brought with him, of obtaining a Government situation. In this hope he was, however, disappointed; and he took the situation of schoolmaster and clerk at Sutton Forest, near Bong Bong, an appointment given to him by Archdeacon Broughton, afterwards Bishop of the diocese. From this he went as tutor to the children of Mr. William Kern, with whom he remained for several years. Here again his unsettled temperament prevailed over every feeling; and he left Mr. Kern with the intention of returning to England. Many unforeseen difficulties, however, presented themselves, and he was induced to hire as a barman to a Mr. H. Doran who then kept the "Hope and Anchor," at the corner of King and Pitt streets, afterwards the "Rainbow Tavern." This kind of life did not suit King, and he commenced a series of pedestrian feats in which he took great delight, and so far from considering on such occasions that he was executing a task he always enjoyed it as a pastime. Some of the exploits of this extraordinary individual were as follows:—A pedestrian feat of walking 1,634 miles in 5 weeks and 4 days, out of which period he only had nine days fair weather; but it did not appear that the poor pieman reaped any advantage beyond his self-gratification at having acquitted himself so well. He then walked to Mr. Kern's estate near Campbelltown and back, a distance of 62 miles in 12½ hours; from the obelisk in Macquarie Place, Sydney, to the 16-mile stone at Parramatta and back again in 6 hours; beat the coach from Windsor to Sydney, arriving 7 minutes before it; walked from Sydney to Parramatta and back twice a day for 6 consecutive days; on one occasion undertook to carry a dog, weighing upwards of 70lb., from Campbelltown to Sydney between the hours of half-past 12 at night and 20 minutes to 9 the next morning, which feat he accomplished 20 minutes within the given time; was backed to carry a live goat weighing 92lb., with 12lb. dead weight besides, from the old "Talbot Inn" on Brickfield-Hill, Sydney, to Mr. Nash's at Parramatta, in 7 hours, which task he performed having 12 minutes to spare; walked from the Parramatta church to the church at Windsor, a distance of 43½ miles, for 3 consecutive days—the first day he occupied 8 hours in going to and fro, the second 7½ hours, and the third 7 hours 25 minutes. There were numerous other feats performed by this remarkable man, which, with his occupation earned for him his cognomen of "The Flying Pieman." No doubt his natural bent for such undertakings, and his readiness on all occasions to be backed for them made him the dupe of many, whilst his peculiar and vivacious manner rendered him the butt of almost all. King died at the Liverpool Asylum, N.S.W., August 12, 1874.

L.

LABOUR, Scarcity of.

A great scarcity of labour existed for gathering the harvest, which was one of the most abundant that had ever been, the want of sufficient labour being severely felt. At the Hawkesbury alone the settlers required 400 labourers to reap the harvest, but the Government could only supply 112; in consequence, several immigration schemes were suggested and proposed, 1830.

A great scarcity of labour prevailed throughout New South Wales, Jan., Feb., 1847.

LACHLAN, River, discovered by Evans, 1815; visited by Governor Bourke, 1832.

"LADY SHORE." [*See* Convicts, Escape of.]

LAKES.

The largest lake in Victoria is called Corangamite; its area is about 48,640 acres. Lake Hindmarsh, area 35,840 acres; Lake King, area 13,440 acres; Lake Albacutya, 13,000 acres; Lake Tyrrell, 45,440 acres; Lake Victoria, 38,700 acres; Lake Wellington, 46,080 acres, and Lake Reeve, 9,600 acres are all in Victoria.

Lake George, New South Wales, discovered, 1817. [It is 25 miles in length and 8 in breadth.]

Lake Bathurst, New South Wales, 8 square miles in area, discovered 1817.

Lake Macquarie, New South Wales, 20 miles long by 3 miles broad.

The largest lakes in Tasmania are the Great Lake, covering an area of 28,000 acres; Lake Sorrell, 17,000 acres; Lake St. Clair, 10,000 acres; and Arthur's Lake and Lake Echo, occupying 8,000 to 12,000 acres. These lakes form the head waters of the principal streams flowing south, west, and north.

In South Australia, Lake Torrens is a vast inland salt lake, 90 miles north of Spencer Gulf; Lake Eyre is also salt, and lies about 40 miles east of the Denison Range; Lake Gardiner is an immense salt lake to the north of the Gawler Ranges, at an elevation of 866 feet above the ocean level. Lakes Gregory, Blanche and Blanchwater lie to the north-east of Lake Eyre. There are also several curious volcanic lakes, notably the Blue Lake, lying in the extinct crater of Mount Gambier, in the south-eastern district. Lakes Alexandrina (60 miles long by 40 in breadth) and Albert, into and through which the Murray flows, are extensive sheets of water, navigable for steamers of light draught. The Coorong is an arm of the sea, and at parts from half a mile to two miles in width, separated from it by a narrow strip of sand-hills, and running parallel with the coast line for about a hundred miles.

The largest lake in New Zealand is Lake Taupo, situated in the province of Auckland, which has a diameter of 20 miles, and an area of about 200 square miles.

LAND.

The quantity of land in New South Wales which had been granted up to the time of the departure of Governor Hunter in 1800 was as follows:—47,678 acres, viz., 3,389 by Governor Phillip, 10,671 by Lieutenant-Governor Grose, 4,965 by Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, and 28,650 by Governor Hunter.

Land Board, to which applications for land were to be made, first appointed in New South Wales, January 10, 1826. [The names of the Board were:—Wm. Stewart, Lieutenant-Governor; Wm. Lithgow, Auditor of Accounts; Captain Wm. Dumaresq, Civil Engineer.]

Letters patent erecting a Corporation for the management of the Church and School Lands in the Colony of New South Wales, issued March 9, 1826.

Grant of land, two square miles, to each Australian-born lady on her marriage in New South Wales, January, 1, 1829.

Major Mitchell assumed the office of Surveyor-General, New South Wales, May, 1829.

S. A. Perry, Deputy Surveyor-General, arrived August 3, 1829.

Definite regulations determined upon by the Home Government with regard to the disposal of Crown lands in New South Wales. Prior to this date Crown lands were given away. The system of grants was abolished and no land to be alienated but by public auction. The whole territory was divided into counties, hundreds, and parishes, each parish to comprise an area of about 25 miles. The lowest price for land was fixed at 5s. per acre. These and other regulations appertaining to Crown lands were proclaimed in the colony, August, 1, 1831.

The adjustment of titles to land in Tasmania, granted by the various Governors, was a vexed question during the whole of Governor Arthur's administration. Many of the limits of the grants had been defined by a curious expedient said to have been practised in Ireland. A string was tied to a dog's tail and when the dog stopped running that was taken to be a mile! Thousands of acres had been so measured off, and endless confusion resulted from the claims made in 1824, which the *Caveat Board* rectified in 1831.

The New South Wales Commissioners for the determining of land grants held their first meeting, April 11, 1834.

The quantity of land alienated in the colony of New South Wales according to return prepared by the Surveyor-General was 3,518,200 acres, exclusive of town allotments, June 30, 1834.

Letters patent passed the Great Seal erecting into counties certain portions of land in the Colony of New South Wales, and fixing boundaries for the same. Seventeen counties were named—Camden, St. Vincent, Northumberland, Durham, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, Argyle, Murray, King, Georgiana, Bathurst, Roxburgh, Phillip, Brisbane, Bligh, and Wellington—November 26, 1835.

First sale of Crown Lands in Adelaide, South Australia, March 27, 1837.

The first land sale in Melbourne took place, the average price being £35 per lot of half an acre, June 1, 1837.

A case of conspiracy for preventing Crown lands from being disposed of at a higher rate than the upset price, was tried at the Supreme Court, Sydney, when John T. Hughes, G. Porter, P. M'Intyre, and J. Eales, were convicted and sentenced to pay £100 each, 1837.

The minimum price of land in the Colony of New South Wales was increased from 5s. per acre to 12s., January 7, 1839.

Squatting Act of New South Wales passed, March 22, 1839.

Commissioners were appointed to revise claims put forward by some individuals, to large tracts of land purchased in New Zealand. A Bill was introduced during the Session of 1840 for the purpose, when Mr. W. C. Wentworth and Mr. Busby, who had been acting as consul at New Zealand, and some others who had purchased land from several New Zealand chiefs, resisted the inquiry. These persons had purchased land to the number of ten millions of acres in the Middle Island, and two hundred thousand on the Northern Island, for which they paid £200 each, and stipulated to allow £100 per annum to each of the chiefs for their lifetime, who had ceded their territory. The claimants were permitted to be heard at the Bar of the Legislative Council against the bill, both personally and by counsel in defence of their claims and in opposition to the bill. Messrs. Wentworth and Busby were heard personally, the others were heard through their counsel, Mr. W. A'Beckett (afterwards Chief Justice of Victoria) and Mr. Darvall. The principles on which the bill was framed and advocated were:—First, that the savages possessed no other right in the country they inhabited than that of mere occupation, until they became civilised to put it to some proper use, that of cultivation, consequently they were incapable of giving legal title of land to any other person; second, that if a country inhabited by men of this description were afterwards taken possession of by any civilized colonising power, the right of pre-emption existed only in that power; third, that British subjects, either as individuals or as bodies, possessed no right to form colonies without the consent of the Crown; and that in the event of their doing so, they became liable to be ousted by the Crown from their possessions. The Bill was passed and after the Act became law, a number of the claimants, comprising subjects of Great Britain, France, and the United States, resident in New Zealand, protested against the enforcement of the Act, and appealed to their respective Governments against the right of the Governor and Council of New South Wales to enact and enforce such a measure. The Commission, however, was appointed assuming the title of a Court of Claims, which resulted in deciding, in most instances, that the land to which the claimants were entitled was a mere fraction of the quantity said to be purchased, and some claims were disallowed altogether. The occasion of this bill being brought into the Council was that in the course of the year 1839 it was announced to the colony that a Treasury minute had been made, sanctioning an advance from the revenue of New South Wales for the expense of the Government of New Zealand as a dependency of New South Wales, with a Lieutenant-Governor; the funds so advanced to be repaid out of the revenue received from the territories ceded from time to time by the aboriginal proprietors in accordance with the ordinances of the Governor and Council of the older colony for that purpose enacted.

The price of Crown lands in the Port Phillip district was fixed at £1 per acre, the sale to be effected without competition. In the other two districts into which the colony was divided, viz., the Northern or Moreton Bay district, and the middle or New South Wales district, a minimum price of twelve shillings per acre was established, but the auction system was retained, 1840.

The first land sale of town allotments in Auckland, New Zealand, took place April 19, 1841.

The new Imperial Act regulating the disposal of waste lands, received in New South Wales, 1842. [By this measure the auction system was universally brought into operation; the lands were divided into town, suburban, and county lots, and the minimum price of county land was fixed at £1 per acre, all over the colony.]

Proclamation for regulation of pastoral leases issued. Great meeting of squatters in Sydney. The Pastoral Association of New South Wales was formed, April, 1843.

First sale of Crown lands held at Brisbane, August 9, 1843.

First sale of town land at Ipswich, Queensland, October 11, 1843.

A Pastoral Association formed in 1844. [The first business transacted was to petition the Queen and both Houses of Parliament against the new squatting regulations, and to pray that the management of the Crown lands should be transferred from the Executive to the Governor and Legislative Council.]

A proclamation was issued altering the terms on which licenses for Crown lands were granted. This caused a great contest between the holders of pastoral licenses and the Executive Government; numerous public meetings were held throughout the colony, and much subsequent discussion ensued in the Legislative Council. In consequence of this alteration a society was formed called the "Pastoral Association of New South Wales," April, 1844.

The total number of occupants of Crown lands beyond the settled districts of N.S.W. was 1,865, in 1848.

First land sales at Ipswich, Drayton, and Warwick, Queensland, July 31, 1850.

First land sale in Moreton Bay district, 1850.

First land sale at Geelong, November, 1852.

A land bill was introduced into Parliament by the Cowper Administration. A call of the House took place. The bill was read a second time by a majority of 36 to 8; but in committee a motion for its further consideration to be

deferred to that day six months, was negatived only by the casting vote of the chairman. The Ministry withdrew the bill, and announced that they would recommend a dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the country, 1857.

Land order system of Queensland—"That each emigrant from the mother-country paying his own passage out, or having it paid for him, is entitled to a bonus in land, at the minimum price at least equivalent to the cost of his passage out"—became law, 1860.

Mr. (now Sir) John Robertson's famous New South Wales Land Act (introducing "Free Selection before Survey") passed October 18, 1861; came into operation January 1, 1862.

Duffy Land Act, Victoria, passed June 18, 1862.

First land sale at Rockhampton Bay, Queensland, March 22, 1865.

Land Laws of Queensland passed, 1868.

Victorian Land Act of 1869 came into operation, February 1, 1870.

Land Laws of Western Australia proclaimed, 1870.

Land Laws of South Australia passed, 1870.

Land Laws of Tasmania passed 1870; amended 1871 and 1872.

The Amended Land Act of New South Wales assented to, August 10, 1875.

Yanko Reserve, New South Wales, thrown open for selection October 18, 1876.

CROWN LANDS ALIENATED IN AUSTRALASIA UP TO JANUARY 1, 1877.

Name of Colony.	Area in Statute Acres.	Acres Granted and Sold.			Amount realised on Land Sales.							Extent Unalienated at end of 1876.
					Total.			Average per Acre.				
		Prior to 1876.	During 1876.	Total.	Prior to 1876.	During 1876.	Total.	Prior to 1876.	During 1876.	Total.		
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		Acres.
New South Wales..	199,000,000	19,249,656	4,051,908	23,301,566	15,800,144	4,089,507	19,889,651	0 16 5	1 0 2½	0 17 0§		175,698,434
New Zealand	67,136,000	13,116,406	528,561	13,644,966	7,317,396	816,831	8,134,226	0 11 2½	1 13 0	0 12 0		53,491,034
Queensland.....	428,492,800	1,745,102	315,219	2,060,321	1,932,620	170,000	2,102,620	1 2 1½	0 10 9½	1 0 5		426,432,479
South Australia....	585,427,200	6,398,823	714,421	7,113,244	8,586,212	1,013,161	9,601,373‡	1 6 10	1 8 4½	1 7 0		578,333,956
Tasmania.....	16,777,600	4,024,808	27,007	4,051,815	1,640,396	36,490	1,676,886	0 8 1§	1 7 0½	0 8 3½		12,725,785
Victoria	56,446,720	10,351,195	476,584	10,827,779	17,416,200	584,913	‖18,001,113	1 13 7§	1 4 6½	1 13 3		45,618,941
Western Australia..	640,000,000	1,906,083	30,073	1,933,156	*a*	8,461	8,461	*a*	0 5 7½	0 5 7½		638,066,844
Total ..	1,993,280,320	56,789,074	6,143,773	62,932,847	52,724,967	6,749,363	59,474,330	0 19 8	1 1 2	0 17 8		1,930,347,473

* The figures for Victoria do not include land of which the purchase was not completed, which at the end of 1876 amounted to 6,463,148 acres. The figures for New South Wales and South Australia do include such land, but the area has not been given. Portion of this land in the last-named colonies might revert to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

† To compute the amount in these columns the money realised has been divided by the sum of the acres granted and sold. The amounts therefore express the average price realised for all the land parted with, including not only that for which money was paid, but that which was granted without payment.

‡ In Victoria the land in process of alienation is included under this head. See note (*)

‖ Including an amount of £8,884,362, which represents the estimated balances due at the end of 1876 on land in process of alienation.

§ Including balances of payments due for lands sold on credit, which amounted at the end of 1876 to £2,967,929.

NOTE.—Where *a* occurs the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

LANDS-OFFICE. Foundation stone of the new Lands Office, Sydney, New South Wales, laid by Hon. Thomas Garrett, M.L.A., Secretary for Lands, October 14, 1876.

LAND-TAX.

Hon. R. Le Poer Trench (Attorney-General), Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, and Mr. Archibald Fisken gazetted Commissioners of Land Tax, Victoria, October 6, 1877.

Sir George Bowen assented to the Victorian Land Tax Bill, Oct. 11, 1877.

LA PEROUSE. (Of the French Exploring Expedition "Boussole" and "Astrolabe" sighted Botany Bay January 22, 1788; landed January 24, 1788; departed March 11, 1788.) M. De Clonard, captain of the "Astrolabe," brought to Governor Phillip La Perouse's despatches for the French Government, the last ever forwarded by that navigator, February 16, 1788.

Relics of this navigator found on an island called Tucopid, South Pacific Ocean, by Captain Dillon, 1827. [These relics are preserved in the Museum at Paris.]

"LARRIKIN," a name given to young vagabonds in Australia. The term was first applied in a Melbourne Police Court by an Irish police officer (Dalton), who, in reply to the Magistrates, said the youths before the Court were "larrikin," meaning larking.

LAUNCESTON. [*See* TASMANIA.]

LAWSON, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM, with Wentworth and Blaxland crossed the Blue Mountains, May, 1813; was appointed to the command of the military forces stationed in the country to the westward of the Blue Mountains; he was also placed at the head of the Civil department at Bathurst, and through all that country which had received the name of the County of Westmoreland, July 31, 1819.

LEAD found in South Australia, 1843. [*See* MINERALS.]

LEGAL.

The separation of the two branches of the legal profession in New South Wales took place, 1829. [*See* COURT, SUPREME.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. [*See* PARLIAMENT *and* CONSTITUTION.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. [*See* PARLIAMENT.]

LEICHHARDT, MADAME. The Legislative Council of New South Wales voted a pension of £100 per annum to Madame Leichhardt, the mother of the explorer, 1853.

LEICHHARDT, SEARCH FOR.

The sum of £2,000 voted by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, to fit out an expedition for the search of Dr. Leichhardt, 1851.

An exploring expedition, under Mr. Hovenden Hely, was undertaken to search for Dr. Leichhardt, January 1, 1852. The party consisted of seven white men and three blacks, was provided with sixteen horses and fifteen mules, and supplied with provisions for nine months. But very little information of the fate of the explorer was obtained.

The Australian Cordillera crossed by Leichhardt Search Party, under A. C. Gregory, August 11, 1855. [*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.]

L'ESTRANGE, the Australian Blondin, crossed Sydney (Middle) Harbour on a tight rope stretched from cliff to cliff. The length of the rope was 1,420 feet, and its height above the water 341 feet, March 29, 1877.

LIBELS.

Andrew Bent fined £500 and imprisoned for publication of letters written by Mr. Robert Lathrop Murray against Governor Arthur, in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, July 25, 1825.

A criminal prosecution was instituted against Dr. Wardell, the proprietor and editor of the *Australian* newspaper, for libel on the Governor, in which, it was alleged, an attempt was made to bring the King's representative into hatred and contempt. The jury not agreeing, the defendant was discharged, on the understanding that there should be no further prosecution. December 22, 1827.

Robert Howe, proprietor of the *Sydney Gazette*, found guilty of libelling Dr. H. G. Douglas. He was ordered to enter into recognizances to appear when called upon for judgment, December 24, 1828.

Hayes, editor of *The Australian*, convicted of libelling Governor Darling *re* Sudds and Thompson's case, was sentenced to a fine of £100, with six months' imprisonment, April 14, 1829.

E. S. Hall, editor of *The Monitor*, convicted of libelling Governor Darling *re* Sudds and Thompson's case, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, September 15, 1829.

R. Mansfield, editor of *The Sydney Gazette*, criminally prosecuted for libel, for publishing an article favourable to the Governor, and against petitions for his impeachment. Verdict against Mansfield, who was fined £10. 1829.

E. S. Hall was, on December 21st, found guilty of libelling Governor Darling; on December 23rd of libelling James Laidley, Deputy Commissary General; on December 23rd of libelling F. A. Healy, Superintendent of Convicts; and on December 24th of libelling Alex. Macleay, Colonial Secretary, 1829.

Stevens and Stokes, proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, obtained a verdict against F. Stephen and J. R. Nichols, of *The Australian*, March 25, 1834.

Cavenagh, editor of *The Sydney Gazette*, obtained a verdict against W. C. Wentworth, with £225 damages, July 1, 1837.

James Mitchell obtained £100 damages against Dr. Thompson, for the publication of certain letters in the Sydney newspapers, March 23, 1838.

The editor of the *Satirist*, an obscene publication in Sydney, sentenced to two years' imprisonment; the printer and publisher were also each sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, 1843.

Messrs. Hawkesley and Williamson, charged with libelling Captain Fitzroy, A.D.C. to the Governor, by publishing an article in their paper—*The People's Advocate*—to the effect that plaintiff was assaulted at Parramatta by Mr. Beit for cheating at cards. Defendants were committed for trial, found guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, and a fine of £25 each, February 25, 1845.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* having commented on the unseaworthiness of a vessel named the "Caroline," belonging to Isaac Simmons, that person prosecuted Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. Verdict for the defendants. August 29, 1845.

The Argus published a libel against William Frazer, member for Creswick, April 4, 1862. [*See* PARLIAMENT, CONTEMPT OF.]

Philpots and wife *v.* Bishop of Newcastle, for using defamatory expressions in a letter to the Rev. J. R. Thackeray, of West Maitland. Verdict for the plaintiffs; damages, 40s. April, 1874.

Mr. E. Langton, M.L.A., Victoria, obtained a verdict of £1,000 damages (subsequently reduced to £750) for a libel published against him by *The Age* newspaper, March 3, 1877.

In Frazer *v.* Syme (Melbourne *Age*), the jury awarded £250 damages to the plaintiff, June 22, 1878.

[*See* TRIALS, REMARKABLE.]

LIBERTY PLAINS. [*See* IMMIGRANTS.]

LIBRARIES.

Sydney Parliamentary Library is the most valuable of the kind in Australia. On August 8, 1843, a select committee of the Legislative Council was appointed "to make necessary arrangements for the fitting up and opening the library of the Council." The committee reported "that they regret to find that the books at present belonging to the library of the Council are comparatively few in number, and do not comprise those books which may be considered indispensable as books of reference or of general utility." The last report of the library committee of the Council in

1855—previous to the establishment of Responsible Government—states:—"The new Legislature will, therefore, have at its command a library raised from 337 volumes—which were found on its shelves at the time of its formation in 1844—to 6,999 volumes of standard works in the various departments of literary and science." Since 1855 to the end of 1878 large additions have been made, including many scarce and valuable works, and the number of volumes in round numbers is between 25,000 and 30,000.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION, THE, established March 7, 1826.

FREE. Australian Free Library, in Terry's buildings; originated through the efforts of Thomas De La Condamine, Private Secretary to Governor Ralph Darling. It was first known as the Australian Subscription Library. Alex. Macleay, first President, October 1, 1827.

The foundation stone of the Australian Library, Sydney, was laid by Alexander Macleay, Esq., February 14, 1843; opened January, 1846.

The Public Library, Melbourne, costing £110,000, and now containing 80,000 volumes, was founded July 3, 1853. [Library opened February 11, 1856.]

The Melbourne University Library, costing £7,406, and containing 9,168 volumes, was founded 1854.

The library of the Supreme Court, Victoria, cost £8,722, and now containing 10,454 volumes, was founded 1854.

Free Public Library, Sydney (previously the Australian Subscription Library), opened by Earl Belmore, September 30, 1869. Mr. R. C. Walker appointed first librarian of Sydney Free Library, November 10, 1869.

Branch of Free Library opened as a Lending Library, July 1, 1877.

Free Public Library, Sydney, New South Wales, opened on Sundays, April 21, 1878.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES IN AUSTRALIA.

	vols.
Sydney Free Library, opened 1869	37,000
,, Lending Branch, July 1, 1877	5,981
,, School of Arts, established March 22, 1833	19,000
,, Parliamentary Library, opened 1844 ..	30,000
Melbourne Public Library, 1854	80,000*
,, Parliamentary Library, 1856	27,000
,, Supreme Court Library	13,000
,, Athenæum, 1840	11,760
,, University, 1854	9,168
Adelaide, South Australian Institute, 1863 ..	25,000
,, Law Library	2,000
Brisbane School of Arts	7,500
,, Parliamentary Library	12,000
Ipswich	3,000
Rockhampton	4,500
Ballarat Mechanics' Institute	11,500
,, Free Library	10,000
Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute	6,000
Hobart Town Public Library	7,800
Launceston Mechanics' Institute	7,000
Geelong Mechanics' Institute	12,000
Beechworth Athenæum	3,700
Castlemaine Mechanics' Institute	4,781
Goulburn Mechanics' Institute	3,000
Bathurst School of Arts	5,254
Mudgee Mechanics' Institute	4,000
Newcastle School of Arts	2,500

* And 14,000 pamphlets.

LICENSES. The sale of intoxicating liquors by persons unauthorised to sell them having increased to a degree threatening the welfare of the settlement, the Governor ordered licenses to be issued for that privilege; ten were granted, 1796. [These licenses extended over twelve months, the person being bound by sureties not to infringe the conditions imposed by the authorities.]

LIGHTHOUSES.

Foundation stone of Sydney lighthouse and "Macquarie Tower" laid by Governor Macquarie, July 18, 1813. [Its height is 76 feet, or 353 feet above sea level.]

The Superintendent of Port Phillip selected Cape Otway as a site for a lighthouse, April 21, 1846.

C. J. Tyers, C.C.L., sent to select a site for a lighthouse at Cape Howe, April 23, 1846.

Gabo Island selected as a place for a lighthouse by Mr. C. J. Tyers, 1846.

Lighthouses erected at Cape Borda and Northumberland, 1857.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL LIGHTS ON THE COAST OF AUSTRALASIA (1879).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Eden.—Twofold Bay, 1 light; fixed, seen nine miles. Red Harbour Light on Point Lookout.

Ulladulla Harbour Light.—On Pier, fixed, green, visible from seven to nine miles.

Shoalhaven. — Position light, visible eight miles.

Jervis Bay.—Near Cape St. George, 1 light, revolving, seen fifteen to twenty miles.

Wollongong.—On coast Illawarra, 1 light, red, fixed, visible ten miles. On east side of Pier Head.

Macquarie. — On South Head, entrance to Port Jackson, 1 light, revolving, seen twenty-five miles. Shows a bright flash every minute and a-half.

Hornby.—On Inner South Head, 1 light, fixed, seen fifteen miles. Tower, painted in vertical stripes of red and white.

Sow and Pigs Lightship.—On N.W. edge of Sow and Pigs Shoal, 2 lights, fixed, seen fifteen miles.

Fort Denison.—On Fort Denison, 1 light, fixed, seen five miles. Harbour light to guide vessels up Sydney harbour.

Broken Bay Lights.—Two fixed, E.S.E. and W.N.W. from each other, seen three miles off.

Newcastle.—On Nobby Island, 1 light, fixed, seen seventeen miles.

Newcastle Leading Lights.—For entering, red and bright.

Newcastle Leading Lights.—For the North Harbour, red and bright.

Port Stephens.—On Port Stephens, 1 light, revolving, seen sixteen miles. Shows alternately red and white flash.

Nelson Head.—One light, fixed, bright to seaward, visible eight to ten miles.

Sugar Loaf Point.—Revolving, bright, flashing every half minute, and visible twenty-two miles. Green light of fourth order shown also from the same tower.

Manning River.—Bright fixed light shown from Pilot Station, seen from ten to twelve miles.

Seal Rocks.—Revolving bright light.

Clarence River.—Bright fixed light shown from Pilot Station, visible from a distance of six or eight miles.

Richmond River.—Two bright fixed lights exhibited from Pilot Station, visible six or eight miles. W.N.W. and E.S.E., 550 feet apart.

Cape Fingal.—Pilot Station, Tweed River, 1 light, bright, fixed, visible to seaward from six to eight miles.

NEW ZEALAND.

Cape Foulwind.—Revolving white light flashing every half minute, visible 19½ miles.

Tiri Tiri (Hauraki Gulf).—Fixed white light, visible 23½ miles.

Manukau Heads.—Fixed white light, visible 26½ miles.

Sandspit (Firth of Thames).—Fixed red and white light.

Bean Rocks (Auckland Harbour).—Fixed red, white, and green light.

Napier Bluff (Napier).—Fixed white light, visible 18 miles.

Pencarrow (Port Nicholson).—Fixed white light, visible 30 miles.

Soames Island (Wellington Harbour).—Fixed red, white, and green light.

The Brothers, Cook's Straits.—Second order flashing white light, visible 22 miles (in place of the Mana Island light).

Farewell Spit.—Revolving light, white with red arc over spit-end, visible 17 miles.

Nelson.—Fixed white light, visible 12½ miles.

Cape Campbell.—Revolving light, white, visible 19 miles.

Port Lyttelton (entrance).—Fixed white light, 29 miles.

Port Chalmers.—Fixed red light, visible 20 miles.

Nugget Point.—Fixed white light, visible 23 miles.

Dog Island (Foveaux Straits).—Light revolving every half minute, visible 18 miles.

Centre Island (southern extremity, Foveaux Strait).—First order fixed red and white light, visible 22½ miles.

Portland Island (Hawkes Bay).—Revolving white light, visible 21 miles.

Timaru.—Fifth order fixed white light, visible 14½ miles, in place of the red light.

Manawatu River (entrance of).—White light, visible 11 miles.

Wanganui North Heads.—White light, visible 12 miles.

Port Ahuriri (Napier).—Harbour light is exhibited, visible 9 miles.

Buller River Head (Port of Westport).—Harbour light, visible 10 miles.

QUEENSLAND.

Cape Moreton.—On N.E. part of Moreton Island, 1 light, revolving at intervals of one minute. Tower white.

Middle Channel, Moreton Bay, two leading lights are established to guide vessels over the West Banks.

Comboyuro Point Light.—Used in connection with the leading lights for taking the Middle Channel.

Cowan Cowan Point Light.—Fixed, bright light, eight feet above high water mark.

Brisbane Bar.—Lightship, fixed, also leading lights for crossing the bar.

Sandy Cape Light.—Dioptric, first order, obtaining its greatest brilliancy every two minutes, visible twenty-six miles.

Burnett River (Mouth of).—Fixed, white.

Cape Capricorn.—Revolving, 310 feet high. Intervals between periods of greatest brilliancy one minute.

Bustard Head.—Fixed, and flashing.

Gatcombe Head (Port Curtis).—1 fixed light, fifty feet high.

Oyster Rock.—One bright apparent light, visible S.W. by W. ½ W. to N.W. by W. about fourteen miles.

Lady Elliott's Island.—One bright, revolving light, flashes every thirty seconds, visible twelve miles.

Woody Island.—Leading lights.

Maryborough.—Leading lights, colour red and bright.

Keppel Bay.—Lightship, 1 bright light, S.S.W. ½ W., off the elbow buoy.

Floating Light.—Upper flats, Fitzroy River, red.

Flattop Island.—Signal station, temporary light, visible ten miles.

Port Denison.—One white fixed light, on North Head, eighty-six feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Bowling Green.—Revolving every minute, visible fifteen miles.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Cape Borda.—On Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, 1 light revolving, bright; seen thirty miles; red phase of same light fifteen miles. Exhibits a bright and red flash alternately every half minute.

Tipara Reef (Spencer's Gulf).—Lighthouse exhibiting a bright revolving light, having eclipses every thirty seconds.

Troubridge.—On Troubridge Island, St. Vincent's Gulf, 1 light revolving every half minute.

Cape Jervis.—One bright fixed light.

Hulk off Glenelg.—Two bright vertical.

Glenelg Jetty, Holdfast Bay, Gulf of St. Vincent.—1 light, fixed, red.

Port Adelaide Pilot Station, Semaphore Jetty.—One green fixed light points out landing place; visible four miles.

Port Adelaide.—Lighthouse on south side of outer bar; white, flash, shown every thirty seconds.

Sturt.—On Cape Wellington, Kangaroo Island, 1 light, revolving; seen twenty-four miles; exhibits a flash every one and a-half minute.

Macdonnell.— On Cape Northumberland 1 light, revolving, shows alternately every minute; white, red, green; visible from seaward; white light 18 miles, red 15 miles, green 8 miles.

Cape Jaffa.—1 light, revolving every thirty seconds.

TASMANIA.

D'Entrecasteaux.—On Bruni Island, 1 light, revolving, seen twenty-four miles. Shows a bright flash every fifty seconds. Tower, white.

Iron Pat.—On Cape Direction, 1 light, fixed, seen eight miles. Guide to the River Derwent. Tower, red.

Port Dalrymple.—On Low Head, entrance to River Tamar, 1 light, revolving, seen eight miles. Shows a bright flash once every minute. Tower, upper part red, lower white.

Swan Island.—In Banks's Straits, 1 light, revolving, seen twenty miles.

Goose Island. — On Goose Island, Bass's Straits, 1 light, fixed, seen twenty years.

Kent's Group.—On Deal Island, Bass's Straits, 1 light, revolving, seen thirty-six miles.

VICTORIA.

Portland Bay.—On Battery Hill, red and white dioptric. Tower, white.

Port Fairy.—Light fixed and flashing. Exhibits a red flash every three minutes. Tower, red. Jetty, 1 light, green.

Warrnambool.—Two lights, upper one fixed, white; lower light fixed, red.

King's Island.—On Cape Wickham, 1 light, fixed, white. Tower, white.

Cape Otway.—One light, revolving, white, showing a bright flash of four seconds duration every minute. Tower, white.

Queenscliff (High Light). — On Shortland's Bluff, fixed red and white light. Tower, white. The upper and lower lights in one, lead in mid-channel.

Queenscliff (Low Light).—On Shortland's Bluff, fixed red and white light. Tower, white. The upper and lower lights in one, lead in mid-channel.

Queenscliff Jetty.— One light, fixed, green, seen four miles.

Swan Spit Light.—On Swan Spit, fixed, red and white light, fixed on piles.

Lonsdale Point Light.—On Lonsdale Point, fixed, red and green.

South Channel, Melbourne.—Eastern Light, immediately under Arthur's Seat, fixed dioptric, eighty feet above sea-level, visible about fourteen miles in clear weather, and shows red between S. by W. ½ W., and S.E. ¼ E., and white between S.E. ¼ E., and E. by N. ½ N.

South Channel.—Pile Light is fixed twenty-seven feet above sea-level, visible in clear weather about ten miles; it shows red from W. ½ S. round northerly to N.E. ¼ N., and white between N.E. ¼ N. and S.S.E. Between the bearings of S.S.E. to W. ½ S., this light is obscured.

West Channel Light Ship.—On north end of West Channel, two lights, fixed, white, seen ten miles. Visible all round the compass; gong sounded in thick or foggy weather.

Geelong Ship Channel Lightship.—On entrance to Corio Bay, 1 light, fixed, bright, seen nine miles. Visible all round the compass; gong sounded in thick or foggy weather.

Geelong Harbour.—A red light from lantern, placed on first red dolphin inshore of the light-ship.

Gellibrand's Point Lightship.—Off Gellibrand's Point, 1 white light, revolving, seen ten miles. Visible all round the compass; gong sounded in thick or foggy weather; exhibits bright flash once every thirty seconds.

Port Arlington.—Fixed red light.

Schnapper Point.—Fixed white light.

Cape Schanck.—On Cape Schanck, 1 light, white, fixed, and flashing; shows a bright flash of ten seconds duration every two minutes. Tower, white.

Western Point.—Hastings Jetty, bright light, seen five miles off.

Promontory.—On Wilson's Promontory, 1 light fixed, seen twenty-four miles. Tower, white.

Port Albert.—On Latrobe Island, 1 light, revolving, seen ten miles; shows a bright flash every three minutes. Tower, white.

Flinders.—On Gabo Island, 1 light, fixed, white, seen eighteen miles.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Champion Bay.—Leading lights are fixed red lights, elevated 65 and 41 feet respectively above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather, through an arc of 75 degrees, from a distance of 8 or 9 miles. The towers painted white, with keeper's dwelling attached, are 202 yards apart, and bear from each other E. by N. ⅛ N., and W. by S. ⅛ S. The upper tower, 26 feet high, is square; the lower tower, 37 feet high, is octagonal. The illuminating apparatus of the lower light is of the fourth order.

NOTE.—These lights in line (bearing E. by N. ⅛ N.) lead between the shoals that extend northward of Moore Point and the shoal ground southward of Four-fathom Bank.

Position of lower light latitude 28 degrees 44 min. 35 sec. S., longitude 114 deg. 37 min. 25 sec. E.

Rottenest.— On Rottenest Island, Western Australia, 1 light revolving; seen twenty-five miles; flashes once a minute for 8 seconds, and is obscured for 52 seconds.

Freemantle.— On Freemantle, entrance to Swan River, 1 light fixed, seen fifteen miles; intended only as a guide to Gages Road.

Bunbury.—(Lisschenault Inlet) 1 fixed, bright; 117 feet high; visible fifteen miles in clear weather.

Breaksea.—On Breaksea Island, King George's Sound, 1 light, fixed; seen twenty-seven miles.

Princess Royal Harbour.—On Point King, King George's Sound, north point of entrance to the harbour, 1 light fixed; seen ten miles.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM. [*See* APPOINTMENTS, EARLY IMPERIAL.]

LIVERPOOL, N.S.W.

Called the district of George's River, named by Governor Macquarie, December 10, 1810.

Courts of Quarter Sessions appointed to be holden twice a year at this township (closed June 3, 1828), October 26, 1826.

"LOCH ARD," SURVIVORS OF.

Sir George Bowen, on behalf of the Government of Victoria, presented, at the Town Hall, Melbourne, Thomas Pearce, midshipman of the ship "Loch Ard," with a gold watch and chain, in recognition of his gallantry in saving Miss Carmichael's life (on June 1) at the time of the wreck of the "Loch Ard." June 19, 1878.

The gold medal of the Victorian Humane Society presented at Melbourne to Thomas Pearce, midshipman, for rescuing Miss Carmichael from the wreck of the "Loch Ard." June 20, 1878.

Presentation of a large sum of money at the Exhibition Building, Alfred Park, Sydney, N.S.W., to Thomas Pearce, midshipman of the "Loch Ard," for saving the life of Miss Carmichael, at the wreck of that vessel. July 27, 1878.

[*See* WRECKS.]

LOCKYER, MAJOR. [*See* ALBANY.]

LODDON (YARRAYNE, *or* CAMPASPE), RIVER. named Yarrayne, by Sir T. L. Mitchell, 1835.

LODGING-HOUSE, MODEL, erected in King-street, Melbourne, June 20, 1873.

LOGAN, CAPTAIN, Commandant of Moreton Bay settlement, discovered a magnificent river 50 miles to the southward of that settlement: the name Darling River given to it, October, 1826; Captain Logan murdered, November 16, 1830.

LONSDALE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, formerly of 4th Regt., Resident Magistrate of Victoria, arrived September, 1836; nominated by Governor Latrobe as Colonial Secretary, July, 1850.

LORD HOWE ISLAND. Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, on his passage to Norfolk Island, in the "Supply," discovered and named Lord Howe Island, February 17, 1788. [On his return Lieutenant Ball stopped at, and surveyed the island.]

LOWE, RIGHT HON. ROBERT, M.P. (England), barrister-at-law, arrived in Sydney, 1842. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," *Lowe, Right Hon. Robert.*]

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Tarban Creek (Gladesville) Lunatic Asylum, at Bedlam Point, on the Parramatta River, New South Wales, built by the Colonial Government at an expense of £13,000, to accommodate sixty patients, December 14, 1835. First patient received from the old Asylum, at Liverpool, in 1838. In 1848 there were one hundred and fifty-four inmates, and there were about eight hundred patients in 1877.

Yarra Bend, Melbourne, opened for reception of lunatics, October, 1848.

LUNATICS IN AUSTRALIA, FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1877.

	Population.	Lunatics.
New South Wales ..	662,212	1,749
New Zealand.....	417,062	865
Queensland	203,084	432
South Australia	236,864	478
Tasmania	107,104	349
Victoria	860,787	2,688
Western Australia ..	27,838	....*
Total.....	2,515,551	6,561

* No records published of the number.

M.

MACARTHUR, JOHN. Trial of Mr. John Macarthur, of Sydney, for contempt of law, January 25, 1808. [The Court was composed of six officers—Captain Anthony Fern Kemp, Lieutenant J. Brabyn, Lieutenant W. Moore, Lieutenant T. Laycock, Lieutenant W. Minchin, and Lieutenant W. Lawson—the Judge-Advocate (Atkins) presiding.] [*See* JOHNSTON, MAJOR; *also*, "MEN OF THE TIME," *Macarthur, John.*]

MACARTHUR, RIVER, discovered, September 21, 1845.

MACKENZIE, RIVER, discovered by Leichhardt, 1844.

MACLEAY, ALEXANDER, Colonial Secretary, arrived in New South Wales, January 3, 1826. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," *(Macleay, Alexander.)*]

MACQUARIE, LACHLAN, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, New South Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel of 73rd Regiment, arrived in Sydney in the "Hindostan," frigate, 50 guns, from England, December 28, 1809, entered on his government, January 1, 1810. [His first measure was to take cognizance of the events which resulted in the suppression of his predecessor, by issuing a proclamation, in which he stated His Majesty's deep regret and displeasure on account of the late tumultuous and mutinous conduct of certain persons towards his (the Governor's) predecessor, William Bligh, and commanded him, before opening the Royal Commission, to reinstate that officer in his position of Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the colony, who was, at the expiration of twenty-

four hours after being so reinstated, formally to receive Governor Macquarie as his successor. The absence of Governor Bligh from the colony prevented this order from being carried into execution. A proclamation was issued to the effect that all persons appointed to offices during the deposition of Bligh were ordered to be displaced, and all grants of land made null and void. In a week afterwards another proclamation was made, indemnifying the magistrates, gaolers, and constables from prosecutions for acts done by them, they not being otherwise illegal than having been performed by virtue of powers granted by persons not authorised by law to grant them. When Governor Macquarie arrived, Governor Bligh was in Tasmania, and a vessel was sent with despatches to him. He returned to Sydney, and was received with honours due to the rank of Commodore.]

Governor Macquarie made his first tour of the colony, being absent from Sydney about a month. He visited the Hawkesbury and George's River, inspecting the farms and establishing and naming the following towns:—Windsor (called Green Hills), Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Castlereagh and Liverpool on George's River. The result of the Governor's tour was that measures were adopted for the advancement of agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and for the distribution amongst the settlers of breeding cattle on reasonable terms, premiums being offered for the cultivation of certain products, He started on November 6, and returned to Sydney, December 23, 1810.

Governor and Mrs. Macquarie embarked for Van Diemen's Land (calling at Jervis Bay), in the schooner "Nelson"; arrived at Hobart Town, November 23, 1811; visited Newcastle January 3rd, and returned to Sydney, January 11, 1812.

Bathurst visited by Governor Macquarie, who fixed upon the site for a town, which he named in honour of Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, April 25, 1815.

Governor Macquarie's second visit to Van Diemen's Land, April 4, 1821.

Governor, Mrs., and Master Macquarie sailed for England in the "Surrey," Captain Raine, February 12, 1822. [See "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Macquarie, Lachlan*).]

MACQUARIE, RIVER, (native name, *Wambone*), N.S.W., discovered by Mr. G. W. Evans, December 7, 1813; explored by Oxley, 1818.

MAGISTRACY. A new Commission of the Peace was issued, when thirty-two of the old magistrates were left out, causing much dissatisfaction; and the Governor's enemies were unremitting in their attacks on his administration, and a petition to Parliament was got up by the faction opposed to the Governor, but a counter-petition, signed by 5,000 "free inhabitants of the colony," was sent to England. The petition was prepared by Mr. Wentworth, and it stated that the petitioners "feel it their bounden duty to record their entire and cordial approval of the wise, disinterested, liberal, just, paternal, and constitutional policy which has marked his administration": 1836.

MAGISTRATES. A Commission issued appointing 120 magistrates for the colony of New South Wales, January 1, 1830.

MAIL SERVICE, STEAM. [*See* POSTAL.]

MAITLAND. A settlement was formed at Maitland by eleven well behaved convicts who were allotted land to cultivate. A few others were located at the Paterson, eight or nine miles off. 1818.

MAIZE, FIRST SALE OF. The Government maize, being the first ever sold in New South Wales, September, 1793.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE, introduced into purchased from the settlers 1,200 bushels of Victoria. The first Parliament under its provisions elected, October 13, 1859.

MANNING, J. E., Registrar of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, arrived, May 6, 1829.

MANUFACTURES. First attempt in the Colony to produce a textile fabric, made, April, 1799; three hundred yards of blanketing were woven from wool, the produce of previous years, and one hundred and seventy yards of linen were manufactured from Colonial flax, 1801; tweed first manufactured in New South Wales, 1843; Fulton and Langlands established the first iron foundry in Melbourne, 1852.

MANUFACTORIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In 1877 163 flour mills, of 2,623 h. p., driving 382 pairs of stones, were in work; 151 were steam, of 2,529 h. p., 8 water, of 80 h. p., 1 windmill, of 10 h. p., and 3 were worked by horse power, employing in all 623 hands. The total number of works and manufactories of all kinds was 11,911, of which 9,233 were connected with or dependent upon agriculture, 415 were for working on the raw material, the production of the pastoral interest, 265 were for the manufacture of feed of which the raw material was not the produce of agriculture, 688 were connected with the building interests, 155 were machine factories, brass, lead and iron works; the remainder were of a miscellaneous character. Among them being 4 chemical works, 11 gas works, 2 organ builders, 6 rope walks, 10 railway carriage works, 13 account-book factories, 104 boot factories, 42 clothing factories, 140 coach and waggon works, 1 glass silvering establishment, 4 ice works, 2 kerosene work, 2 paper mills, 106 ship and boat yards, 22 smelting works, and 11 steam joinery works. The total number of workpeople employed was 23,807—20,590 males and 3,217 females. There are 8 woollen factories employing 207 hands, the outturn being 271,452 yards of cloth and tweeds; 33 soap and candle factories, employing 156 hands, the produce for the year being 92,958½

cwt. of soap, and 36,909 cwt. of candles; 20 tobacco factories (not all at work, with 532 hands, who manufactured 19,180½ cwt. of tobacco; 29 steam power and 34 cattle power sugar mills (12 of them not being worked), the sugar manufactured being 150,744 cwt., and 78,823 gallons and 1,667 tons of molasses, from 1,999,560 cwt. of cane; and 2 sugar refineries turning out 259,653 cwt. of refined sugar. During the year 150,737 gallons of rum were distilled from 26,531 cwt. of molasses. 1878.

NEW ZEALAND.—There are 80 flour mills, driven by 1,289½ horse power, with 191 pairs of stones; 82 breweries, employing 432 hands, and 191 horses, the beer brewed amounting to 4,267,402 gallons; 110 flax mills, having 187 machines, driven by an aggregate of 963 horse power, principally water, 4,255½ tons of flax being manufactured in 1873—this industry is now in a languishing condition owing to the low price of flax in the English market. In addition to this there are 657 manufactories, works, &c., employing 7,999 male hands and 195 female hands, and machinery of the aggregate of 4,203 horse power. The principal of these factories are 6 agricultural implement, 1 basket, 4 biscuit, 10 boiling down and meat preserving, 84 potteries, 12 candle and soap works, 19 coachbuilding, 2 distilleries, 71 fellmongeries and tanneries, 6 furniture, 2 glue, 22 iron and brass foundries, 4 cooperage, 17 rope, cordage, and mat, 162 saw-mills, sash and door, 20 ship and boat building, 1 varnish, 2 woollen cloth. Railway trucks are now made in the colony, both at Government and private works.

QUEENSLAND.—There are in the colony 5 steam mills for grinding and dressing corn, 70 sugar mills, 37 steam saw mills, 3 cotton gins, 15 soap works, 4 meat preserving establishments, 12 distilleries, 4 tobacco manufactories, 2 steam biscuit manufactories, 1 salt works, 20 agricultural implement manufactories, 4 boiling-down establishments, 6 fellmongeries, 5 breweries, 42 cordial manufactories, 8 lime kilns, 5 potteries, 21 iron and tin works, 10 foundries, 33 coach factories, 8 cooperages, 34 printing establishments, 10 ship and boatbuilding yards, 3 smelting works, and numerous other works for the manufacture of articles of general requirement.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Among the leading manufactories are 43 for agricultural implements, 3 for soap and candles, 20 for coach and carriage building, 6 for jam, 8 for boat building, 1 for meat preserving, 4 for ship building, 5 for marble polishing, 1 tweed factory, 13 clothing factories, 24 boot and shoe factories, 3 flax mills, 3 rope walks, 2 brush manufactories, 10 biscuit bakeries, 4 confectionery manufactories, 9 dried fruits, and 3 olive oil factories. Among works may be enumerated 25 breweries, 135 distilleries, 27 foundries, 8 gas works, 7 potteries, 31 saw mills 34 tanneries, 102 wine presses, 30 soda water manufactories, and 1 ice works. Flour mills are very numerous, there being, in 1876, 101, containing 320 pairs of stones, driven by steam machinery, of the aggregate horse-power of 1,978. During 1876, 727,272 gallons of wine were manufactured, and 37,299 gallons exported. Sericulture is attracting considerable attention, and the silk produced has been pronounced by Marseilles merchants to be equal to any ever wound by them. 1878.

TASMANIA.—The climate of Tasmania is especially adapted to malting and brewing, and also to the growth of hops. The Tasmanian brewed ale is that which is chiefly drunk in the colony, and an export trade is carried on with New South Wales and Victoria. There are 19 breweries, 29 tanneries, 5 soap and 6 candle manufactories, 10 jam-boiling establishments, 54 saw-mills, 41 agricultural implement works, 6 brass foundries, 12 coachbuilding factories, 76 fellmongeries, 2 iron smelting works, 32 steam flour mills, 40 water mills, 3 potteries, 3 tin smelting works, and there is also now one manufactory of cloths, tweeds, blankets, &c., from Tasmanian wool, which have been stimulated by the offer of a bonus of £1,000 by Parliament. The firm offered its first production of tweeds, flannels, &c., for sale by auction in August, 1874. Wool is the principal product, next to which in importance are tin and jam, 1878.

VICTORIA.—The number of manufactories, large and small, according to the returns made up to March 31, 1878, is 1,763, employing in the aggregate 27,618 hands and 957 engines, principally steam of 8,636 h. p., the machinery and plant being of the value of £2,157,052, the land, £1,145,414, and the buildings £1,795,133—a total of £5,097,599. Among the industries are manufactories, foundries, &c.: 10 account books, 2 organ building, 8 pianoforte, 40 agricultural implement, 8 cutlery, 45 engine machine, 127 coach and waggon, 39 saddle and harness, 17 ship and boat, 4 graving and floating docks, 1 patent slip, 15 bedding, 36 cabinet making, 6 looking-glass, 20 chemical, dye, and essential oil works, 1 fuse, 8 ink and blacking, 1 match, 3 blasting powder, 142 clothing and boot and shoe, 1 jute, 2 oilskin, 15 rope and twine, 16 meat preserving, 10 biscuit, 8 confectionery, 8 jam, 3 maizena, starch, &c., 104 aerated waters, 11 coffee and spice, 4 sauce and pickle, 2 sugar, 13 tobacco and snuff, 6 brush, 3 curled hair, 3 flock, 1 glue, 2 fancy leather, 38 soap, candle, and tallow, 4 tar distilling (asphalte), 116 tanneries and fellmongeries, 5 distilleries, 13 malthouses, 2 sugar refineries, 4 whip, 8 basket, 11 blind, 1 broom, 17 cooperage, 3 earth closet, 2 fancy box, 150 moulding, framing, and saw, 2 paint and varnish, 1 paper, 5 paper bag, 16 gas, 5 glass, 2 stone-sawing and polishing, 3 ice, 4 antimony smelting, 1 bell, 6 electro-plate, 2 fire-proof safe, 88 iron, brass, and copper, 61 iron and tin works, and 8 wire working. During 1877, 145 patents were applied for, and 168 articles, of which 65 are described under the head of "Literary, Dramatic, and Musical productions," were copyrighted. Meat-preserving is also conducted on an extensive scale, and large quantities are exported to Great Britain. A manufactory for the utilizing

and making of the skins of the various indigenous birds and animals of the colony bas been established, also a silk company, which has for its object the cultivation of silk and grain. Very large paper mills have recently been opened near Geelong. The mills for grinding and dressing grain number 150, of which 141 are driven by steam and 9 by water, there being 487 pairs of stones, operated in all by 2,871 h. p.; estimated value of machinery and plant is £225,500. The woollen mills are eight in number, employing 8 steam-engines of 530 horse-power. The cloth, tweed, and flannel produced during the year ending March 31, 1878, was 957,265 yards, and 2,984 blankets, and 2,496 shawls from 1,511,514lbs. of wool. The value of the machinery and plant is £130,871. The tanneries numbered 116, employing 37 machines worked by steam, 32 by horse-power, and 47 by manual labour, the total amount of horse-power being 384, 3,101 pits, and having tanned during the year 3,309,162 hides and skins, the leather produced being valued at £646,968; the value of plant and machinery was £81,040. There were also in operation at the same date 224 brick yards and potteries, employing 272 machines for tempering and crushing clay, and for making bricks or pottery 18 engines of 101 h. p.; 69,250,400 bricks were made during the year, of the value of £145,766, and pottery to the value of £27,322, the machinery and plant valued at £56,326. There are 109 breweries in Victoria; the beer brewed during 1877-78 being 15,141,835 gals., the value of the machinery and plant employed being £163,216, and the number of hands employed being 939, of horses 647, and of drays and waggons 367. The materials used during the year were 11,157,151 lbs. of sugar, 1,071,261 bushels of malt, and 1,220,528 lbs. of hops. There are 140 stone quarries at work employing 7 steam-engines of 58 h. p, The stone operated on during the year was 212,644 cubic yards of bluestone, 1,202 of flagging, 7,173 of sandstone, 900 of granite. The approximate value of stone raised was £48,015, the value of machinery and plant £13,130. 1877-8.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The manufacturers in the colony are few. They consist of—one soap factory, five water and twenty-three steam flour-mills, two water and eight steam saw-mills, and thirteen mills worked by horse-power, also four tanneries, one smelting works, three breweries, two iron foundries, two coach factories, and a bone-crushing mill. A salt factory is being worked at Rottnest Island by the Government. A European superintendent conducts the works, which are supplied with labour from the native penal establishment situated on the island. Two very successful breweries are also at work in Perth. 1878.

MAORIES.

The aboriginal natives of New Zealand, supposed to be of Malayan origin, and to have peopled these islands about the fifteenth century. There are in New Zealand about 60 Native Schools under the auspices of the Government, in which about 1,500 children are instructed; the girls are also taught domestic duties.

The number of Maories was estimated at 2,000,000 in 1835.

The Maori population consisted of 18 tribes, and the number 45,470—24,363 males, 20,335 females, and 772 persons whose sex were not indicated in the returns, January 1, 1876.

MASSACRES BY. The Maories of New Zealand attacked the settlers of Mallewherowhero District, committing dreadful atrocities amongst them. They massacred about thirty Europeans, including women and children who could not get away. They also butchered Major Briggs, Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Walsh, Messrs. Dodd, Poppard, Nairn, McCulloch, Coddle, and Hedbury who were in one party, besides twenty of the friendly natives, some of whom were dreadfully mutilated, November 1868. [*See* NEW ZEALAND.]

MARKETS.

The usual prices given at Sydney for grain and live stock:— Wheat 10s. per bushel; maize 7s. Live stock: The value of a Cape ewe was £6 to £8 8s.; a she goat £8 8s.; a full grown hog, £3 10s.; an English cow was sold for £80. 1794.

First Public Market established in the Colony, at the southern end of George-street, Sydney, October 20, 1810.

A fair and market established at Parramatta, New South Wales, December, 1810.

MARRIAGE. First in Port Phillip took place April 30, 1837.

ENDOWMENT ON. The practice of bestowing two square miles of the public lands on each native-born young lady on the occasion of her marriage, established in the Settlement of New South Wales, January, 1829.

MARRIAGE BILL. Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister Bill of South Australia received the Royal assent and became law, June 1871. [See DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.]

MARRIAGES IN AUSTRALIA DURING 1876:—

New South Wales	4,699
New Zealand	3,196
Queensland	1,394
South Australia	1,852
Tasmania	746
Victoria	4,949
Western Australia	191
Grand Total ..	16,953

DISTINGUISHED. Mrs. Putland, daughter of Governor Bligh, married in Sydney to Lieutenant Sir Maurice O'Connell, 73rd Regt., May 3, 1810.

Hon. (now Sir) Edward Deas-Thomson married in Sydney to Anna Maria, second daughter of Governor Sir Richard Bourke, 1833.

Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Victoria, married, at Melbourne, to the only daughter of Major-General Sir Thomas Simpson Pratt, 1860.

Mr. Charles Bright married in Melbourne, to Anna Maria Georgina Manners Sutton, daughter of Viscount Canterbury, 1868.

Sir James Ferguson, Governor of New Zealand, married to Olive, youngest daughter of John Henry Richman, Esq., of South Australia, 1873.

Earl Donoughmore married at Hobart Town to a Tasmanian lady, Miss Isabelle Stephens, daughter of Colonel Stephens, May 19, 1874.

Captain Stirling, R.N., A.D.C. to the Queen, married to Helen Cecilia, daughter of Sir E. Deas-Thomson, and grand-daughter of Sir Richard Bourke, July 15, 1874.

Norah Augusta, daughter of His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, married to Mr. A. K. Finlay, August 7, 1878.

Lord Henry Phipps, third son of Marquis of Normanby to Norma Leith Hay, second daughter of Mr. James Leith Hay at Ipswich, Queensland, November 21, 1878.

MARTIAL LAW. Great convict insurrection at Castle Hill, martial law proclaimed March 5; repealed March 9, 1804; martial law proclaimed in consequence of attacks by blacks at Bathurst. 500 acres of land offered for the capture of "Saturday," the aboriginal ringleader, August 5, 1824; martial law proclaimed at Taranaki, New Zealand, February 23, 1860.

MARYBOROUGH, QUEENSLAND, established February 2, 1851; first Circuit Court, held April 2, 1860; proclaimed a municipality March 23, 1861.

MASSACRES.

Report reached Port Hunter, Duke of York Group, that a few days previously a number of Wesleyan mission agents at New Britain had been killed and eaten by the natives. An expedition of friendly natives, under the Rev. G. Brown, the originator and head of the missions, some ten days later attacked and killed a number of the men concerned in the murder, and burnt several villages, April 8, 1878.

Crew of the schooner Marian Renny was massacred at the Solomon Islands, only one escaped, January, 1868.

MAYORS OF AUSTRALIAN CITIES. [*See* MUNICIPAL.]

M'KEAN, HON. JAMES. Member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, expelled from the House, for alleging in a Police Court that the Members were drunk most of their time, were a disgrace to their country, and not competent to deal with public affairs, July 27, 1876.

MEASLES. [*See* EPIDEMIC.]

MEAT, PRESERVATION OF.

Sizar Elliott started meat preserving in Sydney (the first of the kind) which had some commercial success, 1846.

Ramornie Meat Preserving Company established, 1866.

Melbourne Meat Preserving Company established, 1867.

Opening of the Goulburn Meat Preserving Company's Works celebrated by a luncheon on the meats preserved by the company, January 12, 1871.

Sydney Meat Preserving Company established 1872.

A large sum of money subscribed in Melbourne to test Harrison's method of preserving meat, May 18, 1873.

Mr. Thomas Mort entertained 300 gentlemen at Lithgow, on beef, mutton, and pigeons, which had been killed 18 months previously, Sept. 2, 1875.

Mr. James Manning spent many thousands of pounds experimenting in meat preserving, 1866-8.

MEETINGS. First public meeting ever held in New South Wales, its object being to raise funds to build a gaol, June 17, 1799; first public meeting held in the Court House, Sydney, to petition the King and Parliament for the privileges inherent in every British community—Taxation by representation, or a House of Assembly, May 29, 1835.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

First settled, August, 1835.

Melbourne named, March, 1837.

Post-office opened, August 12, 1841.

Savings' Bank established, September 1, 1841.

First Coroner (Dr. Wilmot) appointed, February 2, 1841.

Foundation-stone of Presbyterian Church, Melbourne, laid January 22, 1842.

Melbourne incorporated [*See* MUNICIPAL] July 20, 1842.

Mr. Condell elected first Mayor, December 9, 1842.

Boundaries of Melbourne proclaimed, March 13, 1843.

Melbourne Hospital founded, January, 1846.

The *Argus* first issued, June 2, 1846.

Melbourne Hospital opened, July 15, 1847.

Melbourne formed into a separate bishopric, 1847.

Great flood in Melbourne, November 28, 1849.

Public meeting held for the purpose of establishing gas works, August 28, 1850.

Prince's Bridge across the Yarra Yarra opened with great ceremony, November 12, 1850.

First sod turned for the Yarra Yarra embankment, Melbourne Water Supply, December 20, 1853.

The *Age* established October 17, 1854.

Public Library erected, July 3, 1855.

Yan Yean Waterworks opened by Major-General Macarthur, January 1, 1858.

Memorial-stone of Melbourne Town Hall laid by H. R. H. Prince Alfred, November 29, 1867.

Town Hall, Melbourne, opened August 3, 1870.

Clock presented to the Town Hall by W. V. Condell, son of the first Mayor, 1873.

First shade-trees planted in Collins-street by the Mayor, Mr. James Gatehouse, May 24, 1875.

Victoria Arcade, Bourke-street, opened, Nov. 25, 1876.

First election of Harbour Trust Commissioners under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act of 1876, March 30, 1877.

Foundation-stone of the Eastern Market laid by Councillor Pigdon, Mayor of Melbourne, May 9, 1878. [*See* PORT PHILLIP.]

MELVILLE ISLAND. Melville Island Settlement, at the mouth of Van Diemen's Gulf, founded by Captain Bremer, in H.M.S. "Tamar," November 1, 1824. [It consisted of 126 people, who erected a stockade at Fort Dundas in Apsly's Strait, but abandoned it, March 31, 1829.]

MERCHANDISE. Ten ships freighted with Colonial produce left Sydney for England, 1821.

MERCURY BAY. The Transit of Mercury observed by the astronomer, Mr. Green, at a place named in consequence Mercury Bay, November 9, 1869.

METEOROLOGY.

Awful storm of wind and rain at Norfolk Island; large pines 180 to 200 feet in height and 20 to 30 feet in circumference blown to the ground, February 26, 1795.

An extraordinary phenomenon observed in the New South Wales settlement. An appearance presented itself in the north-west about dusk in the evening which had the resemblance of a ray of forked lightning. It remained the whole time stationary, lasting five minutes, 1793.

Heavy hailstorm or fall of ice on the Hawkesbury. The produce of four farms completely destroyed; some of the frozen flakes found on the second day 8 inches in length, December, 1795.

Severe hailstorm. Many of the stones (6 inches in circumference) killing the poultry and knocking down lambs, May 14, 1798.

Two seamen killed by lightning on board the "Atlantic" in Sydney Cove, 1806.

Heavy hailstorm—did much damage to crops at the Hawkesbury, September 24, 1806.

Severe hailstorm 10 miles from Sydney. Some of the stones literally flakes of ice and 8 inches circumference. January 18, 1812.

A hailstorm visited Sydney, one of the severest ever experienced in the colony. It set in about 2 p.m., and in *less than 12 minutes* it demolished nearly the whole of the glass windows in the town and destroyed the gardens. 1814.

Terrific hailstorm in New South Wales, February 17, 1823.

A great storm passed over the district of Prospect and the Pennant Hills. It was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail; and so great was the fall of the mass that it was 10 feet in some parts of the low grounds. Four days afterwards a piece of ice was found still 12 inches in circumference. 1824.

The most violent storm of wind and hail ever known in New South Wales, January 11, 1829.

Heavy fall of snow in Sydney, lasting half an hour, between 8 and 9 a.m., June 28, 1836.

A great comet first seen in New South Wales, March 4, 1843.

House unroofed in Melbourne during a tornado from the north, February 11, 1846.

Tremendous dust storm and hot wind at Melbourne, March 1, 1853.

Great comet, tail of 30 degrees, seen at Melbourne, March 3, 1853.

Great comet seen in Melbourne, April 3, 1853.

Terrific hailstorm at Brisbane, October 20, 1859.

Large comet seen in Victoria, May 16, 1861.

Greatest heat ever reached in Sydney, according to H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer, the glass showing 106·9 deg., was on January 5, 1858.

Great storm in New South Wales, July 12, 1866.

Terrific gale—three pilot boats upset and eight lives lost outside Sydney Heads, July 29, 1867.

The greatest heat experienced in Adelaide, in the shade, was 113·5, in January, 1867. The greatest heat in Adelaide, in the sun, was 164·9, in January, 1870.

Great cyclone at Townsville, Queensland, February 21, 1870.

Great storm at Sydney, attended with loss of life, November 6, 1870.

Great storm in Tasmania, July 28, 1871.

Large meteorite discovered by Mr. Thomas Robertson on the Barratta run, near Deniliquin; weight, 2cwt., April 9, 1871. Described by Archibald Liversidge, Esq., before Royal Society, Sydney, May 22, 1871.

Great gale at Auckland, New Zealand, May 30, 1874.

Heavy gale in Sydney from the eastward, with rain, May 2, 1875.

Remarkable waterspout observed near Inverell (inland town of N.S.W.), May 6, 1875.

Heavy storms on the coast of New South Wales, June 28, 1875.

Destructive hailstorm in Tasmania, January 28, 1876.

Fearful tornado at Bowen, Queensland, February 16, 1876.

Heaviest gales on record on the Australian coast. On Sunday night (10th) the wind obtained the remarkable velocity of 135 miles per hour, September 10, 1876. [The "Dandenong" was lost in this gale.]

The s.s. "City of Melbourne" on passage to Melbourne was caught in this gale off Jervis Bay, and racehorses to the value of £20,000 were lost.

A terrible hurricane occurred at the Lacipede Islands, February 18, 1877.

Severe hurricane devastated the Grenfell district in New South Wales, November 27, 1877.

Greatest heat ever registered in New South Wales, Brewarrina (according to Mr. Colin C. Fraser, of Milroy), the glass showing 127 deg. (in the sun) and 124 deg. (in the shade), was on January 18, 1878.

Extraordinary fall of rain in Sydney, nearly 8 inches in 24 hours. Heavy rains very general throughout Riverina. February 6, 1878.

Extraordinary meteor of unusual size seen about 3 p.m. in New South Wales and Victoria, June 8, 1878.

Extraordinary shower of sulphur at Warrnambool, Victoria, September 16, 1878.

The average rainfall in Adelaide, South Australia, for 36 years was 21·155 inches. Greatest rainfall in 1851, when 30·663 inches fell; least rainfall was in 1865, when 14·750 inches fell. The average rainfall in Palmerston, Northern territory, for six years was 63·252 inches.

I.—THE GREATEST RAINFALL IN ONE DAY.

New South Wales, at South Head, October 15, 1844	20·41 inches.
Sydney Observatory, February 25, 1873..	8·90 "
Victoria—The results published do not contain the daily amonuts.	
South Australia—Not published.	
Queensland—Not published.	

II.—GREATEST RAINFALL RECORDED IN ONE YEAR.

New South Wales ..	..	1860 ..	82·81 inches.
Queensland ..	..	1870 ..	79·06 "
South Australia ..	..	1875 ..	31·45 "
Victoria ..	..	1869 ..	44·25 "

III.—LEAST RAINFALL RECORDED IN ONE YEAR.

New South Wales ..	..	1849 ..	21·49 inches.
Queensland ..	..	1865 ..	24·11 "
South Australia ..	..	1869 ..	13·85 "
Victoria ..	..	1865 ..	15·24 "

LIST OF COMETS OBSERVED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Encke's Comet	1822
Comet IV.	1822
„ I.	1824
„ I.	1825
„ IV.	1825
Comet of	1833
Comet of	1834
Comet I.	1843
„ II.	1853
„ III.	1853
„ VI.	1858
„ III.	1860
„ II.	1861
Encke's Comet	1862
Comet III.	1862
Comet II.	1864
„ I.	1865
Encke's Comet	1865
Comet III.	1874
Encke's Comet	1875
Encke's Comet	1878
Brorsen's Comet	1879

A few of the above list have been also observed in Victoria.

[*See* HEAT.]

MILITARY.

The "Surprise," "Neptune," and "Scarborough" (transport), arrived with New South Wales corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment or "condemned regiment," June, 1790.

Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose arrived in the "Pitt," with the remainder of the New South Wales Corps, December 10, 1792.

Dawes' Battery, at Sydney (N.S.W.), erected by Lieutenant Dawes, March, 1798.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson returned to take command of the New South Wales Corps, 1799.

New South Wales Corps reduced to a peace footing. 1803.

The New South Wales Corps, or 102nd Regiment, embarked for England in the "Hindostan," April 17, 1810.

First detachment 73rd Regiment embarked for Ceylon on board the "Earl Spencer," January 26, 1814.

The "Windham" arrived with the Head Quarters of the 46th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Malle, February 7, 1814.

The Head Quarters of the 73rd Regiment, with Lieutenant and Lady O'Connell, embarked for Ceylon on board the "General Hewitt," March 26, 1814.

Third division of the 73rd Regiment embarked for Ceylon with Lieutenant-Colonel Gelb, April 2, 1814.

Military Barracks, Lower George-street, Sydney, completed, May, 1815.

The Head Quarters of the 43rd Regiment arrived with the "Matilda" to relieve the 46th under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, August 9, 1816.

Captain James Wallace, of the 46th Regiment, stationed at Newcastle (N.S.W.), 1871.

Major George Druitt, 48th Regt., appointed chief commander of the Military Engineering, 1819.

Head Quarters of the 3rd Buffs arrived in the "Commodore Hayes," August 29, 1823.

The Royal Veteran Company, the name under which were embodied as a local corps those officers and soldiers of the old 102nd Regiment or new corps who chose to remain in the colony after that regiment was recalled for the part it had taken in the arrest of Governor Bligh, was disbanded, and informed that they would be conveyed home at Government expense. September 24, 1823. [Only four availed themselves of the offer of the Government; the rest remained n the colony, and received grants of land.]

The 48th Regiment embarked for Madras, March 5, 1824.

Colonel Thornton and Captain Coghill, with Head Quarters of 40th Regiment, arrived in the "Mayles," October 27, 1824.

Head Quarters of the 3rd Regiment of Buffs, under Colonel Stewart, embarked at Sydney for England, November 28, 1827.

Captain Wright, of H.M. 39th Regiment, tried for the alleged murder of a prisoner named Clinch, at Norfolk Island, acquitted, October 9, 1829.

Recruiting for the army first commenced in New South Wales, April 1, 1839.

A despatch received in New South Wales from the Secretary of State, to the effect that the charge of the future providing and maintaining a military force in the colony must be undertaken by the colonists, otherwise the military would be withdrawn. 1850.

A company of the 40th Regt. was mounted and equipped as light cavalry for bush service, and was employed in the escort of treasure from the various gold-fields, May, 1853.

British Military Forces withdrawn from Australia: from Victoria, 1870; from New South Wales, August, 1870.

Vote of £20,000, passed in the Assembly, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, for two companies of artillery and two companies of infantry, May 25, 1871.

[*See* VOLUNTEERS.]

MINERALS, LIST OF, FOUND IN AUSTRALIA:—

Actinolite	Arragonite	Cornelian
Adamantine Spar	Arsenic, Native	Cassiterite
Adularia	Arsenical Pyrites	Cerussite
Agalmatolite	Asbromstus	Cervantite
Agate	Asteria	Chabasite
Albite	Atacamite	Chalcedony
Alum	Augite	Chalcopyrites
Amethyst	Azurite	Chalcotrichite
Amianthus	Barklyite	Chalybite
Amphibole	Barytes	Chert
Analcime	Bellmetal Ore	Chiastolite
Anatase	Beryl	Chlorite
Andalusite	Bismuth, Native	Chromite, Chrome Iron
Anglesite	Bismuthite	Chrysoberyl
Anhydrous Silicates	Bitumen, Elastic	Chrysocolla
Anthracite	Blende	Chrysolite
Antimonite	Bog-butter	Cinnabar
Antimony, Native	Bog Iron Ore, Limonite	Clays
Antimony Oxide	Bornite	Coal, Common
Antimonial Copper Ore	Brick Clay	„ Brown, Lignite
Antimony Sulphide	Brookite	„ Cannel
Apatite	Brown Coal, Lignite	„ Anthracite
Argentite, Silver Sulphide	Cacholong	Cobalt, Oxide
	Cairngorum	Condurrite
	Calcite	Copper, Native

Copper Black Oxide, Tenorite
„ Red Oxide, Cuprite
„ Chloride, Atacamite
„ Blue Carbonate, Chessylite
„ Green Carbonate, Malachite
„ Grey Sulphide, Copper Glance
„ Pyrites
„ Purple, Bornite
Copper-nickel
Corundum
Cuprite
Cyanite, Kyanite
Cymophane
Delessite
Diallage
Diamond
Disthene
Domeykite
Earthy Minerals
Eisenkiesel
Elaterite
Emerald
Emery
Epidote
Epsomite
Fahlerz
Felspar, Common
„ Glassy
Figure-stone
Fire-clay
Flos-ferri
Fluor-spar
Galena
Garnet
Gems
Girasol
Gmelinite
Gold
Göetheite
Graphite
Green Earth
Gypsum
Hæmatite
Halloysite
Hauyne
Heavy-spar
Herschelite
Hornblende
Hyacinth
Hyalite
Hydrous Silicates
Hypersthene
Ice-spar
Ilmenite
Iridium
Iron, Native
„ Brown Hematite
„ Carbonate
„ Chromate
„ Limonite
„ Pharmacosiderite
„ Phosphate
„ Magnetic pyrites, Pyrrhotine
„ Pyrites
Iron, Scorodite
„ Spathic
„ Specular
„ Sulphide
„ Titaniferous
Iron-ores
„ Brown
„ Magnetic
Iserine
Jamesonite
Jargoon
Jasper
„ Ribbon
Jet
Kampylite
Kaolin
Kerosene Shale
Kupfernickel
Kupfermanganerz
Kyanite
Laumonite
Lead, Native
„ Arseniate
„ Carbonate
„ Molybdate
„ Oxide, Red Lead
„ Phosphate
„ Sulphate
„ Sulphide, Glance
Lignite
Lime, Carbonate
„ Phosphate
„ Sulphate
Lydianstone
Magnesia, Carbonate
„ Sulphate
Magnesite
Magnetite
Magnetic Pyrites
Malachite
Manganese
Marble
Marcassite
Marmolite
Meerschaum
Melaconite Tenorite
Menaccanite
Mercury, Native
Mercury, Sulphide Cinnabar
Mesotype
Mica
Mineral Wax
Mimetite
Minium
Mispickle
Molybdenite
Moonstone
Muller's Glass, Hyalite
Muscovite
Natron
Nepheline
Nickel, Arsenides
Nigrine
Olivenite
Olivine
Oolitic Limestone
Opal
Orthoclase
Osmo-iridium
Ozokerite
Pectolite
Peridot
Pharmakosiderite
Phosphacalcite
Picrolite
Plakodine
Platinum
Pleonaste
Plumbago
Porcelain Clay, Kaolin
Prehnite
Pyrites, Iron
„ Marcassite
„ Magnetic
Pyromorphite
Pyroxene
Pyrrhotine
Quartz
Quicksilver
Redruthite
Resinite
Rock-crystal
Ruby, Oriental
„ Spinelle
Rutile
Sahlite
Salt, Common
Saponite
Sapphire
Scheelite
Schorl
Scolezite, Skolezite
Scorodite
Selenite
Serpentine
Siderite
Silica
Silicified Wood
Silver, Native
„ Antimonial
„ Sulphide
Smaragdite
Soapstone
Soda, Carbonate
Sodium, Chloride
Specular Iron Ore
Sphærosiderite
Shene
Spinelle
Spodumene
Staurolite
Steatite
Stilbite
Strontianite
Sulphur
Talc
Tellurium, Native
Tenorite
Tetrahedrite
Tin-ore
Titanium
Topaz
Torbanite
Tourmaline
Travertine, Freshwater Limestone
Tremolite
Tungsten
Wad
Wavellite
Websterite
Williamsite
Wolfram
Wood Opal
Wulfenite
Zeolites
Zinc-blende
Zircon

MINERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.

GOLD.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 8,846,990 ozs.

Victoria, to Dec. 31, 1878: 48,012,670 ozs.

Queensland, to December 31, 1878: 2,993,482 ozs.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877: 7,508 ozs.

Tasmania, to December 31, 1878: 66,510 ozs.

New Zealand, to December 31, 1877: 8,648,966 ozs.

COAL.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1877: 17,481,197 tons, and 137,299 tons shale.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877: 484,115 tons.

SILVER.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 494,942 ozs.

Victoria, to December 31: 1878, 127,539 ozs.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877: 279 ozs.

New Zealand, to December 31, 1877: 317,936 ozs.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877: 4 tons ore.

TIN.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 29,874 tons ingots; 12,080 tons ore.

Victoria, to December 31, 1877: 4,196 tons 10 cwt. ore.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877: 17,042 tons.

Tasmania, to December 31, 1878: 16,656 tons.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877: 7 tons 13 cwt.

COPPER.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: 25,060 tons ingots; 22,713 tons ore.

Victoria, to December 31, 1877: 2,641 tons ore.

Queensland, to December 31, 1877: 82,955 tons.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877—value £18,000,000: 121,504 tons metal; 419,572 tons ore; 2,215 tons regulus.

IRON.

New South Wales, to December 31, 1878: about 9,466 tons.

Victoria, to December 31, 1871: value £2,111.

South Australia, to December 31, 1877: 444 tons.

MINES.

Hon. J. B. Humffray, first Commissioner for Mines in Victoria, 1860.

Department of Mines established in Victoria, 1870.

Mining Department, Sydney, N.S.W., established by Act of Parliament; Hon. James S. Farnell, first Minister; Mr. Harrie Wood, from School of Mines, Ballarat, Victoria, specially chosen first Under-Secretary. 1874.

DEEPEST MINES. The deepest mines in Australia are some gold mines in Victoria. The depth of the Magdala shaft is 2,032 feet; the Newington and Pleasant Creek is 1,940 feet, and the Prince Patrick 1,530 feet.

In New South Wales the deepest mine in which payable gold has been obtained is at Adelong. Government offered £1,000 for payable gold at 800 feet, and the reward was obtained by the Adelong Mining Co., who obtained gold at a depth of 816 feet, 1877.

LIST OF COPPER MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—

The Kapunda Mine. This is the oldest mine in the colony, having been discovered in 1843 by Mr. F. S. Duttou and Mr. Charles S. Bagot. The first ore was raised on the 8th January, 1844.
The Karkulto Mine.
The Burra Burra Mine. This mine was discovered May 19, 1845, by a shepherd named Pickitt. The first shot was fired 29th September, 1845.
The Princess Royal Mine. Discovered in 1845, just before the Burra Burra; it was worked for a short time, but is now idle.
The Bon Accord Mine.
The Broughton Mines do not pay for the working, and are now abandoned.
The Mount Remarkable Mine was discovered abont the year 1846, in the neighbourhood; the workings being very hard it did not pay, so are abandoned.
The Spring Creek Mine, near the Mount Remarkable Mine, is also abandoned for want of capital.
The Great Gladstone Mine. Three shafts have been sunk from 8 to 17 fathoms, and some copper raised, but it is now idle.
The Kanyaka Mine. Several shafts have been sunk, the deepest 15 fathoms, and these are connected by drives extending about 40 fathoms.
The Wirrawilka Mine. Several shafts have been sunk with drives connecting them, but no result has yet been attained to compensate for the outlay as yet.
The Kirwan Mine is a promising mine, but, as yet, has not paid.
The Napoleon Mine is a promising mine.
The Wheal Blinman. Several shafts are sunk, and a large quantity of ore has been raised.
The Wheal Butler Mine.
The Mount Hare Mine.
The Asser Hill Mine.
The Yudanamutana Mine.
The Wheal Austin Mine.
The Yelda Mine.
The Pindelpena Mine.
The Welcome Mine.
The Dorooldana Mine.
The Sir Dominick Daly Mine.
The Wheal Frost Mine.
The Lyndhurst Mine.
The Wheal Besley Mine.
The Mochatoona Mine.
The Wirryoota Mine.
The Mount Stuart Mine.
The Nuccaleena Mine.
The Two Brothers Mine.
The Oratunga Mine.
The Mooroo Mine.
The Mount Chamber's Mine.
M'Conville's Mine.
Malone's Mine.
Bremer Mine.
The Preamimma Mine.
The Kaumantoo Mine.
The West Kaumantoo Mine.
The Wheal Ellen Mine.
The Strathalbyn Mines.
The Montacute Mines.
The Glen Osmond Mines.
Scott's Creek Mine.
Barritt's Mine.
Gorge Mine.
Yallagolinga Mine.
The Wallaroo Mines.
The Moonta Mine.
The Kurilla Mine.

MINISTRIES, LIST OF, SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1—DONALDSON MINISTRY.

		From	To	
Stuart A. Donaldson[1] ..	Colonial Secretary	June 6, 1856..	Aug. 25, 1856.	Also Secretary for Lands and Works during same period.
Thomas Holt	Colonial Treasurer			
William M. Manning[1] ..	Attorney-General			
John Bayley Darvall[1] .	Solicitor-General			
George R. Nichols	Auditor-General			
William C. Mayne	.....	.....	.....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 2—COWPER MINISTRY.

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	Aug 26, 1856	Oct. 2, 1856 ..	Also Auditor-General from August 26 to September 16.
Robert Campbell.....	Colonial Treasurer			
Terence A. Murray.....	Secretary for Lands and Works.			
James Martin	Attorney-General			
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche ..	Solicitor-General	Sept. 12, 1856	Oct. 2, 1856 ..	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 3—PARKER MINISTRY.

Henry W. Parker	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 3, 1856..	Sept. 7, 1857.	
Stuart A. Donaldson	Colonial Treasurer			
John Hay	Secretary for Lands and Works.			
William M. Manning	Attorney-General.....	Oct. 3, 1856..	May 25, 1857.	
John Bayley Darvall ..	Solicitor-General	Oct. 3, 1856..	May 25, 1857.	
	Attorney-General	May 26, 1857..	Sept. 7, 1857.	
Edward Wise	Solicitor-General	May 26, 1857..	Sept. 7, 1857.	
Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B.[2]	.....	.....	.....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Colonial Secretary.

1 Appointed Members of the Executive Council on the 29th April, 1856; but they did not take office until the 6th June, as some preliminary arrangements were necessary before they vacated their seats as Members of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Alexander Warren was also appointed a Member of the Executive Council on the 21st May, 1856, but resigned without entering upon the duties of the office.
2 Vice-President of the Executive Council.

No. 4—COWPER MINISTRY.

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	Sept. 7, 1857	Oct. 26, 1859.	
Richard Jones		Sept. 7, 1857	Jan. 3, 1858.	
succeeded by				
Robert Campbell	Colonial Treasurer	Jan. 4, 1858	Mar. 30, 1859	Deceased.
succeeded by				
Elias C. Weekes		Apr. 18, 1859	Oct. 26, 1859.	
Terence A. Murray	Secretary for Lands and Public Works.	Sept. 7, 1857	Jan. 12, 1858.	
succeeded by				
John Robertson		Jan. 13, 1858	Sept. 30, 1859.	
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	Oct. 1, 1859	Oct. 26, 1859.	
Edward Flood	Secretary for Public Works	Oct. 1, 1859	Oct. 26, 1859.	
James Martin	Attorney-General	Sept. 7, 1857	Nov. 8, 1858.	
succeeded by				
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche		Nov. 15, 1858	Feb. 28, 1859.	
succeeded by				
Lyttleton H. Bayley		Mar. 1, 1859	Oct. 26, 1859.	
Alfred J. P. Lutwyche	Solicitor-General	Sept. 7, 1857	.....	Appointed Attorney-General.
succeeded by				
William Bede Dalley		Nov. 15, 1858	Feb. 11, 1859.	
succeeded by				
John F. Hargrave		Feb. 21, 1859	Oct. 26, 1859.	Re-appointed Nov. 3, 1859.
John Dickson	.....	.....	.....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 5—FORSTER MINISTRY.

William Forster	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 27, 1859	Mar. 8, 1860.	
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer			
John Black	Secretary for Lands			
Geoffrey Eagar	Secretary for Public Works			Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Edward Wise	Attorney-General	Oct. 27, 1859	Feb. 13, 1860	Appointed Puisne Judge.]
succeeded by				
Sir W. M. Manning, Knt.		Feb. 21, 1860	Mar. 8, 1860.	
John F. Hargrave	Solicitor-General	Nov. 3, 1859	Mar. 5, 1860	Appointed Attorney-General 2nd April, 1860 (Robertson Ministry).

No. 6—ROBERTSON MINISTRY. (To January 9, 1861.)

John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	March 9, 1860.	Merged into Cowper Ministry.	Premier to January 9, 1861.
Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary			
Elias C. Weekes	Colonial Treasurer			
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works			
John F. Hargrave	Attorney General	April 2, 1860.		Representative of Government in Legislative Council.

No. 7—COWPER MINISTRY. (From January 10, 1861.[1])

Charles Cowper	Colonial Secretary	Mar. 9, 1860	Oct. 15, 1863	Premier from January 10, 1861.
Elias Carpenter Weekes	Colonial Treasurer	Mar. 9, 1860	Mar. 20, 1863.	
succeeded by				
Thomas Ware Smart		Mar. 21, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863.	
John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	Mar. 9, 1860	Oct. 15, 1863.	
William M. Arnold	Secretary for Public Works	Mar. 9, 1860	Oct. 15, 1863.	
John F. Hargrave	Attorney General	April 2, 1860	July 31, 1863	Appointed Solicitor General.
succeeded by				
John Bayley Darvall		Aug. 1, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863.	
John F. Hargrave	Solicitor General	Aug. 1, 1863	Oct. 15, 1863	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Charles Cowper, junior	Clerk of the Executive Council.	.....	.....	A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet.

No. 8—MARTIN MINISTRY.

James Martin	Attorney General	Oct. 16, 1863	Feb. 2, 1865.	
William Forster	Colonial Secretary			
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer			
Peter Faucett	Solicitor General			
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands			
Arthur T. Holroyd	Secretary for Public Works			
John Hubert Plunkett	.....	.....	.....	Representative of Government in Legislative Council—formerly Attorney General.

1 From which date Mr. Cowper took his seat in the Legislative Assembly as Premier.

No. 9—COWPER MINISTRY.

Charles Cowper[1]	Colonial Secretary	Feb. 3, 1865.	Jan. 21, 1866.	
Thomas Ware Smart succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	Feb. 3, 1865.	Oct. 19, 1865 ..	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
Saul Samuel succeeded by Marshall Burdekin		Oct. 20, 1865.	Jan. 3, 1866 ..	Resigned.
		Jan. 4, 1866.	Jan. 21, 1866.	
John Bayley Darvall succeeded by John Hubert Plunkett	Attorney General	Feb. 3, 1865.	June 20, 1865. .	
		Aug. 25, 1865.	Jan. 21, 1866 ..	Formerly Attorney General, for which he receives a Pension of £1,200 per annum. Pension not drawn during present occupancy.
John Fletcher Hargrave	Solicitor General	Feb. 3, 1865 ..	June 21, 1865.	
John Robertson succeeded by William M. Arnold succeeded by John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	Feb. 3, 1865 ..	Oct. 19, 1865.	
		Oct. 20, 1865 ..	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	Elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
		Jan. 1, 1866 ..	Jan. 21, 1866.	
William M. Arnold succeeded by Thomas Ware Smart	Secretary for Public Works	Feb. 3, 1865.	Oct. 19, 1865 ..	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
		Oct. 20, 1865 ..	Jan. 21, 1866.	
James A. Cunneen	Postmaster General	Oct. 1, 1865 ..	Jan. 21, 1866 ..	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet.

No. 10—MARTIN MINISTRY.

The Honorable James Martin, Q.C.[1]	Attorney-General	Jan. 22, 1866..	Oct. 26, 1868.	
Henry Parkes succeeded by Joseph Docker	Colonial Secretary	Jan. 22, 1866 ..	Sept. 17, 1868 ..	Resigned.
		Sep. 28, 1868..	Oct. 26, 1868 ..	Representative of the Government in Legislative Council.
Geoffrey Eagar	Colonial Treasurer	Jan. 22, 1866..	Oct. 26, 1868.	
John Bowie Wilson	Secretary for Lands		Oct. 26, 1868.	
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works		Oct. 26, 1868.	
Robert Macintosh Isaacs	Solicitor-General		Oct. 26, 1868 ..	Appointed Colonial Secretary.
Joseph Docker succeeded by Atkinson Alfd Pk. Tighe	Postmaster-General	Jan. 22, 1866..	Sep. 27, 1868.	Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
		Sep. 29, 1868.	Oct. 26, 1868.	

No. 11—ROBERTSON MINISTRY.

John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 27, 1868 ..	Jan. 12, 1870...	Resigned.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 27, 1868 ..	See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	
William Forster	Secretary for Lands	Oct. 27, 1868 ..		
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works	Oct. 27, 1868 ..		
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney General	Oct. 31, 1868 ..		A Member of the Government, without a seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
Joshua Frey Josephson succeeded by Julian E. Salomons	Solicitor-General	Oct. 27, 1868..	Sept. 2. 1869 ..	Appointed District Court Judge.
		Dec. 18, 1869.	See Cowper Ministry, No. 12.	
Daniel Egan	Postmaster-General	Oct. 27, 1868..		
Robert Owen	.....	Oct. 27, 1868..		Representative of Government in Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet.

No. 12—COWPER MINISTRY.

Charles Cowper[2]	Colonial Secretary	Jan. 13, 1870 ..	Dec. 15, 1870 ..	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, December 6, 1870, but held office as Colonial Secretary till December 15, 1870.
Saul Samuel	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 27, 1868..	Dec. 15, 1870.	
William Forster succeeded by John Robertson	Secretary for Lands	Oct. 27, 1868..	April 14, 1870 ..	Resigned.
		Aug. 13, 1870..	Dec. 15, 1870.	
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works	Oct. 27, 1868..	Dec. 15, 1870.	
Sir William Montagu Manning, Knt., Q.C.	Attorney-General	Oct. 31, 1868..	Dec. 15, 1870 ..	A Member of the Government, without a Seat in the Cabinet. In receipt of a Pension of £800 per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
Julian E. Salomons	Solicitor-General	Dec. 18, 1869 ..	Dec. 15, 1870.	
Daniel Egan	Postmaster-General	Oct. 27, 1868 ..	Oct. 16, 1870 ..	Deceased.
Robert Owen	.....	Oct. 27, 1868 ..	Aug. 1, 1870 ..	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, with a Seat in the Cabinet. Resigned both offices, Aug. 1, 1870.

1 Vice-President of the Executive Council.

2 Vice-President of the Executive Council from January 11, 1870.

No. 13—MARTIN MINISTRY.

The Honorable Sir James Martin, Knt., Q.C. [1]	Attorney-General	Dec. 16, 1870..	May 13, 1872.	
John Robertson	Colonial Secretary			
George William Lord ..	Colonial Treasurer			
The Honorable John Bowie Wilson.	Secretary for Lands			
James Byrnes	Secretary for Public Works			
William Charles Windeyer.	Solicitor-General			
The Honorable Joseph Docker.	Postmaster-General			Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.

No. 14—PARKES MINISTRY.

Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	May 14, 1872..	Feb. 8, 1875.	
William Richman Piddington..... succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	May 14, 1872..	.....	Resigned.
George Alfred Lloyd ..		Dec. 5, 1872..	Feb. 8, 1875.	Also Secretary for Mines, May 9 to July 26, without salary.
James Squire Farnell....	Secretary for Lands.....	May 14, 1872..		
Robert Palmer Abbott ..	Secretary for Mines	July 27, 1874..		
John Sutherland.....	Secretary for Public Works	May 15, 1872..		
Edward Butler ..... succeeded by	Attorney-General	May 15, 1872..	Nov. 19, 1873 ..	Resigned.
Joseph Geo. Long Innes		Nov. 20, 1873..	Feb. 8, 1875.	Without a Seat in the Cabinet. From December 9, 1873.
George Wigram Allen ..	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.	Dec. 9, 1873..		
Joseph Geo. Long Innes..	Solicitor-General	May 14, 1872..	Nov. 19, 1873..	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council. Appointed Attorney-General.
George Alfred Lloyd .. succeeded by	Postmaster-General	May 14, 1872..	Dec. 4, 1872..	Appointed Colonial Treasurer.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G. ..		Dec. 5, 1872..	Feb. 8, 1875.	Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of Government in Legislative Council.
Saul Samuel	.....	May 14, 1872..		

No. 15—ROBERTSON MINISTRY.

John Robertson	Colonial Secretary	Feb. 9, 1875..	March 21, 1877.	
William Forster ..... succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	Feb. 9, 1875..	.....	Appointed Agent-General for the Colony, resident in England.
Alexander Stuart		Feb. 8, 1876..	March 21, 1877.	
Joseph Docker.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.			Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
Thomas Garrett ..... succeeded by	Secretary for Lands	Feb. 9, 1875..	.....	Resigned.
Ezekiel Alex. Baker ..		Feb. 6, 1877..	March 21, 1877.	
John Lackey	Secretary for Public Works	Feb. 9, 1875..	March 21, 1877.	A Member of the Legislative Council; a Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General			
John Lucas	Secretary for Mines			
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Postmaster-General			

No. 16—PARKES MINISTRY.

Henry Parkes	Colonial Secretary	March 22, 1877	Aug. 16, 1877.	
William Richman Piddington.	Colonial Treasurer			
Francis Bathurst Suttor..	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.			
Richard Driver	Secretary for Lands.....			
James Hoskins	Secretary for Public Works			
William Chas. Windeyer	Attorney-General			Member of the Government without a Seat in the Executive Council.
George Alfred Lloyd	Secretary for Mines			
Saul Samuel, C.M.G.	Postmaster-General			Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

1 Vice-President of the Executive Council.

No. 17—ROBERTSON MINISTRY.

Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 17, 1877..	Dec. 17, 1877.	Vice-President of the Executive Council; Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.
William Alexander Long	Colonial Treasurer			
Joseph Docker.....	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.			
Thomas Garrett ..... succeeded by	Secretary for Lands ..	Aug. 17, 1877 ..	Nov. 19, 1877..	Resigned.
Ezekiel Alexanr. Baker..	Secretary for Lands ..	Nov. 20, 1877.	Dec. 17, 1877.	
Edward Combes	Secretary for Public Works	Aug. 17, 1877.		
William Bede Dalley	Attorney-General			
Ezekiel Alexanr. Baker.. succeeded by	Secretary for Mines ..	Aug. 17, 1877 ..	Nov. 19, 1877.	Appointed Secretary for Lands.
Archibald Hamilton Jacob.	Secretary for Mines ..	Nov. 20, 1877 ..	Dec. 17, 1877.	
John Davies.....	Postmaster-General	Aug. 17, 1877 ..		

No. 18—FARNELL MINISTRY.

James Squire Farnell ..	Secretary for Lands.....	Dec. 18, 1877..	Dec. 20, 1878 ..	In receipt of a pension of £426 13s. 4d. per annum, but not drawn during present tenure of office.
Michael Fitzpatrick	Colonial Secretary			
Henry Emanuel Cohen..	Colonial Treasurer			
Joseph Leary	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.			A Member of the Legislative Council; appointed a Member of the Executive Council April 1, 1878.
John Sutherland	Secretary for Public Works			
William John Foster....	Attorney-General			
William Henry Suttor ..	Secretary for Mines			
John Fitzgerald Burns ..	Postmaster-General			

Note.—John Marks, M.L.C., was appointed on the 14th January, 1878, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

No. 19—PARKES-ROBERTSON MINISTRY!

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	Dec. 21, 1878	In Office, May, 1879.	
Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.	(Without portfolio) Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council....			
James Watson	Colonial Treasurer			
James Hoskins	Secretary for Lands			
John Lackey	Secretary for Public Works			
W. C. Windeyer	Attorney-General			
F. B. Suttor	Minister for Justice, &c...			
E. A. Baker	Minister for Mines			
Saul Samuel	Postmaster-General			

II.—NEW ZEALAND.

List of Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand previous to the establishment of Responsible Government (not including the Officers Commanding the Forces).

Names of Ministers.	Office.	From	To	Remarks.
Willoughby Shortland ..	Colonial Secretary	May 3, 1841..	Dec. 31, 1843 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Sinclair.
Francis Fisher.....	Attorney-General	May 3, 1841..	Aug. 10, 1841 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Swainson.
George Cooper.....	Colonial Treasurer	May 3, 1841..	May 9, 1842 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Shepherd.
William Swainson	Attorney-General	Aug. 10, 1841..	May 7, 1856 ..	The holders of these offices were nominated by Her Majesty as *ex officio* Members of the Executive Council. They were not Members of the General Assembly opened for the first time May 27, 1854, although they remained in office until the establishment of responsible Government.
Alexander Shepherd	Colonial Treasurer	May 9, 1842..	May 7, 1856 ..	
Andrew Sinclair	Colonial Secretary	Jan. 6, 1844..	May 7, 1856 ..	
James Edward Fitzgerald	Without portfolio	June 14, 1854..	Aug. 2, 1854 ..	Members of the House of Representatives.
Henry Sewell	,, ...	June 14, 1854..	Aug. 2, 1854 ..	
Frederick Aloysius Weld	,, ...	June 14, 1854..	Aug. 2, 1854 ..	
Francis Dillon Bell.....	,, ...	June 30, 1854..	July 11, 1854 ..	Members of the Legislative Council.
Thos. Houghton Bartley	,, ...	July 14, 1854..	Aug. 2, 1854 ..	
Thomas Spencer Forsaith	,, ...	Aug. 31, 1854..	.....	Members of the House of Representatives.
Edwd. Jerningham Wakefield	,, ...	Aug. 31, 1854..	.....	
William Thomas Locke Travers	,, ...	Aug. 31, 1854..	.....	
James Macandrew	,, ...	Aug. 31, 1854..	.....	

No. 1—BELL-SEWELL MINISTRY.

Henry Sewell	Colonial Secretary	May 7, 1856	May 20, 1856	Appointed Member Executive Council, April 18, 1856.
Francis Dillon Bell	Colonial Treasurer	May 7, 1856	May 20, 1856	Appointed Member Executive Council, April 18, 1856.
Fred. Whitaker, M.L.C.	Attorney-General	May 7, 1856	May 20, 1856.	
Henry John Tancred, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	April 18, 1856	May 20, 1856.	

No. 2—FOX MINISTRY.

William Fox	Attorney-General	May 20, 1856	June 2, 1856.	
John Hall	Colonial Secretary	May 20, 1856	June 2, 1856.	
Charles Brown	Colonial Treasurer	May 20, 1856	June 2, 1856.	
William Crush Daldy	Member of Executive Council.	May 20, 1856	June 2, 1856	Without portfolio.
Ralph Richardson, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	May 20, 1856	June 2, 1856	Without portfolio.

No. 3—STAFFORD MINISTRY.

Edward William Stafford	Member of Executive Council.	June 2, 1856	July 12, 1861	
	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 4, 1856	July 12, 1861	
Henry Sewell	Colonial Treasurer	June 2, 1856	Nov. 4, 1856	Succeeded by Mr. Richmond.
	Member of Executive Council.	Nov. 4, 1856	April 26, 1859	
	Colonial Treasurer	Feb. 25, 1859	April 26, 1859	Succeeded by Mr. Richmond.
	Commissioner of Customs	Feb. 25, 1859	April 26, 1859	Succeeded by Mr. Richmond.
Fred. Whitaker, M.L.C.	Attorney-General	June 2, 1856	July 12, 1861	
Christopher William Richmond	Colonial Secretary	June 2, 1856	Nov. 4, 1856	Succeeded by Mr. Stafford.
	Colonial Treasurer	Nov. 4, 1856	Feb. 25, 1859	Succeeded by Mr. Sewell.
	Minister of Native Affairs	Aug. 27, 1858	Nov. 10, 1860	Succeeded by Mr. Weld.
	Commissioner of Customs	Jan. 1, 1859	Feb. 25, 1859	Succeeded by Mr. Sewell.
	Member of Executive Council.	Feb. 25, 1859	July 12, 1861	
	Colonial Treasurer	April 26, 1859	July 12, 1861	
	Commissioner of Customs	April 26, 1859	July 12, 1861	
John Logan Campbell	Member of Executive Council.	June 2, 1856	Nov. 24, 1856	Without portfolio.
Henry John Tancred, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	Aug. 5, 1858	July 12, 1861	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Aug. 19, 1858	July 12, 1861	
	Postmaster-General	Nov. 3, 1858	July 12, 1861	
Frederick Aloysius Weld	Member of Executive Council.	July 28, 1860	July 12, 1861	
	Minister of Native Affairs	Nov. 10, 1860	July 12, 1861	

No. 4—FOX MINISTRY.

William Fox	Attorney-General	July 12, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Succeeded by Mr. Sewell.
	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	
Isaac Earl Featherstone	Colonial Secretary	July 12, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Succeeded by Mr. Fox.
Reader Gilson Wood	Colonial Treasurer	July 12, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	
	Commissioner of Customs	July 12, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	
Walter B. D. Mantell	Minister for Native Affairs	July 12, 1861	Dec. 18, 1861	
John Williamson	Member of Executive Council.	July 12, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Without portfolio.
Thomas Henderson	Member of Executive Council.	July 12, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	Without portfolio.
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	July 20, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	Without portfolio.
Henry Sewell	Attorney-General	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	
Crosbie Ward	Postmaster-General	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 6, 1862	

No. 5—DOMETT MINISTRY.

Alfred Domett	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 6, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Aug. 22, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
Thos. Bannatyne Gillies	Attorney-General	Aug. 6, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Succeeded by Hon. H. Sewell.
Francis Dillon Bell	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 6, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Succeeded by Mr. Wood.
	Minister for Native Affairs	Aug. 6, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
	Commissioner of Customs	Aug. 7, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	
Walter Baldock Durant Mantell	Postmaster-General	Aug. 6, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Succeeded by Mr. Wood.
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Aug. 6, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Succeeded by Mr. C. Ward.
Henry John Tancred, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	Aug. 6, 1862	Feb. 6, 1863	
Thomas Russell	Member of Executive Council.	Aug. 6, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
	Minister for Colonial Defence.	July 22, 1863	Oct. 30, 1863	
Reader Gilson Wood	Colonial Treasurer	Aug 21, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
	Commissioner of Customs	Aug. 21, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
Crosbie Ward	Postmaster-General	Aug. 21, 1862	Oct. 30, 1863	
Henry Sewell, M.L.C.	Attorney-General	Aug. 21, 1862	Jan. 1, 1863	The Hon. F. Whittaker, M.L.C., was, on Jan. 1, 1863, appointed Attorney General but not in a ministerial capacity.

No. 6—WHITAKER-FOX MINISTRY.

Fred. Whitaker, M.L.C.	Premier and Attorney-General.	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov. 24, 1864	
William Fox	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov. 24, 1864	
Ender Gilson Wood ..	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov. 24, 1864	
	Commissioner of Customs	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov. 24, 1864	
Thos. Bannatyne Gillies	Postmaster-General	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov 24, 1864	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Nov. 5, 1863 ..	Jan. 13, 1864	
Thomas Russell	Minister for Colonial Defence.	Oct. 30, 1863 ..	Nov. 24, 1865 ..	Succeeded by Mr. A. Domett, not in a ministerial capacity.

No. 7—WELD MINISTRY.

Fredk. Aloysius Weld ..	Premier	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	Oct. 16, 1865 ..	Succeeded by Mr. J. C. Richmond
	Colonial Secretary	Nov 24, 1864 ..	June 26, 1865	
Henry Sewell	Attorney-General	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	
Williams Fitzherbert ..	Colonial Treasurer	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	Oct. 16, 1865 .	Succeeded by Hon. J. L. C. Richardson.
	Commissioner of Customs	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	April 3, 1865	
John L. C. Richardson, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	
	Commissioner of Customs	April 3, 1865 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	
Harry Albert Atkinson	Minister for Colonial Defence.	Nov. 24, 1864 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	
Walter B. D. Mantell, M.L.C.	Minister for Native Affairs	Dec. 16, 1864 ..	July 27, 1865 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Fitzgerald.
	Native Secretary	April 3, 1865 ..	July 27, 1865	
James Crowe Richmond	Colonial Secretary	June 26, 1865 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	
Jas. Edward Fitzgerald	Minister for Native Affairs	Aug. 12, 1865 ..	Oct. 16, 1865	

No. 8—STAFFORD MINISTRY.

Edward Wm. Stafford	Premier and Member of Executive Council.	Oct. 16, 1865 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	June 12, 1866 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Jollie.
	Postmaster-General	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	May 8, 1866 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Paterson.
	Postmaster-General	Feb. 6, 1869 ..	June 28, 1869	
Theo. Minet Haultain	Member of Executive Council.	Oct 16, 1865 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Minister for Colonial Defence.	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	June 28, 1869	
A. H. Russell, M.L.C. ..	Member of Executive Council.	Oct. 16, 1865 ..	Aug. 24, 1866	
	Minister for Native Affairs	Oct. 31, 1865 ..	Aug. 24, 1866	
James Paterson	Member of Executive Council.	Oct. 16, 1865 ..	Aug. 24, 1866	
	Postmaster-General	May 8, 1866 ..	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Hall.
John Johnston, M.L.C. ..	Member of Executive Council.	May 14, 1866 ..	April, 5, 1867 ..	Without portfolio.
Francis Jollie	Member of Executive Council.	May 14, 1866 ..	Aug. 24, 1866	
	Colonial Treasurer	June 12, 1866 ..	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Fitzherbert.
Williams Fitzherbert ..	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Commissioner of Stamp Duties.	May 6, 1867 ..	June 28, 1869	
John Hall	Member of Executive Council.	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Postmaster-General	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	Feb. 5, 1869 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Stafford.
	Electric Telegraph Commissioner.	Oct. 16, 1866 ..	Feb. 5, 1869	
Jas. Crowe Richmond	Commissioner of Customs	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	June 28, 1869	
	Commissioner of Stamp Duties.	May 6, 1867 ..	June 28, 1869	
John L. C. Richardson M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	Aug. 24, 1866 ..	May 13, 1868 ..	Without portfolio.
John H. Harris, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	Sept. 26, 1867 ..	May 13, 1868	
	Solicitor-General	Oct. 26, 1867 ..	May 13, 1868	
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C. ..	Member of Executive Council.	June 10, 1868 ..	June 28, 1869 ..	Without portfolio.

No. 9—FOX MINISTRY.

William Fox	Premier and Member of Executive Council	June 28, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Colonial Secretary	June 28, 1869 ..	July 5, 1869 ..	Succeeded by Hon. W. Gisborne.
Julius Vogel	Colonial Treasurer	June 28, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Commissioner of Stamps ..	June 29, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Postmaster-General	Aug. 5, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Commissioner of Customs	Aug. 5, 1869 ..	Jan. 8, 1871 ..	Succeeded by Hon. H. Sewell.
	Electric Telegraph Commissioner.	July 1, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Commissioner of Customs	Nov. 27, 1871 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
Donald McLean	Native Minister	June 28, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Minister for Colonial Defence.	June 28, 1869 ..	Sept. 10, 1872	

No. 9—FOX MINISTRY—*continued.*

Francis Dillon Bell.....	Member of Executive Council.	July 2, 1869..	Aug. 14, 1871..	Without portfolio.
Wm. Gisborne, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	July 2, 1869..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Colonial Secretary	July 5, 1869..	Sept. 10, 1872	
Isaac Earl Featherstone	Member of Executive Council.	Nov. 16, 1869..	Mar. 31, 1871..	Without portfolio.
Henry Sewell, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice	June 13, 1870..	Oct. 30, 1871	
	Commissioner of Customs	Jan. 8, 1871..	Oct. 30, 1871..	Succeeded by Mr. Vogel.
	Commissioner of Stamps	Jan. 2, 1871..	Nov. 27, 1871	
Geo. Marsden Waterhouse	Member of Executive Council.	Oct. 30, 1871..	Nov. 20, 1871..	Without portfolio.
William Reeves	Member of Executive Council.	Nov. 27, 1871..	Sept. 10, 1872	
	Resident Minister for Middle Island.	Dec. 6, 1871..	Sept. 10, 1872	
John Davies Ormond....	Minister for Public Works	Dec. 6, 1871..	Sept. 10, 1872..	Mr. Gisborne acted as Minister for Public Works till appointment of Mr. Ormond.
John Hall, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council.	July 20, 1872..	Sept. 10, 1872	
Henry J. Miller, M.L.C...	Member of Executive Council.	July 29, 1872..	Sept. 10, 1872	

No. 10—STAFFORD MINISTRY.

Hon. Edward William Stafford.	Premier	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
Hon. William Fitzherbert, C.M.G.	Secretary for Crown Lands and Immigration.	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
Henry Sewell, M.L.C. ..	Colonial Secretary	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
Thomas Bannatyne Gillies	Colonial Treasurer	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
Donald Reid	Minister for Public Works	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
Oswald Curtis	Commissioner of Customs	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
	Commissioner of Stamp Duties	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
	Postmaster-General	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	
	Telegraph Commissioner	Sept. 10, 1872..	Oct. 11, 1872	

No. 11—WATERHOUSE MINISTRY.

George M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.	Premier	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	Mar. 8, 1873	
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	.....	Confirmed in appointments on the resignation of Mr Waterhouse as Premier and appointment of Mr. Fox.
	Postmaster-General	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	.....	
Hon. Donald M'Lean, C.M.G.	Native Minister	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	.....	
Hon. John Hall, M.L.C ..	Colonial Secretary	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	Mar. 3, 1873	
John Davies Ormond ..	Minister for Public Works	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	Oct. 29, 1872	
John Bathgate.....	Commissioner of Customs	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	Oct. 26, 1872 ..	Succeeded by Mr. Reynolds.
	Minister of Justice	Oct. 29, 1872 ..	.....	Confirmed in appointments as above.
	Commissioner of Stamps	Oct. 29, 1872 ..	.....	
Edward Richardson ..	Member of Executive Council.	Oct. 11, 1872 ..	.....	
	Minister for Public Works	Oct. 29, 1872 ..	.....	
Geo. Maurice O'Rorke	Secretary for Crown Lands	Oct. 24, 1872 ..	.....	
	Minister for Immigration	Oct. 24, 1872 ..	.....	
William Hunter Reynolds	Commissioner of Customs	Oct. 26, 1872 ..	.....	
Wiremu Katene	Member of Executive Council.	Nov. 4, 1872 ..	.....	
Wiremu Parata	Member of Executive Council.	Dec. 4, 1872 ..	.....	

No. 12—FOX MINISTRY.

Hon. William Fox	Premier	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	April 8, 1873	
	Colonial Secretary	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	April 8, 1873	
Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	Colonial Treasurer	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	Confirmed in appointments on the resignation of Mr. Fox as Premier and appointment of Mr. Vogel.
	Postmaster-General	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
Hon. Donald M'Lean, C.M.G.	Native Minister.....	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
John Bathgate.....	Minister of Justice	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
	Commissioner of Stamps	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
Geo. Maurice O'Rorke	Secretary for Crown Lands	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
	Minister for Immigration	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
William Hunter Reynolds	Commissioner of Customs	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
Edward Richardson	Minister for Public Works	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
Wiremu Katene	Member of Executive Council.	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	
Wiremu Parata	Member of Executive Council.	Mar. 3, 1873 ..	.....	

No. 13—VOGEL MINISTRY.

Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	Premier	April 8, 1873	.....	
	Colonial Treasurer	April 8, 1873	.....	
	Postmaster-General	April 8, 1873	.....	
	Telegraph Commissioner	April 8, 1873	.....	
	Minister for Immigration	Oct. 11, 1873	Sept. 10, 1874	
Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	Minister for Native Affairs	April 8, 1873	.....	
Edward Richardson	Minister for Public Works	April 8, 1873	.....	
John Bathgate	Minister of Justice	April 8, 1873	Feb. 20, 1874	
	Commissioner of Stamps	April 8, 1873	Feb. 20, 1874	
John Maurice O'Rorke	Secretary for Crown Lands	April 8, 1873	Aug. 13, 1874	
William Hunter Reynolds	Minister for Immigration	April 8, 1873	Aug. 13, 1874	
	Commissioner of Customs	April 8, 1873	.....	
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Colonial Secretary	April 14, 1873	July 4, 1873	Succeeded by Hon. D. Pollen.
	Member of Executive Council.	May 12, 1873	.....	
Harry Albert Atkinson	Colonial Secretary	July 4, 1873	.....	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Sept. 7, 1874	.....	
Charles Christopher Bowen.	Minister for Immigration	Sept. 10, 1874	.....	
	Minister of Justice	Dec. 16, 1874	.....	
	Commissioner of Stamps	Dec. 16, 1874	.....	
Wiremu Katene	Member of Executive Council.	April 8, 1873	.....	
Wiremu Parata	Member of Executive Council.	April 8, 1873	.....	

No. 14—POLLEN MINISTRY.

Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Premier	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
	Colonial Secre	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	Postmaster-G	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
	Commissioner graphs.	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	Native Minist	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1875	
Edward Richardson	Minister of P	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
William Hunter Reynolds	Commissioner	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Harry Albert Atkinson	Colonial Trea	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
	Secretary for	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
	Minister for	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Charles Christopher Bowen.	Minister of Ju	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
	Commissioner	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Wiremu Katene	Member of Council.	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	
Wiremu Parata	Member of Council.	July 6, 1875	Feb. 15, 1876	

No. 15—VOGEL MINISTRY.

Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	Premier	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
	Colonial Treasurer	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
	Postmaster-General	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
	Commissioner of Telegraphs.	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	Native Minister	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Colonial Secretary	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
Edward Richardson	Minister for Public Works	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
Harry Albert Atkinson	Secretary for Crown Lands	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
	Commissioner of Customs	Feb. 15, 1876	July 8, 1876	Succeeded by Mr. G. M'Lean.
	Minister for Immigration	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
Charles Christopher Bowen.	Minister of Justice	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
	Commissioner of Stamps	Feb. 15, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	
George M'Lean	Commissioner of Customs	July 8, 1876	Sept. 1, 1876	

No. 16—ATKINSON MINISTRY.

Harry Albert Atkinson	Premier	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
	Colonial Treasurer	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	Colonial Secretary	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
Frederick Whitaker	Attorney-General	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	Native Minister	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
John Hall, M.L.C.	Member of Executive Council:	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
Edward Richardson	Minister for Public Works	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
Charles Christopher Bowen.	Minister of Justice	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
	Commissioner of Stamps	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
John Davies Ormond	Secretary for Crown Lands	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
	Minister for Immigration	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
	Commissioner of Customs	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
George M'Lean	Postmaster-General	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	
	Commissioner of Telegraphs.	Sept. 1, 1876	Sept. 13, 1876	

No. 17—ATKINSON MINISTRY (RECONSTITUTED).

Harry Albert Atkinson	Premier	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
	Colonial Treasurer	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
	Secretary for Crown Lands	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
	Minister for Immigration	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
Daniel Pollen, M.L.C. ..	Colonial Secretary	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
Frederick Whitaker	Postmaster-General	Sept. 13, 1876..	Dec. 7, 1876....	Succeeded by Mr. Ormond.
	Commissioner of Telegraphs.	Sept. 13, 1876..	Dec. 7, 1876....	Succeeded by Mr. Ormond.
	Attorney-General	Nov. 4, 1876..	.....	
Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	Native Minister	Sept. 13, 1876..	Dec. 7, 1876....	
Edward Richardson	Minister for Public Works	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
Charles Christopher Bowen.	Minister of Justice	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
	Commissioner of Stamps	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
George M'Lean	Commissioner of Customs	Sept. 13, 1876..	.....	
John Davies Ormond	Postmaster-General	Dec. 7, 1876..	.....	
	Commissioner of Telegraphs.	Dec. 7, 1876..	.....	

No. 18—GREY MINISTRY. 1877.

The Atkinson Ministry retired on October 14, 1877, and the Grey Cabinet succeeded, which, after undergoing various modifications, stands (April 1879) as follows —

Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (Premier), Commissioner of Customs and Commissioner of Stamp Duties.

Hon. Col. George Stoddart Whitmore, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Robert Stout, Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Immigration.

Hon. John Sheehan, Native Minister.

Hon. James Macandrew, Minister for Public Works.

Hon. James Temple Fisher, Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs.

Hon. John Ballance, Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Education.

Hoani, Nahne, Member of Executive Council.

III.—QUEENSLAND.

No. 1—HERBERT MINISTRY. *(Merged into the Macalister Ministry.)*

Robert George Wyndham Herbert	Colonial Secretary	Dec. 10, 1859..	Feb. 1, 1866	
	Acting Colonial Treasurer	Oct. 3, 1864..	Dec. 21, 1864	
Ratcliffe Pring..... succeeded by	Attorney-General	Dec. 10, 1859..	Aug. 30, 1865	
John Bramston ..... succeeded by	Attorney-General	Aug. 31, 1865..	Sept. 11, 1865	
Charles Lilley	Attorney-General	Sept. 11, 1865..	July 20, 1866	
Robert Ramsay Mackenzie..... succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	Dec. 15, 1859..	Aug. 4, 1862	
Thomas De Lacy Moffatt succeeded by	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 4, 1862..	Oct. 2, 1864..	Died Oct. 2, 1864.
Joshua Peter Bell	Colonial Treasurer	Dec. 22, 1864..	July 20, 1866	
Maurice Charles O'Connell, M.L.C.	Without Portfolio.....	May 21, 1860..	Aug. 28, 1860	
John James Galloway, M.L.C.	Without Portfolio	Aug. 28, 1860..	Nov. 10, 1860	
William Hobbs, M.L.C..	Without Portfolio.....	April 30, 1861..	Jan. 14, 1862	
St. George Richard Gore	Secretary for Lands and Works	Jan. 14, 1862..	Mar. 21, 1862	
Arthur Macalister	Secretary for Lands and Works	Mar. 21, 1862..	July 20, 1866	
John Bramston, M.L.C...	Without Portfolio.....	July 3, 1863..	Feb. 1, 1866	

No. 2—MACALISTER MINISTRY.

Arthur Macalister	Secretary for Lands and Works.	Feb. 1, 1866..	July 20, 1866	
Robert Ramsay Mackenzie	Colonial Secretary	Feb. 1, 1866..	July 20, 1866	
Charles Lilley	Attorney-General	Sept. 11, 1865..	July 20, 1866	
Joshua Peter Bell	Colonial Treasurer	Dec. 22, 1864..	July 20, 1866	
John Douglas	Postmaster-General	Feb. 1, 1866..	July 20, 1866	Appointed March 1, 1866.

No. 3—HERBERT MINISTRY. *(Merged into the Macalister Ministry.)*

Robert George Wyndham Herbert.	Without Portfolio.....	July 20, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	
George Ruff	Without Portfolio.....	July 20, 1866..	Nov. 16, 1866	
Ratcliffe Pring.....	Attorney-General	July 21, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	
John Donal Maclean	Colonial Treasurer	July 21, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	
George Elphinstone Dalrymple.	Colonial Secretary	July 21, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	
John Watts	Secretary for Lands and Works.	July 21, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	
Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior.	Postmaster-General	July 21, 1866..	Aug. 7, 1866	

No. 4—MACALISTER MINISTRY.

Arthur Macalister	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 7, 1866 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	
Charles Lilley	Attorney-General	Aug. 7, 1866 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	
John Donal McLean	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 7, 1866 ..	Dec. 16, 1866 ..	Died December 16, 1866.
succeeded by				
John Douglas	Colonial Treasurer	Dec. 19, 1866 ..	May 21, 1867 ..	Appointed Secretary for Public Works.
succeeded by				
J. R. Stephens	Colonial Treasurer	May 21, 1867 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	
Joshua Peter Bell	Secretary for Public Works	Aug. 7, 1866 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	
John Watts	Secretary for Public Works	Aug. 7, 1866 ..	May 3, 1867 ..	Resigned on leaving for England.
succeeded by				
John Douglas	Secretary for Public Works	May 21, 1867 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	
George Raff.....	Without portfolio.....	July 20, 1866 ..	Nov. 16, 1866	
St. George R. Gore.....	Postmaster-General ...	Sept. 13, 1866 ..	Aug. 15, 1867	

No. 5—MACKENZIE MINISTRY.

Robt. Ramsay Mackenzie.	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	
Arthur Hunter Palmer....	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	
Arthur Hunter Palmer...	Secretary for Public Works	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Sept. 10, 1868	
succeeded by				
Arthur Hodgson	Secretary for Public Works	Sept. 10, 1868 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	
Ratcliffe Pring.....	Attorney-General	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	
Edward William Lamb ..	Secretary for Public Lands	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Sept. 10, 1868	
succeeded by				
Arthur Hunter Palmer..	Secretary for Public Lands	Sept. 10, 1868 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	
Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior.	Postmaster-General	Aug. 15, 1867 ..	Nov. 25, 1868	

No. 6—LILLEY MINISTRY.

Charles Lilley	Attorney-General	Nov. 25, 1868 ..	Nov. 12, 1869 ..	Appointed Colonial Secretary, November 10, 1869.
Thos. Blacket Stephens..	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 25, 1868 ..	Jan. 28, 1869	
succeeded by				
Arthur Hodgson	Colonial Secretary	Jan. 28, 1869 ..	Nov. 10, 1869 ..	Resigned on leaving for England.
succeeded by				
Charles Lilley	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 10, 1869 ..	May 3, 1870	
Thos. Henry Fitzgerald..	Colonial Treasurer	Nov. 25, 1868 ..	Jan. 27, 1869	
succeeded by				
Thos. Blacket Stephens...	Colonial Treasurer	Jan. 27, 1869 ..	May 3, 1870	
Hon. A. Macalister	Secretary for Public Lands and Works.	Nov, 25, 1868 ..	Jan. 28, 1869	
succeeded by				
Hon. A. Macalister.....	Secretary for Public Works and Goldfields.	Jan. 28, 1869 ..	May, 3, 1870	
James Taylor	Secretary for Public Lands	Jan. 28, 1869 ..	May 3, 1870	
Ratcliffe Pring	Attorney-General	Nov. 12, 1869 ..	May 3, 1870	
John Douglas	Postmaster-General.....	Dec. 12, 1868 ..	Nov. 13, 1869 ..	Appointed Agent General for Emigration to Queensland.
succeeded by				
Thos. Blacket Stephens	Postmaster-General.....	Nov. 13, 1869 ..	Jan. 28, 1870 ..	Also acted as Colonial Treasurer.
succeeded by				
St. George R. Gore.....	Postmaster-General.....	Jan. 28, 1870 ..	May 3, 1870	

No. 7—PALMER MINISTRY.

Arthur Hunter Palmer..	Colonial Secretary	May 3, 1870 ..	Jan. 8, 1874	
Robert Ramsay	Colonial Treasurer	May 3, 1870 ..	Mar. 28, 1871 ..	Resigned the Treasurership March 28, 1871, but remained a member of the Ministry.
succeeded by				
Joshua Peter Bell	Colonial Treasurer	Mar. 28, 1871 ..	Jan. 8, 1874	
William Henry Walsh	Secretary for Public Works	May 3, 1870 ..	July 10, 1873	
succeeded by				
Arthur Hunter Palmer	Secretary for Public Works	July 10, 1873 ..	July 15, 1873 ..	Also Colonial Secretary.
succeeded by				
John Malbon Thompson	Secretary for Public Works	July 15, 1873 ..	Jan. 8, 1874	
John Malbon Thompson.	Secretary for Public Lands	May 3, 1870 ..	July 15, 1873	
succeeded by				
Charles James Graham..	Secretary for Public Works	July 15, 1873 ..	Jan. 8, 1874	
John Branston.....	Attorney-General	May 3, 1870 ..	Jan. 2, 1874 ..	Resigned on being appointed Attorney-General at Hongkong.
Thomas Lodge Murray-Prior.	Postmaster-General	May 3, 1870 ..	Jan. 8, 1874 ..	Representative of Government in the Legislative Council.
Robert Ramsa	Without portfolio.....	May 3 1870 ..	Jan. 8 1874	

No. 8—MACALISTER MINISTRY.

Hon. Alexander Macalister.	Colonial Secretary.....	Jan. 8, 1874 ..	June 5, 1876	
Thomas Blacket Stephens succeeded by	Secretary for Public Lands	Jan. 8, 1874 ..	May 27, 1876 June 5, 1876	
William Fryar.....	Secretary for Public Lands	May, 27, 1875 ..	June 5, 1876	
William Hemmant.....	Colonial Treasurer	Jan. 8, 1874 ..		
Edward O'Donnell MacDevitt.	Attorney-General	Jan. 8, 1874 ..	Aug. 3, 1874	
Samuel Walker Griffith.. succeeded by	Attorney-General	Aug. 3, 1874 ..	June 5, 1876	
Thomas McIlwraith	Secretary for Public Works and Mines	Jan. 8, 1874 ..	Oct. 24, 1874	
Hon. Alexander Macalister. succeeded by	Secretary for Public Works and Mines.	Oct. 24, 1874 ..	Nov. 14, 1874 ..	Also Colonial Secretary.
Henry Edward King .... succeeded by	Secretary for Public Works and Mines.	Nov. 13, 1874 ..	May 10, 1876	
James Robert Dickson ..	Secretary for Public Works and Mines.	May 10, 1876 ..	June 5, 1866	
George Thorn, jun.....	Postmaster-General	Jan. 9, 1874 ..	June 5, 1876 ..	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

No. 9—THORN MINISTRY.—*(Merged into Douglas Ministry.)*

George Thorn	Postmaster-General and Secretary for Public Works and Mines.	June 5, 1876 ..	Mar. 8, 1877 ..	Resigned the portfolio of Postmaster-General, July 8, 1876.
John Douglas	Secretary for Public Lands	June 5, 1876 ..	Nov. 7, 1877	
Samuel Walker Griffith..	Attorney-General and Secretary for Public Instruction.	June 5, 1876 ..	Mar. 8, 1877	
James Robert Dickson ..	Colonial Treasurer	June 5, 1876 ..	Mar. 8, 1877	
Robert Muter Stewart ..	Colonial Secretary	June 5, 1876 ..	Mar. 8, 1877	
Charles Stuart Mein	Postmaster-General	July 8, 1876 ..	Mar. 8, 1877 ..	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

No. 10—DOUGLAS MINISTRY.

Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.	Secretary for Public Lands	Mar. 8, 1877 ..	Nov. 7, 1877	
Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 7, 1877 ..	Jan. 1879	
Samuel Walker Griffith..	Attorney-General and Secretary for Public Instruction	June 5	Feb. 1874	
James Robert Dickson ..	Colonial Treasurer	June 5, 1876 ..	Feb. 1876	
Robert Muter Stewart ..	Colonial Secretary.....	June 5, 1876 ..	Mar. 15, 1877	
succeeded by William Miles	Colonial Secretary	Mar. 15, 1877 ..	Nov. 7, 1877	
	Secretary for Public Works	Nov. 7, 1877 ..	Sept. 21 1878	
George Thorn	Secretary for Public Works and Mines.	June 5, 1877 ..	Nov. 7, 1877	
	Secretary for Public Works and Mines			
George Stewart Mein....	Postmaster-General	July 8, 1876 ..	Jan. 1879 ..	Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council.

No. 11—M'ILWRAITH MINISTRY.

Thomas M'Ilwraith	Colonial Treasurer.....	January, 1879	Still in office.
Arthur Hunter Palmer.....	Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Instruction.		
J. Murtagh Macrossan	Secretary for Public Works and Mines..		
Patrick Perkins	Secretary for Lands		
J. Malbon Thompson.....	Minister for Justice		
Charles Hardie Buzacott	Postmaster-General		

IV.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 1—FINNISS MINISTRY.—*(From October 24, 1856, to August 21, 1857.)*

Boyle T. Finniss	Chief Secretary.
Richard D. Hanson	Attorney-General.
Robert R. Torrens	Treasurer.
Charles Bonney	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Freeling, R.E., M.L.C.	Commissioner for Public Works to March 20, 1857.
succeeded by Samuel Davenport, M.L.C.	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 2—BAKER MINISTRY.—*(From August 21 to September 1, 1857.)*

John Baker, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Edward C. Gwynne, M.L.C.	Attorney-General.
John Hart	Treasurer.
William Milne	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Arthur Blyth	Commissioner for Public Works and Immigration.
John T. Bagot	Solicitor-General.

No. 3—TORRENS MINISTRY.—*(From September 1 to September 30, 1857.)*

Robert R. Torrens	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
John B. Hughes	Treasurer.
Marshall MacDermott	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Samuel Davenport, M.L.C.	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 4—HANSON MINISTRY.—*(From September 30, 1857, to May 9, 1860.)*

William Younghusband, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard D. Hanson	Attorney-General.
John Hart	Treasurer to June 12, 1858.
succeeded by	
Boyle T. Finniss	Treasurer.
Francis S. Dutton	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration to June 2, 1859.
succeeded by	
John B. Neales	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration to July 5, 1859.
succeeded by	
William Milne	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Thomas Reynolds	Commissioner for Public Works to June 12, 1858.
succeeded by	
Arthur Blyth	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 5—REYNOLDS MINISTRY.—*(From May 9, 1860, to May 30, 1861.)*

George M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary to February 4, 1861.
succeeded by	
John Morphett, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer.
John T. Bagot	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Alexander Hay	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 6—REYNOLDS MINISTRY.—*(From May 30 to October 8, 1861.)*

John Morphett, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Randolph I. Stow	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Alexander Hay	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 7—WATERHOUSE MINISTRY.—*(From October 8 to October 17, 1861.)*

George M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Henry Gawler (Solicitor, Lands Titles Office.)	Attorney-General.
Arthur Blyth	Treasurer.
Mathew Moorhouse	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 8—WATERHOUSE MINISTRY.—*(From October 17, 1861, to July 4, 1863.)*

George M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.	Colonial Secretary.
Randolph I. Stow	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer to February 19, 1862.
succeeded by	
Arthur Blyth	Treasurer.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
John Lindsay	Commissioner for Public Works to February 19, 1862.
succeeded by	
William Milne	Commissioner for Public Works.

No. 9—DUTTON MINISTRY.—*(From July 4 to July 15, 1863.)*

John Hart	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
Lavington Glyde	Treasurer.
Francis S. Dutton	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
William Townsend	Commissioner for Public Works.
Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Without Office

No. 10—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From July 15 to July 22, 1864.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
John Hart	Treasurer.
Lavington Glyde	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 11--AYERS MINISTRY—*(From July 22 to August 4, 1864.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Randolph I. Stow	Attorney-General.
John Hart	Treasurer.
William Milone	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner Public Works.

No: 12—BLYTH MINISTRY—*(From August 4 to March 22, 1865.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Randolph I. Stow	Attorney-General.
John Hart	Treasurer.
Arthur Blyth	Commissioner Crown Lands and Immigration
William Milone	Commissioner Public Works.

No. 13—SUTTON MINISTRY—*(From March 22 to September 20, 1865.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Francis S. Dutton	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 14—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From September 20 to October 23, 1865.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
Arthur Blyth	Treasurer.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Commissioner for Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 15—HART MINISTRY—*(From October 23, 1865, to March 27, 1866.)*

John Hart	Chief Secretary.
James P. Boucaut	Attorney-General.
Walter Duffield	Treasurer.
Lavington Glyde, succeeded by	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, to Nov. 1, 1865.
John B. Neales	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Thomas English, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works.

No 16—BOUCAUT MINISTRY—*(From March 28, 1866, to May 2, 1867)*

Arthur Blyth	Chief Secretary.
James P. Boucaut	Attorney-General.
Walter Duffield	Treasurer.
William Milne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Thomas English, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 17—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From May 3, 1867, to September 23, 1868.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer.
Lavington Glyde	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 18—HART MINISTRY—*(From September 24 to October 12, 1868.)*

John Hart	Chief Secretary.
John Tuthill Bagot, M.L.C.	Attorney-General.
Neville Blyth	Treasurer.
William Townsend	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
William Everard	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 19—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From October 13 to November 2, 1868.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard B. Andrews	Attorney-General.
Thomas Reynolds	Treasurer.
Lavington Glyde	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Philip Santo	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 20—STRANGWAYS MINISTRY—*(From November 8, 1868, to May 12, 1870.)*

John Tuthill Bagot, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Attorney-General.
Henry Kent Hughes	Treasurer.
Wentworth Cavenagh	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
John Colton	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 21—STRANGWAYS MINISTRY—*(From May 12 to May 30, 1870.)*

Augustine Stow, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Henry B. T. Strangways	Attorney-General.
Edward A. Hamilton	Treasurer.
Wentworth Cavenagh	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
H. E. H. W. Krichauff	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 22—HART MINISTRY—*(From May 30, 1870, to November 10, 1871.)*

William Milne, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Richard Chaffey Baker	Attorney-General to July 21, 1871.
succeeded by	
Charles Mann	Attorney-General.
John Hart, C.M.G.	Treasurer and Premier.
Arthur Blyth	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
John Carr	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 23.—BLYTH MINISTRY—*(From November 10th, 1871, to January 22, 1872.)*

William Milne, M.L.C.	Colonial Secretary.
Walter Mann	Attorney-General.
Arthur Blyth	Treasurer and Premier.
William Townsend	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
John Carr	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 24.—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From January 22 to March 4, 1872.)*

Henry Ayers, M.L.C., C.M.G.	Chief Secretary.
James P. Boucaut	Attorney-General.
Henry Kent Hughes	Treasurer.
Edwin Henry Derrington	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
James G. Ramsay	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 25.—AYERS MINISTRY—*(From March 4, 1872, to July 21, 1873.)*

Sir H. Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
George J. W. Stevenson	Attorney-General.
John Henry Barrow	Treasurer.
Thomas Reynolds	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Wentworth Cavenagh	Commissioner of Public Works.

No. 26—BLYTH MINISTRY—*(From July 22, 1873, to June 3, 1875.)*

Arthur Blyth	Chief Secretary.
Charles Mann	Attorney-General.
Lavington Clyde	Treasurer to May 25, 1875.
succeeded by	
George Charles Hawker	Treasurer.
William Everard, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Henry Edward Bright	Commissioner of Public Works.
William Henry Bundey	Minister of Justice and Education (sixth Minister, under Act No. 5 of 1873) from July 2, 1874, to March 16, 1875.
succeeded by	
John Gex Bray	Minister of Justice and Education.

No. 27—BOUCAUT MINISTRY—*(From June 3, 1873, to March 25, 1876.)*

William Morgan, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Samuel James Way	Attorney-General to March 18, 1876.
succeeded by	
Henry Gawler	Attorney-General.
John Colton	Treasurer.
John Penn Boucaut	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration to February 2, 1876.
succeeded by	
Thomas Playford	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
William A. E. West-Erskine	Commissioner of Public Works to February 2, 1876.
succeeded by	
James Penn Boucaut	Commissioner of Public Works.
Ebenezer Ward	Minister of Agriculture and Education.

No. 28—BOUCAUT MINISTRY—*(From March 25 to June 6, 1878.)*

George Charles Hawker	Chief Secretary
Charles Mann	Attorney-General.
Arthur Blyth	Treasurer.
Thomas Playford	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
James Penn Boucaut	Commissioner of Public Works.
William Everard, M.L.C.	Minister of Education.

No. 29—COLTON MINISTRY—*(From June 6, 1876, to October 26, 1877.)*

Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
John Cox Bray	Attorney-General.
Robert Dalrymple Ross	Treasurer.
John Carr	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
John Colton	Commissioner of Public Works.
Ebenezer Ward	Minister of Agriculture and Education.

No. 30—BOUCAUT MINISTRY—*(From October 26, 1877, to September 27, 1878.)*

William Morgan, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Charles Mann	Attorney-General.
James Penn Boucaut	Treasurer.
Thomas Playford	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Education.
George Charles Hawker	Commissioner of Public Works.
Neville Blyth	Minister of Education.

No. 31—MORGAN MINISTRY—*(From September 27, 1878.)*

William Morgan, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary.
Charles Mann, Q.C.	Treasurer.
W. H. Bundey, Q.C.	Attorney-General.
Geo. Chas. Hawker, M.A.	Commissioner of Public Works.
Thomas Playford	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.
Rowland Rees	Minister of Education to November 7, 1878.
succeeded by	
Thomas King	Minister of Education.

V.—TASMANIA.

No. 1—CHAMP MINISTRY.

William Thomas Napier Champ	Colonial Secretary and Premier	Nov. 1, 1856	Feb. 26, 1857
Thomas Daniel Chapman	Colonial Treasurer		
Francis Smith	Attorney-General		
John Warrington Rogers	Solicitor-General	Dec. 15, 1856	Feb. 26, 1857
Henry Frampton Anstey	Secretary of Lands and Works	Nov. 1, 1856	Feb. 26, 1857
William Edward Nairn	Seat in Executive Council without office		

No. 2—GREGSON MINISTRY.

Thomas George Gregson	Colonial Secretary and Premier	Feb. 26, 1857	April 25, 1856
Charles Meredith	Colonial Treasurer		
John Compton Gregson	Attorney-General		
James Whyte	Seat in Executive Council without office		
Maxwell Miller	Seat in Executive Council without office		
John Helder Wedge	Seat in Executive Council without office		

No. 3—WESTON MINISTRY.

William Pritchard Weston	Premier without office	Apr. 25, 1857	May 12, 1857
William Henty	Colonial Secretary		
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer		
Francis Smith	Attorney-General		
Thomas John Knight	Solicitor-General		
Robert Quayle Kermode	Seat in Executive Council without office		

No. 4—SMITH MINISTRY.

Francis Smith	Attorner-General and Premier	May 12, 1857	Nov. 1, 1860
William Henty	Colonial Secretary		
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer		
Thomas John Knight	Solicitor-General		
Robert Quayle Kermode	Seat in Executive Council without office		
William Pritchard Weston	Seat in Executive Council without office		
John Walker	Seat in Executive Council without office		

No. 5—WESTON MINISTRY.

William Pritchard Weston	Premier without office	Nov. 1, 1860	July 22, 1861
William Henty	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 1, 1860	Aug. 2, 1861
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer	Nov. 1, 1860	Aug. 2, 1861
Thomas John Knight	Attorney-General	Nov. 2, 1860	Feb. 4, 1861
succeeded by			
William Lambert Dobson	Attorney-General	Feb. 5, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861
William Archer	Seat in Executive Council without office	Nov. 2, 1860	Aug. 2, 1861

No. 6—CHAPMAN MINISTRY.

Thomas Daniel Chapman	Premier without office	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 1, 1862
William Henty	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 1, 1862
succeeded by			
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Secretary	Nov. 1, 1862	Jan. 20, 1863
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 1, 1862
succeeded by			
Thomas Daniel Chapman	Colonial Treasurer and Premier	Nov. 1, 1862	Jan. 20, 1863
William Lambert Dobson	Attorney-General	Aug. 2, 1862	Jan. 20, 1863

No. 7—WHYTE MINISTRY.

James Whyte	Colonial Secretary and Premier	Jan. 20, 1863	Nov. 24, 1866
Charles Meredith	Colonial Treasurer		
Robert Byron Miller	Attorney-General		
James Milne Wilson	Seat in Executive Council without office		

No. 8—DRY MINISTRY.

Sir Richard Dry	Colonial Secretary and Premier	Nov. 24, 1866	Aug. 1, 1869
Thomas Daniel Chapman	Colonial Treasurer	Nov. 24, 1866	Aug. 4, 1869
William Lambert Dobson	Attorney-General	Nov. 24, 1866	Aug. 4, 1869

No. 9—WILSON MINISTRY.

James Milne Wilson	Colonial Secretary and Premier	Aug. 4, 1869	Nov. 4, 1872
Thomas Daniel Chapman	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 4, 1869	Nov. 4, 1872
William Lambert Dobson	Attorney-General	Aug. 4, 1869	Feb. 5, 1870
succeeded by			
William Robert Giblin	Attorney-General	Feb. 5, 1870	Nov. 4, 1872
Henry Butler	Seat in Executive Council without office	Aug. 5, 1869	—
Henry Butler	Minister of Lands and Works	Oct. 27, 1869	Nov. 4, 1872
James Alfred Dunn	Seat in Executive Council without office	Aug. 5, 1869	Nov. 4, 1872

No. 10—INNES MINISTRY.

Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer and Premier	Nov. 4, 1872	Aug. 4, 1873
James Reid Scott	Colonial Secretary		
John Alexander Jackson	Attorney-General		
Charles Meredith	Minister of Lands and Works		

No. 11—KENNERLY MINISTRY.

Alfred Kennerly	Premier without office	Aug. 4, 1873	July 20, 1876
Thomas Daniel Chapman	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 4, 1873	April 1, 1876
succeeded by			
George Gilmore	Colonial Secretary	April 10, 1876	July 20, 1876
Phillip Oakley Fysh	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 4, 1873	Mar. 13, 1875
succeeded by			
Frederick Maitland Innes	Colonial Treasurer	Mar. 13, 1875	July 20, 1876
William Robert Giblin	Attorney-General	Aug. 4, 1873	
William Moore	Minister of Lands and Works	Aug. 4, 1873	

No. 12—REIBEY MINISTRY.

Thomas Reibey	Colonial Secretary and Premier	July 20, 1876	Aug. 9, 1877
Charles Meredith	Colonial Treasurer		Aug. 21, 1876
	Minister of Lands and Works		
Charles Hamilton Bromby	Attorney-General		
Christopher O'Reilly	Minister of Lands and Works	Aug. 21, 1876	Aug. 9, 1877
William Lodewyk Crowther	Seat in Executive Council without office	July 20, 1876	

No. 13—FYSH MINISTRY.

Philip Oakley Fysh	Premier without office	Aug. 9, 1877	Still in Ministry
William Robert Giblin	Attorney-General	Aug. 9, 1877	Aug. 12, 1877
	Colonial Treasurer	Aug. 13, 1877	Still in office
William Moore	Minister of Lands and Works	Aug. 9, 1877	Aug. 12, 1877
	Colonial Secretary	Aug. 13, 1877	Still in office
Alfred Dobson	Attorney-General	Aug. 13, 1877	Ditto
Nicholas John Brown	Minister of Lands and Works	Aug. 11, 1877	Ditto
James Wilson Agnew	Seat in Executive Council without office	Aug. 9, 1877	Still in Ministry

No. 14—CROWTHER MINISTRY.

William Lodewyk Crowther	Premier, without office	Dec. 20, 1878	
Thomas Reiby	Colonial Secretary	Dec. 20, 1878	
David Lewis	Colonial Treasurer	Dec. 20, 1878	Still in office.
John Stokell Dodds	Attorney-General	Dec. 20, 1878	
Christopher O'Reilly	Minister for Lands and Works	Dec. 20, 1878	

VI.—VICTORIA.

No. 1—HAINES MINISTRY.

William Clark Haines	Chief Secretary	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
William Foster Stawell	Attorney-General	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Feb. 25, 1857[1]
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows	Attorney-General	Feb. 25, 1857 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Charles Sladen	Treasurer	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Charles Pasley	Commissioner of Public Works	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Feb. 25, 1857[2]
succeeded by			
John Goodman	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Feb. 25, 1857 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Andrew Clarke	Surveyor-General	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Robert Molesworth	Solicitor-General	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	June 17, 1856
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows	Solicitor-General	June 27, 1856 ..	Feb. 25, 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Solicitor-General	Feb. 25, 1857 ..	Mar. 11, 1857
Wm Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.[3]	Without office	Nov. 28, 1855 ..	Mar. 11, 1857

1 Appointed Chief Justice at this date. November 21, 1855. 2 Appointed Puisne Judge at this date. 3 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council,

No. 2—O'SHANASSY MINISTRY.

John O'Shanassy	Chief Secretary	Mar. 11, 1857 ..	April 29, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman[1]	Attorney-General		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer		
Charles Gavan Duffy	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Fredc. Adolphus Greeves[2]	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood[1]	Solicitor-General		

1 Not a Member of Parliament. 2 Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office. 3 Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until April 20, 1857.

No. 3—HAINES MINISTRY.

William Clark Haines	Chief Secretary	April 29, 1857	Mar. 10, 1858
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
Charles Hotson Ebden	Treasurer		
David Moore	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Thomas Howard Fellows	Solicitor-General		
Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell	Postmaster-General		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.[1]	Without office		

1 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, May 27, 1857.

No. 4—O'SHANASSY MINISTRY.

John O'Shanassy	Chief Secretary	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman	Attorney-General	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
George Harker	Treasurer	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land and Works	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Mar. 22, 1859
succeeded by	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	Dec. 21, 1858 ..	Mar. 22, 1859
George Samuel Evans	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	Mar. 22, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
Henry Miller	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
Richard Davies Ireland	Solicitor-General	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
George Samuel Evans	Postmaster-General	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Public Works	Dec. 21, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.[1]	Without office	Mar. 10, 1858 ..	Oct. 27, 1859

1 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, October 27, 1859.

No. 5—NICHOLSON MINISTRY.

William Nicholson	Chief Secretary	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
John Dennistoun Wood	Attorney-General	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
James McCulloch	Treasurer	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
James Service	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Sept. 3, 1860
succeeded by			
Vincent Pyke	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Sept. 3, 1860 ..	Sept. 24, 1860
succeeded by			
Augustus Fredc. Adolphus Greeves	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Sept. 24, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
John Charles King	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Nov. 25, 1859
succeeded by			
James Goodall Francis	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Nov. 25, 1859 ..	Sept. 3, 1860
succeeded by			
John Robinson Bailey	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Sept. 3, 1860 ..	Oct. 2, 1860
succeeded by			
Vincent Pyke	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Oct. 2, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
Vincent Pyke	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Oct. 29, 1860
succeeded by			
John Robinson Bailey	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Oct. 29, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
Travers Adamson	Solicitor-General	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Mar. 5, 1860
succeeded by			
James Frederic Martley	Solicitor-General	Mar. 5, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
John Robinson Bailey	Postmaster-General	Oct. 27, 1859 ..	Oct. 29, 1860
succeeded by			
Hibbert Newtown	Postmaster-General	Oct. 29, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	Without office	Oct. 27, 1860 ..	Nov. 26, 1860

No. 6—HEALES MINISTRY.

Richard Heales	Chief Secretary	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
Richard Davies Ireland	Attorney-General	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	July 29, 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall	Attorney-General	July 29, 1861 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
George Frederic Verdon	Treasurer	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
John Henry Brooke	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
James Stewart Johnston	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Feb. 20, 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Feb. 20, 1861 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Feb. 20, 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Feb. 20, 1861 ..	Mar. 4, 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Mar. 6, 1861 ..	Mar. 21, 1861[1]
		Mar. 21, 1861[1] ..	June 10, 1861
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	June 10, 1861 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
Thomas Loader	Commissioner of Railways	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Dec. 4, 1860
succeededby			
John Houston	Commissioner of Railways	May 21, 1861 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
John Basson Humffray	Commissioner of Mines	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
Thomas Loader	Postmaster-General	Dec. 4, 1860 ..	Mar. 21, 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam	Postmaster-General	April 26, 1861 ..	Nov. 14, 1861
Thomas Turner A'Beckett, M.L.C.[2] / David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.[3]	Without office	Nov. 26, 1860 ..	Nov. 11, 1861.

1 Resigned office, without salary, on March 21, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary. 2 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, January 7, 1861. 3 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, September 2, 1861.

No. 7—O'SHANASSY MINISTRY.

John O'Shanassy	Chief Secretary	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	June 27, 1863.
William Clark Haines	Treasurer	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
Richard Davies Ireland	Attorney-General	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
John Dennistoun Wood	Minister of Justice	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
James Stewart Johnston	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
Robert Stirling Anderson	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	
George Samuel Evans	Postmaster-General	Dec. 30, 1861 ..	
Wm. Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	Dec 30, 1861 ..	
Charles MacMahon	Without office	Nov. 14, 1861 ..	

No. 8—M'CULLOCH MINISTRY.

James M'Culloch	Chief Secretary	June 27, 1863 ..	May 6, 1863
George Higinbotham	Attorney-General	June 27, 1863 ..	May 6, 1863
George Frederic Verdon	Treasurer	June 27, 1863 ..	May 5, 1863
Richard Heales	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	June 27, 1863 ..	June 19, 1864[1]
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	Sept. 5, 1864 ..	May 6, 1863
Matthew Hervey	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	June 27, 1863 ..	July 22, 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	July 18, 1866 ..	May 6, 1863
James Goodall Francis	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	June 27, 1863 ..	May 6, 1863
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines	June 27, 1863 ..	July 18, 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor	Minister of Mines	July 18, 1866 ..	May 6, 1863
James Macpherson Grant	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads.	June 27, 1863 ..	Sept. 5, 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads.	July 18, 1866 ..	Jan. 16, 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads.	Jan. 21, 1867 ..	March 4, 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads.	March 4, 1867 ..	May 6, 1863
Archibald Michie	Minister of Justice	July 14, 1863 ..	July 18, 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon	Minister of Justice	July 18, 1866 ..	May 6, 1863
Thomas Howard Fellows	Postmaster-General	Oct. 14, 1863 ..	Mar. 24, 1864
succeeded by			
James M'Culloch	Postmaster-General	May 9, 1864 ..	May 6, 1863
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.[2]	Without office	June 27, 1863 ..	May 6, 1863

1 Died at this date. 2 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, November 20, 1867.

No. 9—SLADEN MINISTRY.

Charles Sladen, M.L.C.	Chief Secretary	May 6, 1868 ..	July 11, 1869
Thomas Howard Fellows	Minister of Justice	May 6, 1868 ..	
Morgan Augustus M'Donnell	Attorney-General	May 6, 1868 ..	
Edward Langton	Treasurer	May 6, 1868 ..	
Duncan Gilles[1]	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	May 6, 1868 .	
Michael O'Grady[1]	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Public Works.	May 6, 1868 ..	
William Bayles	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	May 6, 1868 ..	
George Briscoe Kerferd	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	May 8, 1868 ..	

1 Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

No. 10—M'CULLOCH MINISTRY.

James M'Culloch	Chief Secretary and Treasurer	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
James Macpherson Grant	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	Feb. 1, 1869 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	April 12, 1869 ..	Sept. 2, 1869
George Higinbotham	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary).	July 11, 1868 ..	Feb. 1, 1869
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	July 11, 1868 ..	May 25, 1869
George Paton Smith	Attorney-General	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
	Solicitor-General	Sept. 2, 1869 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	July 11, 1868 ..	March 9, 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	Aug. 3, 1868 ..	March 9, 1869
George Verney Smith	Postmaster-General	July 11, 1868 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
John M'Crae, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works	Jan. 25, 1869 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
George Rolfe[1]	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Sept. 2, 1869 ..	Sept. 20, 1869
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	Sept. 2, 1869 ..	Sept. 20, 1869

1 Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment: but was elected for Crowlands, October 9, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry.

No. 11—M'PHERSON MINISTRY.

John Alexander M'Pherson	Chief Secretary	Sept. 20, 1869..	April 9, 1870
Robert Byrne[1]	Treasurer		Jan. 21, 1870
succeeded by			
Graham Berry	Treasurer	Jan. 21, 1870..	April 9, 1870
Morgan Augustus M'Donnell	Attorney-General	Sept. 20, 1869..	
James M'Kean	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ..		
Isaac Godfrey Reeves[1]	Commissioner of Public Works		Jan. 19, 1870
succeeded by			
William M'Lellan	Commissioner of Public Works	Jan. 19, 1870..	April 9, 1870
Edward Cohen	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Sept. 20, 1869..	
John Thomas Smith	Minister of Mines		
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
Butler Cole Aspinall	Solicitor-General	Jan. 19, 1870..	
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.[2]	Without office	Sept. 20, 1869..	

1 Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office. 2 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, October 5, 1869.

No. 12—M'CULLOCH MINISTRY.

James M'Culloch	Chief Secretary	April 9, 1870..	June 19, 1871
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
James Goodall Francis	Treasurer		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander M'Pherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey ..		
Henry John Wrixon	Solicitor-General		
William Bates	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		

No. 13—M'CULLOCH MINISTRY.

Charles Gavan Duffy	Chief Secretary	June 19, 1871 ..	June 10, 1872
James M'Pherson Grant	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.	June 19, 1871 ..	
Graham Berry	Treasurer	June 19, 1871 ..	May 21, 1872
Michael O'Grady	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	June 19, 1871 ..	June 10, 1872
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.	June 19, 1871 ..	
William M'Lellan	Minister of Mines	June 19, 1871 ..	
Howard Spensley	Solicitor-General	June 19, 1871 ..	
Graham Berry	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	June 19, 1871 ..	Nov. 23, 1871
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	Nov. 23, 1871 ..	June 10, 1872
Robert Walsh	Attorney-General	July 5, 1871 ..	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.[1]	Without office	June 19, 1871 ..	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Without office	.....	.....

1 Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, July 31, 1871.

No. 14—FRANCIS MINISTRY.

James Goodall Francis	Chief Secretary	June 10, 1872..	July 8, 1874
Edward Langton	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works		
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General		May 1, 1874
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd	Attorney-General	May 2, 1874..	July 31, 1874
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	June 10, 1872..	
George Briscoe Kerferd	Solicitor-General		
Edward Cohen	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works	June 14, 1872..	May 4, 1874
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	June 17, 1872..	
succeeded by			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	May 4, 1874..	July 31, 1874
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Agriculture	June 19, 1872..	
James Wilberforce Stephen	Minister of Public Instruction	Jan. 2, 1873..	May 1, 1874
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay	Minister of Public Instruction	May 4, 1874..	July 31, 1874
Robert Ramsay	Without office	June 10, 1872..	

No. 15—KERFERD MINISTRY.

George Briscoe Kerferd	Premier and Attorney-General	July 31, 1874..	Aug. 7, 1875
James Joseph Casey	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service	Treasurer		
Robert Ramsay	Postmaster-General		
Townsend M'Dermott	Solicitor-General		

No. 16—BERRY MINISTRY.

Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer	Aug. 7, 1875..	Oct. 20, 1875
	Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated.	Aug. 10, 1875..	
James Munro	Minister of Public Instruction	Aug 7, 1875 ..	
Francis Longmore	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.		
	Minister of Agriculture	Aug. 23, 1875..	
John Woods	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	Aug .7, 1875..	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	Aug. 23, 1875..	
William Collard Smith	Minister of Mines	Aug. 7, 1875..	
Peter Lalor	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General.		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	Aug. 23, 1875..	
Robert Le Poer Trench[1]	Attorney-General	Aug. 9, 1875..	
James Macpherson Grant	Minister of Justice		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Without office	Aug. 7, 1875..	

1 Not a Member of Parliament.

No. 17—M'CULLOCH MINISTRY.

Sir James M'Culloch	Premier and Treasurer	Oct. 20, 1875..	May 21, 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary		
George Briscoe Kerferd	Attorney-General		
Duncan Gillies	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works.		
	Minister of Agriculture	Oct. 25, 1875..	
Robert Ramsay	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General.	Oct. 20, 1875..	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Madden[1]	Minister of Justice		
William M'Lellan	Minister of Mines		
Joseph Jones[2]	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

1 Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until July 27, 1876. 2 Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until January 27, 1876.

No. 18.—BERRY MINISTRY.

Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer	May 21, 1877	In office, April, 1878.
Francis Longmore	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	May 21, 1877	
	Minister of Agriculture	May 28, 1877	
William Collard Smith	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	May 21, 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	May 21, 1877	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	May 28, 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench	Attorney-General	May 22, 1877	
James Macpherson Grant	Minister of Justice		
Peter Lalor	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Woods	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	June 11, 1877	
Peter Lalor	Postmaster-General	May 22, 1877	July 3, 1877.
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General	July 3, 1877	Resigned 1878.

MINT, Royal.

The establishment of a Mint, or branch of the Royal Mint, in Australia, first considered in the Legislative Council, 1851.

The formal sanction of Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, received, July, 1853. [The stipulation was, that the dies from which the colonial coins were to be struck were to be provided by the Master of the Mint in London. Precise directions were given as to the fineness and weight of the coins, which were in those respects to correspond with the coin of the realm; colonial coins were from time to time to be transmitted to England, to be assayed and tested by the Master of the Royal Mint, and the principal officers were to be appointed by the Crown. Captain (now Colonel) Edward Wolstenholme Ward, of the Royal Engineers, was appointed first Deputy-Master of the branch of the Royal Mint in the colony, at a salary of £1,000 per annum, May 13, 1855.]

Victorian Mint, Melbourne, opened, June 12, 1872. Colonel Ward first Deputy Master.

First issue of 40,000 sovereigns from the Melbourne Mint, July 8, 1872.

Total quantity of gold dust or bullion received at Sydney branch from its opening to December, 1878, inclusive, 11,591,320,465oz.; its total value being £44,488,539 19s. 3d. Total value of gold dust or bullion issued during the same period, £44,490,307 4s. 1d.

Total quantity of gold dust or bullion received at Melbourne branch from its opening to December 31, 1877, was 2,159,166·71oz.; its total value being, £8,590,158 16s. 10d. The total value of gold dust or bullion issued during the same period was £8,560,568 5s. 7d.

MISSIONARIES.

Arrival of the "Nautilus" with the "Duff" missionaries from Tahiti, April 14, 1798.

Wesleyan Missionary Society established in Hokianga, New Zealand. 1822.

Rev. D. Tyerman and G. Bennett, Esq., deputation from London Missionary Society, visited Australia, August 20, 1824.

The German mission projected by Dr. Lang to Christianize the blacks at Moreton Bay, and to afford security to ships wrecked on the adjacent coast. Two clergymen and 18 lay missionaries formed the mission, the chief missionary being Schmidt, arrived from Berlin. 1838.

The Rev. Joseph Holbert Smales, for many years a town missionary in Hobart Town, died, December 30, 1870. [Sixty-seven years previously, in 1803, Mr. Smales, then a midshipman on the sloop-of-war "Porpoise," performed divine service to the first assembly of Tasmanian Christians, on her deck, when she was lying off Flagstaff Battery, Hobart Town, long before there was a place of worship built on the banks of the Derwent.]

MISSIONS to the Australian blacks.

A mission station for the aboriginals was established at Reid's Mistake, Lake Macquarie, in the year 1825, by the late Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and was subsequently removed to Ebenezer, on the opposite side of the lake, where the natives were more numerous. In 1829, the London Missionary Society withdrew their support, when the mission was sustained under the same management by the late Dr. Broughton, first metropolitan Bishop of Australia. Government support was granted until the close of the mission in 1841, when, owing to the almost total extinction of the tribes in the district of Lake Macquarie, it was determined to close the mission. An Australian grammar was compiled by the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, in the year 1834, and copies were forwarded to the Royal Library, London; also, to the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke; to Colonel Arthur, Governor of Tasmania; Archdeacon Broughton, Alexander Macleay, Esq., Sir George Grey, and to numerous other friends of the author. In 1835, a selection of prayers from the Ritual of the Church of England was translated into the aboriginal language for public worship; also, reading lessons selected from the sacred Scriptures; a spelling book was also translated for use in the school. In 1850, after the close of the mission, "The Key to the Aboriginal Language" was published, when, in consequence, Mr. Threlkeld was elected a corresponding member of the Ethnological Society.

In 1859, at the close of his life, Mr. Threlkeld had just completed the translation of the Gospel of St. Luke. Maloga Aboriginal Mission Station, Murray River, established by Mr. Daniel Matthews, 1875. (*See* ABORIGINES, MISSIONS TO.)

MOA, THE, an enormous bird which inhabited New Zealand up to seventeenth or eighteenth century, ranging from size of a goose to 12 or 14 feet in height; though now extinct remains have been found to form almost perfect skeletons.

MONARO PLAINS. Captain Currie and Brigadier-Major Ovens discovered Monaro Plains, and called them Brisbane Downs. June 3, 1823.

MONEY. [*See* CURRENCY.]

MORETON BAY.

Captain Cook entered a Bay which he named Moreton Bay in honor of the Earl of Moreton, who was president of the Royal Society, May 17, 1770.

Captain Flinders, whilst exploring the northern territory entered Moreton Bay, 1800.

Mr. Oxley, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was sent on an expedition to Moreton Bay to search for a spot to form a penal settlement. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling and Mr. Uniacke, October 23, 1823.

The expedition under Oxley, after having visited Port Curtis and surveyed the Boyne River, returned and anchored (in the "Mermaid") in Moreton Bay, November 28, 1823.

Mr. Oxley and party, of the "Mermaid," rescued two men, named Pamphlet and Finnegan, from the blacks; Pamphlet told Oxley of the existence of a fine river flowing into the Bay, November 30, 1823.

Mr. Oxley explored the river falling into the Bay, which he named the Brisbane, in honor of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales, December 2, 1823.

Mr. Oxley sent in a report of his explorations, in which he recommended Moreton Bay as a place for establishing a penal settlement, February, 1824.

Lieutenant Miller, of the 40th Regiment, appointed first Commandant of the Moreton Bay settlement, September 12, 1824.

A settlement was formed at a place called Redcliffe Point, under direction of Mr. Oxley, but it was soon found unsuitable, and was removed to the present site of Brisbane (aboriginal name Meganchan), September 12, 1824.

Sir Thomas Brisbane was the first Governor who visited Moreton Bay; and Brisbane, the town, was called after him, November 10, 1825.

Moreton Bay appointed a place to which offenders convicted in New South Wales, and being under sentence of transportation, should be sent, August 15, 1826.

Visit of Governor Darling to Moreton Bay, 1827.

Allan Cunningham made an overland journey from Sydney, 1827.

Rev. John Vincent, C.E., appointed Chaplain of the Moreton Bay settlement by Governor Darling, September 18, 1828.

During the sixteen years of the "convict period" there were 8 commandants. The following table gives the duration of their command:—

Captain Miller	1824		
Captain Bishop	1824	to	1825
Captain Logan	1825	to	1830
Captain Clunie	1830	to	1835
Captain Fyans	1835	to	1837
Major Cotton	1837	to	1839
Lieutenant Gravett	May, 1839	to	July, 1839
Lieutenant Gorman	1839	to	1840

Captain Logan, third commandant, was represented as being remarkably unpopular, and charged with being excessively tyrannical; "old hands" say that the lash was ever resounding in the camp during his sway. He was murdered by the blacks (supposed at the instigation of the convicts), while on a botanical expedition in the neighbourhood of the Limestones (Ipswich), November 16, 1830. [His remains were brought to Sydney, and interred with military honours, at Garden Island, in the same tomb as those of Judge Bent, a friend of his early youth.]

The first squatters on the Darling Downs were Patrick Leslie, James Leith Hay, and Arthur Hodgson, about 1830.

The convict hospital (now Police barracks) erected, 1827.

The Chaplains residence (now Colonial Secretary's office) erected. 1828.

The Prisoners' barracks (now Supreme Court) erected, 1828.

The Military barracks (now Treasury) erected, 1828.

The Windmill (now Observatory) erected, 1829.

Female factory (now Central Police Court) erected, 1830.

The Superintendent of Convicts' quarters (now Railway Engineers' office) erected, 1829.

The Surgeon's quarters (now occupied by Inspector of Police) erected, 1831.

Military hospital (now Public Works office) erected, 1832.

First steamer, "James Watt," anchored in Moreton Bay, August, 1837.

A young convict who had escaped fourteen years previously, was found with the natives on the Mary River; he had almost forgotten his own language, 1837. [He was found by an expedition party, among whom were Andrew Petrie, Hon. Mr. Wriothesley, H. Stuart Russell, and Mr. Jallath; another convict was also found by the same party, who had been twice with the blacks, once seven years and this time eighteen months.]

Andrew Petrie appointed Foreman of Works, Royal Engineer department, 1837.

The convict settlement broken up, May 21, 1839.

First free settlers arrived in Brisbane, 1840. [Their names were John Williams, Thos. Dowse, G. Edmondstone, G. S. Le Breton, David Bow. John Richardson, Wm. Holman Berry, R. Little, P. Phelan, and M. Moriarty.]

First drays brought over Cuningham's Gap to Brisbane, October 19, 1840.

Sir George Gipps visited Moreton Bay settlement, March, 1842.

Moreton Bay proclaimed open to settlement, May 4, 1842.

First sale of Moreton Bay land held in Sydney, December 7, 1842.

The Governor visited Moreton Bay to make arrangements for the sale of lands and to mark out the chief reserves, 1842.

First land sale took place in Brisbane, August 9, 1843.

Moreton Bay proclaimed a warehousing port, July 20, 1846.

First Government emigrant ship the "Artimesia" arrived, December 13, 1848.

The "Fortitude," emigrant ship, sent out under Dr. Lang's auspices, arrived Jan. 21, 1849.

First exile ship, "Mount Stuart Elphinstone," reached Moreton Bay, October 31, 1849.

First bank opened in Moreton Bay, November 14, 1850.

First Circuit Court in Moreton Bay District held, 1851.

The first direct shipment of wool to England was made February, 1851.

Government Resident first appointed at Moreton Bay, January 1, 1853.

Governor Sir Charles Fitzroy visited Moreton Bay, March 20, 1854.

Separation granted from N.S.W., December 10, 1859.

MORRILL, OR MURRELL, JAMES, who was wrecked in 1846 on a voyage from Sydney to China in the barque "Peruvian" on Cape Cleveland, N.E. Coast of Australia, and who had lived with the blacks for 17 years, made himself known to some stockmen in the North of Queensland, on January 25, 1863. Born near Maldon, England, in 1824; died at Port Denison, Queensland, October 30, 1865.

MOUNTAINS.

The highest mountain in Australia is Mount Kosciusko, in the Australian Alps; its altitude is 6,510 feet. The Bogong Range, Gipps Land, Victoria, is 6,508 feet.

New South Wales.—The principal ranges of mountains are the Interior Ranges, the Great Dividing Chain, and the Coast Ranges. The former lie near the western boundary of the colony, and form the western watershed of the Darling River; the chief of them are the Grey Range, and the Stanley or Barrier Range. The loftiest elevation in the Grey Range is Mount Arrowsmith, 2,000 feet high; and in Stanley Range, Mount Lyell, about the same height. The Great Dividing Chain extends throughout the whole length of the eastern and south-eastern coasts of Australia, and forms the main watershed of the country. It consists of seven main branches, viz.: (1) the New England Range (highest point Ben Lomond, 5,000 feet; (2) the Liverpool Range (highest point Oxley's Peak, 4,500 feet); (3) the Blue Mountain Range (highest point, Mount Beemarang, 4,100 feet); (4) the Cullarin Range (highest point, Mundoonen, 3,000 feet); (5) the Gourock Range (highest point, Jindulian, 4,300 feet); (6) the Monaro Range (highest point, head of Kybean River, 4,010 feet); and (7) the Muniong Range (highest point, Mount Kosciusko, 6,510 feet). This last is about 700 feet below the line of perpetual snow. All this series is connected with the Cordillera dividing the eastern and western watersheds. The Coast Ranges lie on the east side of the Great Dividing Chain, and parallel to it for a very considerable distance. They generally form the edge of the elevated table-land, upon which lies the Great Dividing Chain. The loftiest peaks of these are Mount Seaview, 6,000 feet, Mount Coolungubbera, 3,712 feet, and Mount Budawang, 3,800 feet high. The most remarkable of the isolated mountains and groups are Mount Doubleduke, Whoman, Elanie, Yarrahappini, Kibbora, The Three Brothers, Mount Talawah, Dromedary, Mumbulla, and lastly, Imlay, or Baloon—2,900 feet high.

New Zealand.—The mountains of New Zealand are more lofty than those in Australia. In the province of Wellington is an active volcano called Tongariro, 6,500 feet, the peak of Ruaperhui rises to an elevation of 9,100 feet above the sea-level. Mount Egmont is about 8,300 feet high; it rises in an almost perfect cone from a base of 30 miles in diameter, and its summit, which is an extinct crater, is covered with perpetual snow. In the Southern Island, Mount Cook, in the province of Canterbury, is the loftiest peak, being 13,000 feet high. Mount Arthur, near Nelson, is about 8,000 feet high. Amongst the peaks in Otago province is Mount Earnslaw, at the head of Lake Wakatipu, 9,000 feet, and Mount Tutoko, near Martin's Bay, 8,000 feet.

Queensland.—The highest peak on the Coast Range is Mount Dalrymple, 4,250 feet. The Bellenden Kerr Range is in the north; its highest point is 5,400 feet.

South Australia.—The highest points of the Main or Flinders Range are Mount Lofty, 2,334 feet above the sea-level — overshadowing Adelaide; Mount Barker 2,331 feet, Mount Horrocks 1,984 feet, the Razorback 2,992 feet, Mount Bryan 3,012 feet, and Black Rock Hill 2,750 feet. The highest elevation of the Gawler Range, in Port Lincoln Peninsula, is about 2,000 feet.

Tasmania.—The highest mountain in Tasmania is 5,069 feet in height. Among the peaks are Row Tor 3,895 feet, Mount Barrow 4,644 feet, Mount Victoria 3,964 feet, Ben Nevis 3,910 feet, Ben Lomond 5,010 feet, Mount Nicholas 2,812 feet, Brown Mountain 2,598 feet, Table Mountain 3,596 feet, Miller's Bluff 3,977 feet, Dry's Bluff 4,257 feet, Quamby Bluff, Ironstone Mountain, 4,736 feet, Cradle Mountain 5,069 feet (the highest in the colony), the Du Cane Range, Mount Olympus, Mount Humboldt, Mount Hugel, Mount William 4,360 feet, and Mount Hobhouse 4,031 feet, Mount Roland,

4,047 feet, Black Bluff 4,381 feet, Valentine's Peak 3,637 feet, the Elden Range 4,789 feet, the Frenchman's Cap 4,756 feet, Wyld's Crag 4,399 feet, Mount Field 4,721 feet, Mount Anne, the Arthur Range, 3,668 feet, Mount Picton 4,340 feet, Mount Wellington 4,166 feet, Adamson's Peak 4,017 feet, and Mount La Perouse 3,800 feet.

Victoria.—The highest peaks of the mountain system of Victoria are the following :—Bogong 6,508 feet, Feathertop 6,303 feet, Hotham 6,100 feet, Cobboras 6,025 feet, Cope 6,015 feet, Buller 5,911 feet, Gibbo 5,764 feet, Wills 5,758 feet, Howitt 5,715 feet, Buffalo 5,645 feet, Twins 5,575 feet, Wellington 5,363 feet, Tamboritha 5,281 feet, Cobbler 5,342 feet, Kent 5,129 feet, Forest Hill 5,000 feet.

Western Australia.—The highest mountain in the colony is Mount William, of the Darling Range. It is situated in the Murray district, about 60 miles inland, and has an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The Blackwood, the Victoria, and the Roe Ranges rise to the height of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea-level.

MUNICIPAL.

The Corporation question agitated at Sydney, 1832.

A Bill for incorporating the City of Sydney, introduced in the Council of New South Wales; but the agitation with respect to the qualification clauses produced so much discussion that the Bill was withdrawn. 1840.

First municipality, Adelaide, established August 19, 1840.

First municipal elections, Adelaide, October 31, 1840.

A Bill was passed, after several amendments, to incorporate the towns of Sydney and Melbourne. On the Bill, at first, being brought in, it met with much opposition, and several meetings were held to petition against the same, on the grounds that the Legislative Council, being composed of nominees of the Crown, had no right to establish corporate bodies with powers of taxation, such power belonging only to the representatives of the people; that they ought to have assigned to them, as well as all town taxes and assessments, all public lands within the precincts of the town, not vested in the ordnance department, including Hyde Park and Sydney Common, and also certain fees, tolls, and other such sources of revenue. The qualifications of voters and candidates were :—A person entitled to vote must have occupied a house or warehouse, twelve months previous to enrolment, of the annual value of £25. The qualification for alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor was real estate of £100, or property valued at the annual value of £50. The city was divided into six wards, each of which was to elect four councilmen, and these again were to elect an alderman for each ward amongst their own body, or choose one of the citizens at large; the Mayor to be elected by the aldermen and councilmen. July 20, 1842.

The first municipal election took place in Sydney, when four councillors for each of the respective wards were elected, and on the 9th of the same month six aldermen, and the Mayor (John Hosking) were elected in the market-shed by the councillors. The first aldermen elected were :—Bourke Ward, Mr. John Hosking (elected first Mayor); Gipps Ward, Mr. Robert Owen; Brisbane Ward, Mr. George Allen; Phillip Ward, Mr. J. R. Wilshire; Macquarie Ward, Mr. Thomas Broughton; Cook Ward, Mr. Francis Mitchell. November 1, 1842.

First Civic Election, Melbourne, December 1, 1842.

Henry Condell, the first Mayor of Melbourne, was elected by a majority of 34 over Edward Curr. 1842.

Sir George Gipps, in a despatch dated November 27, 1842, stated that he had decided that the Mayor of Sydney should be styled "Right Worshipful," and that the Mayor of Melbourne should be "Worshipful." This was approved of by Lord Stanley, in a despatch of July 3, 1843.

A select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to inquire into the working of the Corporation of Sydney. Amongst other matters the report stated, that "the committee was perfectly satisfied, from the evidence they had taken, that the body had entirely lost the confidence of the citizens, and was regarded as an impediment to the improvement of the city." The committee recommended that the Act of Council incorporating the City of Sydney should be repealed, and that an Act should be passed, appointing three commissioners, in whom should be vested all the powers then exercised by the corporation, and an Act to that effect was afterwards passed. 1849.

First Municipal Election in Tasmania, January 1, 1853.

An Act was passed, abolishing the Municipal Corporation, Sydney, substituting in its stead three paid commissioners to carry out the works necessary for draining the city and supplying it with water. 1853.

Commissioners, who superseded the Sydney City Council, commenced their duties, January, 1854.

Municipality of Emerald Hill, Victoria, was the first to avail itself of Captain Clarke's law of Local Self-Government. 1855.

William Carter, first Mayor of Hobart Town, 1857.

An Act passed for the re-establishment of a Municipal Council in Sydney, 1857.

Brisbane incorporated, September 7, 1859.

Sydney Municipal Council unable to meet its liabilities. Half the employés discharged. The Government advanced £10,000, January 7, 1875.

Estate of the Sydney Corporation sequestrated by order of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvency, November 24, 1876.

Sydney Municipal Council unable to meet its liabilities. Half of the employés discharged; the Government advanced £10,000. 1879.

LIST OF MAYORS OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE FOUNDATION OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

John Hosking	1843	James Oatley	1862
J. R. Wilshire	1844	Thomas Spence	1863
George Allen	1845	William Speer	1864
Henry M'Dermott	1846	John Woods	1865
Thomas Broughton	1847	John Sutton	1866
J. F. Josephson	1848	Charles Moore	1867
Edward Flood	1849	Charles Moore	1868
George Hill	1850	Charles Moore (till March)	1869
William Thurlow	1851	Walter Renny (from March)	1869
William Thurlow	1852	Walter Renny	1870
Daniel Egan	1853	Michael Chapman	1871
Council abrogated and Commissioners in office	1854, 1855, 1856	Michael Chapman	1872
		James Merriman	1873
Corporation again established—		S. S. Goold	1874
George Thornton	1857	Benjamin Palmer	1875
John Williams	1858	Benjamin Palmer	1876
George Smith	1859	James Merriman	1877
James Murphy	1860	James Merriman	1878
John Sutherland	1861	C. J. Roberts	1879

LIST OF MAYORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, FROM 1859 TO FEBRUARY, 1879.

John Petrie	1859-60
John Petrie	1860-61
John Petrie	1861-62
Thomas Blacket Stephens	1862-63
George Edmondstone	1863-64
Joshua Jeays	1864-65
Albert John Hockings	1865-66
Richard Symes Warry	1866-67
Albert John Hockings	1867-68
John Hardgrave	1868-69
John Hardgrave	1869-70
William Pettigrew	1870-71
Francis Murray	1871-72
Edmond Joseph Baines	1872-73
James Swan	1873-74
James Swan	1874-75
James Swan	1875-76
Richard Ash Kingsford	1876-77
Alfred Hubbard	1877-78
Alfred Hubbard	1878-79

LIST OF MAYORS OF ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, FROM THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY.

James Hurtle Fisher, October 31	1840
James Hurtle Fisher, re-elected, October 22	1841
James Hurtle Fisher resigned January 6	1842
Thomas Wilson, January 20	1842
Thomas Wilson, re-elected, October 21	1842
(Council became extinct September 26, 1843.)	
Commissioners appointed, Captain A. H. Freeling, Messrs. Samuel Davenport, F. S. Dutton, William Blyth, and R. F. Newland; Messrs. J. B. Neales and Dr. Wyatt succeeded Messrs. Newland and Davenport in 1850 and 1851.	
(Re-incorporated) James Hurtle Fisher (Mayor), June 9	1852
James Hurtle Fisher, December 8	1852
James Hurtle Fisher, December 9	1853
Joseph Hall (*vice* Fisher resigned), November 20	1853
Joseph Hall, December 9	1854
John Lazar, December 10	1855
John Lazar, December 2	1856
John Lazar, December 9	1857
William Thompson Sabben, December 8	1858
E. W. Wright, December 9	1859
E. B. W. Glanfield, December 9	1860
E. B. W. Glanfield, December 9	1861
Thomas English	1862
Thomas English	1863
Samuel Goode	1864
William Townsend	1865
H. R. Fuller	1866
H. R. Fuller	1867
H. R. Fuller	1868
J. M. Solomon	1869
J. M. Solomon	1870
J. M. Solomon	1871
A. H. T. Bartels	1872, 1873
W. K. Abbott	1874
John Colton	1875
Caleb Peacock	1876
Caleb Peacock	1877
Henry Scott	1878
William C. Buik	1879

LIST OF THE MAYORS OF MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, FROM THE TIME OF THE INCORPORATION OF THAT CITY TO THE PRESENT YEAR, 1842.

Henry Condell,	1842-43	Richard Eades	1859-60
Henry Condell,	1843-44	John Thomas Smith	1860-61
Henry Moor,	1844-45	Robert Bennett	1861-62
James Frederic Palmer,	1845-46	Edward Cohen	1862-63
Henry Moor	1846-47	John Thomas Smith	1863-64
Andrew Russell,	1847-48	George Wragge	1864-65
William Montgomerie Bell,	1848-49	William Bayles	1865-66
Augustus Frederic A. Greeves	1849-50	William Williams	1866-67
William Nicholson	1850-51	James Stewart Butters	1867-68
John Thomas Smith	1851-52	Thomas Moubray	1868-69
John Thomas Smith	1852-53	Samuel Amess	1869-70
John Hodgson	1853-54	Thomas Macpherson	1870-71
John Thomas Smith	1854-55	Orlando Fenwick	1871-72
John Thomas Smith	1855-56	Thomas O'Grady	1872-73
Peter Davis	1856-57	John M'Ilwraith	1873-74
John Thomas Smith	1857-58	James Gatehouse	1874-75
Henry Sallows Walsh	1858-59	James Paterson	1875-77
		John Pigdon	1877-78
		J. Storey	1878-79

MURRAY, RIVER. Upper part, the Hume, discovered by Hamilton Hume, November 16, 1824; lower part, named after Sir George Murray, Secretary of the Colonies, discovered by Captain Sturt, 1829; Captain Sturt sailed down the Murray in 1833; first navigated by W. R. Randall in his steamer the "Mary Anne," July, 1853; first navigated by Cadell as far as Albury in the steamer "Albany." August 27, 1853. [*See* RIVERS.]

MURRUMBIDGEE, RIVER, discovered by Captain Currie and Brigadier-General Ovens (who went on an expedition to examine the country south of Lake George), June 1, 1823; Hume and Hovell reached the Murrumbidgee, October 19, 1824; Hume and Hovell crossed the Murrumbidgee, October 22, 1824; the Murrumbidgee first traversed by a steamer, as far as the town of Gundagai, 1858. [*See* RIVERS.]

MUSEUMS.

The Australian Museum, Sydney, originated by a number of gentlemen interested in the promotion of science in Australia. Founded, 1836. [The first president was Alexander Macleay, then Colonial Secretary.]

National Museum, Melbourne, opened in present building, May 1, 1864.

South Australian Museum opened, 1855.

Queensland Museum, Brisbane opened, 1870.

Canterbury, New Zealand, 1858.

The Industrial and Technological Museum of Victoria opened, September 7, 1870.

The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales decided on opening the Museum and Free Library on Sundays, March 26, 1878.

MUSIC, OPERA, AND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Vincent Wallace left Sydney Feb. 14, 1838.

Isaac Nathan, the great pianist and composer, arrived in Melbourne February 5, 1841. [He gave some concerts prior to his departure for Sydney.]

Catherine Hayes first appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, September 25, 1854; received a public testimonial at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, October 17, 1854; left Sydney October 18, 1854.

Miska Hauser appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, November 11, 1854.

Ali Ben-Sou-Alle appeared at the Victoria Theatre, December 21, 1854.

The wizard, Jacobs, appeared at the Victoria Theatre, March 12, 1855.

The Bacchus Minstrels (first negro troupe) appeared at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, October 29, 1855.

N. C. Bochsa (celebrated harpist), appeared at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, December 22, 1855.

Anna Bishop appeared at the Prince of Wales Theatre, December 22, 1855.

Tonic-Sol-fa, introduced to Sydney by Mr. J. C. Fisher. (2000 teachers have been trained; and in 1876, 32,460 public school children in New South Wales were being instructed in the method.) 1855.

Catherine Hayes gave concerts in Sydney and Melbourne. Two concerts given for the charities of the two cities produced an amount of £1,000. 1856.

Linley Norman appeared at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, July 8, 1856.

Walter Sherwin appeared at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, July 8, 1856.

Mme. Clarisse Cailly appeared at the Royal Hotel, Sydney, August 15, 1856.

Farquharson appeared at the Prince of Wales Opera House, Sydney, July 8, 1856.

Herr Strebinger, first appearance at Victoria Theatre, Sydney, January 29, 1859.

First appearance of Carandini Opera Company at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, Mme. Marie Carandini, Mme. Sara Flower, Miss Emma Howson, Messrs. W. Sherwin, John Gregg, Frank Howson, and others; Conductor, Mr. L. H. Lavenu. June, 1859.

Emma Stanley, in her entertainment of Seven Ages, at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, July 4, 1859.

Madame Jaffa, pianist, first appearance at Exchange, Sydney, September 19, 1859.

Grand (Sydney) University Festival, to inaugurate the opening of the new hall, lasting six days; concerts on two of the days both morning and evening. Commenced, July 19, 1859.

H. Squires, Lucy Escott, and Armes Beaumont appeared in Sydney, 1863.

Madame Simonsen, vocalist, Herr Martin Simonsen, violinist, gave first concerts in Australia in Melbourne, August 25, 1865, and at the Exchange, Sydney, December, 1865.

Signor Cesare Cutolo, an eminent musician, killed on board the "Alexandra" by a spar falling on him. 1867. [The untimely fate of Signor Cutolo was deeply lamented in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and other places in the colonies, where he was well known and highly esteemed for his talent as a musician, and his rare personal qualities causing him to be a welcome guest wherever he visited. Born in 1826, he early imbibed the idea of freedom for his country. After passing through the Conservatoire of Music at Naples, where he obtained the highest diplomas from the various professors (amongst whom were some of the greatest composers of the day), he joined the Garibaldians, being appointed on the staff of the Italian liberator, and serving in most of his campaigns, becoming the personal friend of his two sons, Ricciotti and Menotti Garibaldi. In 1860 he arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, where he settled as a professor of music, and married the widow of Mr. Heath, a chemist of that city, both of whom were well known for their love and support of music, being themselves talented amateurs. Amongst his other pupils was the son of the Governor General, Sir William Denison. A concert, given by Signor Cutolo in aid of the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children, realised a large sum for the institution. Signor Cutolo subsequently accepted a very influential invitation to settle in Victoria, and it was during his return passage to that colony, after a visit to his friends in Sydney, that the terrible accident happened to him which resulted in his death. Signor Cutolo was reclining on the poop of the "Alexandra," Signora Cutolo by his side reading to him, when the spanker-boom, which had been only carelessly fastened, came down with a run, striking the unfortunate gentleman on the neck. He lingered a few hours, dying just as the vessel entered Port Phillip Heads. An action was brought by his widow against the A.S.N. Company; it was settled by arbitration, the Company paying £1,500 and costs. A beautiful tombstone, in the form of an obelisk, was erected in Melbourne to his memory by his widow and friends.]

Charles Edward Horsley, eminent composer and musician, gave his first concert in Sydney, July, 1866.

Maud Fitz-Stubbs, juvenile amateur pianist, first appeared in public at six years of age, at C. E. Horsley's concert, Academy of Music, December 21, 1867.

Signora Barratti, opera singer, first appeared in Melbourne, February 5, 1868.

Robert Heller and Miss Haidee Heller, prestidigitateurs and pianists, performed in Sydney, January, 1871.

Robert Heller gave a largely attended farewell entertainment at the School of Arts previous to his departure from the colony, January 21, 1871.

Arabella Goddard, pianist, appeared at the Masonic Hall, Sydney, June 12, 1873.

Ilma de Murska, vocalist, appeared at Masonic Hall, Sydney, November 2, 1875.

Marriage at Sydney, by Dr. Fullerton, of Ilma de Murska, the "Hungarian nightingale," to Alfred Anderson, R.A.M., December 29, 1875.

Mr. Alfred Anderson, celebrated Australian pianist died in Melbourne, aged 28 years, March 22, 1876.

Marriage at Otago, N.Z., of Ilma (de Murska) Maria Thea Anderson (widow of Alfred Anderson) to John Thomas Hill, K.S.R.A.M., May 15, 1876.

Davenport Brothers, spiritualists and conjurors, first appeared in Australia, at Melbourne, September 2, 1876.

Victorian Academy of Music (Bijou Theatre) opened, November 6, 1876.

Ernest Hutchinson, the Australian Mozart, 7½ years of age, gave an exhibition of extraordinary musical ability at the Athenæum, Melbourne, March 22, 1877.

Eliza Wallace Bushelle, died, August, 1878. [She was the daughter of Mr. Wallace, for many years bandmaster to the 29th Regiment, and sister of the late Mr. Vincent Wallace, the composer. At ten years of age she was able to play difficult airs on the violin, and possessed remarkable vocal ability. About the year 1843 she appeared at Sydney, at public concerts, in company with her brother and Mr. John Bushelle, the latter of whom she subsequently married. At the early age of 21 she became a widow, and returning to Europe with her brother, was engaged by Mendelssohn to sing in the "Elijah" at Vienna. After fulfilling a series of engagements in Europe and America, she again came to Australia, about the year 1864, and settled in Sydney as a teacher of music, in which capacity she was remarkably successful.]

The first of the Elmblad concerts given in the Town Hall, Melbourne, June 8, 1878. [Mrs. Elmblad was a Miss Menzies, of Melbourne.]

The first of the Elmblad concerts in Sydney commenced, July 15, 1878.

Madame Carlotta Tasca, English pianist, first appeared in Melbourne, July, 1878.

Madame Olga Duboin, Russian pianist, first appeared in Melbourne, August, 1878.

Grand musical recitals at the University in honour of Beethoven, December 16, 1878. [*See* DRAMA, *also* THEATRICALS.]

MUSTARD. First Mustard Factory, South Australia, established, May 28, 1873.

MUSTER. Muster was the term originally employed in place of census. It was usual to have periodically a general muster of the inhabitants of the settlement of N.S.W. [*See* CENSUS.]

MUTINIES.

A vessel bound to Norfolk Island with provisions was piratically seized when within one day's sail of the port. Mr. Harwood, the master, and crew were compelled to navigate the ship under the direction of one Watson, the leader of the mutiny; but arriving in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, they were captured by two whalers who were anchored in that port, and were carried back by Mr. Drake in his vessel to Sydney. 1827.

The "Admiral Benbow" seized and plundered by pirates in lat. 13° N., long. 26° 40′ W., April 11, 1829.

Mutiny and murder on board the "Indefatigable" (formerly the "Calder," Captain Dillon), July 22, 1829. [The "Indefatigable," Captain Joseph Hunter, with F. W. Lofgren, chief officer, which left Conception June 11, 1829, with a cargo of wheat for Sydney, was seized by the Chilian crew in lat. 17° 13′ S., and long. 127° 51′ W. The captain was murdered, and five of the crew were turned adrift in an open boat, but managed to reach Resolution Island on August 7, and Otaheite on August 18. From the latter place the "Tiger" brought them to Sydney. Lofgren was compelled to navigate the "Indefatigable," and brought it to the Island of Guam, where he gave information which led to the imprisonment of the mutineers. They were brought from Antigua to Manila by the influence of Captain Rous, of H.M.S. "Rainbow," and six of them were tried and executed. The "Indefatigable" was condemned as a prize to the Spanish Government.]

Mutiny on board the ship "Eleanor," in Sydney harbour; two of the prisoners were shot and several others wounded by the guard, August 1, 1831. [*See* NORFOLK ISLAND.]

N.

NAMOI (OR PEEL) RIVER. Discovered by Sir Thomas Mitchell, Dec. 22, 1831. [It had previously been described by one George Clarke.]

NAPOLEON'S LAND. M. M. Baudin and Hamelin in command of the French ships "*Le* Géographe" and "Le Naturaliste," commenced their survey of the coast of New Holland from Wilson's Promontory to Cape Leuwin, and called it Napoleon's Land, (M. Peron was naturalist to the expedition), 1801. Concluded the survey March 8, 1802.

NATIONAL GALLERY, VICTORIA, opened May 24, 1875.

NATURALIZATION. Aliens in Victoria not entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections until after a period of three years after naturalization. 1859.

NECROLOGY. [*See* OBITUARY.]

NEPEAN POINT, so called by Lieutenant James Grant in honour of Sir Evan Nepean, Secretary to the Admiralty, 1802.

NEPEAN RIVER, New South Wales, discovered by Governor Phillip, July 6, 1788.

NEW CALEDONIA.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, lying between 20° and 22° 30′ S. lat., and 164° and 167° E. long. It was discovered by Captain Cook, September 4, 1774. It lies about 720 miles E.N.E. of the coast of Queensland, and Noumea, the capital, is distant from Sydney 1,050 miles. The island is of volcanic origin, and a range of mountains run down its length, in some parts attaining an elevation of 8,000 feet; it is surrounded by coral reefs and sandbanks, and possesses secure harbours,—Port Belade on its N.E. and Port St. Vincent on the S.W. coasts. The soil is very fruitful, producing cocoanuts, bananas, and bread-fruit. Sugar-cane also grows when cultivated, and vines grow wild. The inhabitants resemble the Papuan race, and were for a long time considered docile and well disposed.

The island was seized by the French Government, September 20, 1853, and colonized. The principal interests in this island are British. The French Government, in December, 1864, redressed the outrages committed on the British missionaries at a station established in 1854. Its population is estimated at 60,000 souls. It has been used by the French Government as a penal settlement, both for déportés and transportés. The European population is about 16,000, 3,000 of whom are civilians, the remainder military, convicts, and exiles.

Rochefort and five other Communists escaped from New Caledonia, reaching Newcastle, New South Wales, March 27, 1874. Rochefort left Sydney by Californian mail, April 11, 1874.

Eleven Europeans massacred and fourteen wounded by New Caledonia natives, October 12, 1867.

In June, 1878, the aboriginals in the Bouloupari district rose and slaughtered a man named Chene and his family at Dezarnauld's station. To this man's abuse of the power entrusted to him, and general cruelty towards the natives may be attributed the rebellion. After the murder of Chene and family the gendarmes from La Fou proceeded to arrest the murderers, whereat the natives rose *en masse* and massacred General Gally Passe Bosc and gendarmes, and at Goinde, Dogny, and Bouloupari, killing all the whites with whom they came in contact (June 24, 25, 1878) to the number of 128. The total strength of the rebels was estimated at about 1,000 men under a chief named Atai, a man of great intelligence and strong physique. He was ably seconded in his command by a chief named Baptiste. For some time the rebels held their ground against the troops and volunteers sent to quell the rising, but other tribes of blacks having been enlisted on the side of the Government, and the chiefs Atai and Baptiste being slain, the rebellious tribes were by degrees driven back from their strongholds; and from a despatch, dated Bourail, January 6, 1879, it appears that a severe blow has been given to them at Cape Goulvain in an engagement in which an immense number of the insurgents fell, whilst the French loss was two killed (one an officer) and four wounded. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also captured from the natives. Since this fight parties of the Kanakas are daily tendering their submission.

Heads of rebel chiefs Atai and Baptiste exhibited in New Caledonia, September 3, 1878.

Thirteen Europeans massacred on river Poya by natives, November, 1878.

Nine persons massacred at Kone, November 20, 1878.

Agreement with Mr. Higginson, an English colonist, signed by the French Government, granting him the services of 300 convicts for a period of 20 years, at the charge of one penny per day per man, the Government agreeing to feed and clothe them during that time. 1879.

5,000,000 francs voted by the French Government for the construction of a cable from Moreton Bay to New Caledonia, January, 1879.

NEWCASTLE.

New South Wales (Native name, *Mulubinba*). Settlement formed, April, 1804.

Christ Church founded by Captain James Wallis of 46th Regiment, 1817.

Christ Church opened, 1821.

Newcastle appointed a place for holding Quarter Sessions, June 19, 1826.

Newcastle formed into a separate bishopric, 1847.

Newcastle lighted with gas, October 29, 1867.

NEW GUINEA.

This large island lies immediately south of the Equator and north of Australia, between the Asiatic Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. The general direction of the island is W.N.W. and E.S.E. The northern part is situated in 0° 19′ S. lat., the west point in nearly the same latitude and in 131° 12′ E. long., and the south-east point (Cape Moresby) in 10° 34′ S. lat. and in 151° 2′ E. long. New Guinea is about 1500 miles in length from north-west to south-east, with a varying breadth of from 200 to 400 miles, and an area of 250,000 square miles. The climate of New Guinea is far more humid than the opposite continent of Australia, owing no doubt to the equatorial stream of vapours and the height of its mountain range, which average more than double that of the Australian Alps. Mount Owen Stanley (so called after the commander of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake") is 13,205 feet, Mount Suckling 11,226 feet, Mount Obree 10,246 feet, Mount Yule, 10,046 feet, and many others of nearly equal altitude, whilst Mount Kosciusko, the highest mountain in Australia, is but 6,510 feet. The country, as far as is known, is covered with dense and varied forests and vast alluvial plains, intersected by noble rivers. The natives, who appear to be far superior to the Australian aboriginals, live in well-built and cleanly-kept villages, and cultivate, with more or less success, rice, maize, yams, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, bananas,

and other tropical productions; their patches of cultivation are well dug, kept properly weeded, and are neatly fenced. The natives appear to be of a mixed race, there being a great variety of feature (the Malay, the Jewish, and the Papuan) as well as of colour, whilst some of the explorers brought home by H.M.S. "Basilisk" in 1874, stated that they had seen a tribe with the features of white men, but, of course, dark in colour. The animals are few and mostly marsupial, there being two species of kangaroo which climb trees. The birds are remarkable for the brilliancy of their plumage. Amongst them are varieties of the birds of Paradise, and some remarkable species of fly-catcher and innumerable flocks of parrots.

Don Jorge de Menenis, a Portuguese navigator, appears to have been the first European who visited New Guinea; he remained a month and called it Papua. 1526.

Alvarez de Saavedra, another Portuguese, landed in New Guinea, and forming the idea that it abounded in gold, called it Isla del Dra. 1528.

Yuigo Ortiz de Retz, a Spanish mariner, sailed 250 miles along the northern coast, and named it Neuva Guinea. 1545.

Luis Vaez de Torres sighted New Guinea and sailed for 300 miles along its coast, doubled the south-east point, and landed in several places. 1606.

Schouten visited New Guinea and discovered several volcanoes, 1616.

Dampier visited New Guinea, and on landing met with considerable resistance from the natives, 1699.

Bougainville touched on the coast and called the place where he landed, "Louisade." 1768.

Captain Cook sailed along the coast, but was prevented landing on account of the hostility of the natives, 1770.

Forrest anchored in the Bay of Dory, on the northern extremity of New Guinea, 1775.

D'Entrecasteaux passed along northern coast and through Dampier's Straits, 1792.

Bampton visited New Guinea, 1793.

Captain Bristow visited the northern shores of the smaller islands which were discovered by D'Entrecasteaux, 1806.

Captain Staboomee, of the Dutch ship "Triton," made the earliest attempt to form a European settlement in New Guinea; he took possession in the name of the Dutch Government of all the territory from 141° E. long. westward to the sea, but the unhealthiness of the climate caused the subsequent abandonment of the settlement. 1828.

Another Dutch ship surveyed what was then called the River Doorga, but discovered it was a channel dividing Frederick Henry Island from the south-west mainland. 1835.

Captain D'Urville attempted a flying survey of the southern shore in the "Astrolabe," 1840.

Captain Blackwood in H.M.S. "Fly," surveyed 140 miles of the south-east coast of New Guinea within the great bight, 1845.

Lieutenant Yule, H.M. schooner "Bramble," laid down coast line from termination of Blackwood's survey, along south-east coast of bight 1846.

Captain Owen Stanley in H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," accompanied by the "Bramble" (Lieut Yule), surveyed the south-east peninsular of New Guinea and Bougainville's Louisade, and decided that the latter was a separate island. June, 1848.

An attempt was made in Sydney to form a company for the colonization of New Guinea. A number of subscribers joined with a large amount of capital, but finding the express sanction of the Imperial Government was required, the organization was broken up. 1864.

A party (chiefly gold miners, and including Mr. Percy Tanner, the well-known young caricature artist) attempted to reach New Guinea in the brig "Maria," for the purpose of exploring and searching for gold. They left Sydney January 25, 1872. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Australia, and some of the survivors were rescued by H.M.S. "Basilisk," Captain Moresby, March 12, 1872. The survivors arrived in Sydney, March 28, 1872.

"Basilisk," Captain Moresby's expedition, left Cape York January 24, 1873; reached Bramble Bay February 8; anchored Redscar Bay February 13: discovered and named Port Moresby and Fairfax Harbour (named in honour of Captain Moresby's father, Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby) February 20; anchored and remained here February 21; blacksmith of "Basilisk" reported he found gold in quartz a few miles inland, February 25; "Basilisk" returned to Cape York March 1. Second trip: "Basilisk" left Cape York March 20, 1873; reached Yam Bay April 14; discovered and named, in honour of the second Lieutenant, Hayter Island, April 24; Captain Moresby unfurled the British flag on Hayter Island and formally read proclamation taking possession of it and New Guinea in the name of Queen Victoria and by right of discovery April 24, 1873; discovered and named Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland's Bay and Discovery Harbour April 26, 1873.

A minute from the Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. Parkes, was sent to Governor Robinson, advising an effort to be made towards the colonization of New Guinea under British auspices, but no definite answer was received from the Home Government. 1874.

Large meeting held in Sydney in favour of annexing New Guinea, May 11, 1875.

Brig "Chevert" was fitted out by Mr. Maclay, and started from Sydney to explore south-east of New Guinea. The expedition, however, resulted in no discoveries being made, but after an absence of several months it brought back an immense collection of specimens of great interest to naturalists. May 18, 1875.

Andrew Goldie, a botanical collector to a London firm, landed in New Guinea, and commenced explorations along coast in his small vessel, the "Explorer," from Yule Island to the most northerly point of New Guinea, April, 1876.

Mr. M'Farlane visited Kerepenu on the east side of Hood Bay, in the missionary steamer "Ellangowan," May, 1876.

Signor D'Alberti (with party) penetrated upwards of 400 miles up the Fly River, September, 1876.

Expedition under Lieutenant Powell, R.N., left Sydney, and is at present (1879) engaged on a scientific exploring expedition on the north-east of New Guinea. June 1, 1877.

Mr. Goldie, in one of his journeys inland, discovered a large river, which has been named the "Goldie," and also found unmistakable traces of gold. October, 1877.

Mr. Goldie discovered two large and safe harbours, suitable for vessels of the largest size: one he named Millport, and the other Glasgow Harbour. 1878.

The news of Mr. Goldie having discovered gold in New Guinea caused some excitement in New South Wales, and a party of gold-miners started in the "Colonist" to prospect for it, but their search was not attended with much success, although traces of the precious metal were found in some of the streams. Fever caused the party to break up, and the members of it returned as best they could to Australia. Some, however, having become acclimatized, remained, and are carrying on their prospecting. 1878.

Murder of Mr. Ingram, Queensland Government Agent, and party, 1878.

Six native teachers died through New Guinea natives poisoning the water with the Upas tree, January, 1879.

Baron Maclay and Chevalier Bruno started from Sydney on an expedition to New Guinea, March 27, 1879.

Mr. Goldie, who appears up to the present time to have made the most explorations into New Guinea, describes the interior as far as he has penetrated, as a splendid grazing country, covered with many grasses, identical with those of Australia, and well watered with numerous small rivers, and dotted with stunted eucalyptus; here and there are native villages, surrounded by plantations of cocoa-nuts and banana. The natives Mr. Goldie met appeared to be accustomed

to fire-arms, but did not appear to consider them of any use except to kill birds with. All the natives are physically powerful, and were in general obliging and civil, but none could be induced to cross the line into the country of another tribe. The Flora of New Guinea he describes as splendid in the extreme, but the Fauna does not present a corresponding variety, except in the class of birds; snakes are not at all numerous, whilst the peculiar pig indigenous to the country abounds in many places. The butterflies, too, are most gorgeous, and some are of an enormous size. The coast he describes as very unhealthy. The great obstacle to the settlement of the country appears to be the hostility of some few tribes of the natives and the deadliness of the climate, except in the elevated land in the interior. 1879.

DISCOVERIES IN, BY H.M.S. "BASILISK."

The "Basilisk" Captain Moresby, made two trips to the New Guinea coast. The first extended from Cape York to 100 miles east of Redscar Head, and resulted in the discovery of Port Moresby, a magnificent harbour 40 miles east of Redscar Head on the south coast. On inspecting the place whither the ill-fated "Maria" was bound, three channels were discovered, and named Fortegne Straits, Rocky Pass, and China Straits. During the second trip it was discovered that Heath Point consisted of three large islands, which were named respectively Moresby, Mounlyan, and Hayter Islands, their altitude ranging from 800 to 1,600 feet. Possession of these islands by right of discovery was taken in the usual way. A quantity of quartz in which gold is visible, was brought home from the southern side of Fairfax Bay. 1873.

NEW HEBRIDES. Benjamin Boyd imported labour in the shape of natives of the New Hebrides to N.S.W., but the experiment proved a failure. 1847.

NEW SOUTH WALES CORPS. [*See* MILITARY.]

NEW SOUTH WALES, EARLY SETTLEMENT OF.

Thomas Townshend Viscount Sydney, principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in the administration of Pitt, adopting Captain Cook's suggestion, recommended the establishment of a colony in New South Wales. 1785.

Orders-in-Council for establishing a settlement in New South Wales, December 6, 1785.

H.M.S. "Sirius," 540 tons, 20 guns, 160 men, lying at Deptford, commissioned, and the command given to Arthur Phillip, Esq., for the projected expedition to found an English settlement in New South Wales, October 25, 1786.

H.M.S. "Supply," armed tender brig, 8 guns, 55 men, put in commission, under the command of Lieutenant Henry Ligbird Ball, for the same servic, eOctober 25, 1786.

John Hunter appointed second Captain of the "Sirius," with the rank of Post-Captain, December 15, 1786.

The first fleet began to rendezvous at the Mother Bank, Isle of Wight, as follows:—"Sirius," H.M. frigate, Captain John Hunter; "Supply," H.M. armed tender, Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball; "Golden Grove," storeship; "Fishburn," storeship; "Borrowdale," storeship; "Scarborough," transport, carrying 1 captain, 33 marines, 208 male convicts; "Lady Penrhyn," transport, carrying 1 captain, 2 lieutentants, 3 privates, and 102 female convicts; "Friendship," transport, carrying 1 captain, 44 marines and privates, 77 male and 20 female convicts; "Charlotte," transport, carrying 1 captain, 43 men, 88 male and 20 female convicts; "Prince of Wales," transport, carrying 2 lieutenants, 30 marines, and 50 female convicts; "Alexander," transport, carrying 2 lieutenants, 35 marines, and 213 male convicts. March 16, 1787.

Captain Arthur Phillip hoisted his flag on board the "Sirius" as Commodore of the Squadron, and weighed anchor at daybreak, setting sail for New South Wales, May 13, 1787.

Total number of persons who embarked in the first fleet, on Sunday, May 13, 1787:—

Civil officers	19
Marines, including officers	212
Wives (28) and children (17) of above	45
Other free persons	81
Male convicts	504
Female convicts	192
	1,044

The "Supply," having on board Governor Phillip and Lieutenant Gidley King, sighted the coast of New South Wales, January 3, 1788.

The "Supply" anchored in Botany Bay, January 18, 1788.

The "Alexander," "Scarborough," and "Friendship" cast anchor in Botany Bay, January 19, 1788.

The "Sirius," with the remainder of the convoy, the "Golden Grove," "Fishburn," "Borrowdale," "Lady Penrhyn," "Charlotte," and "Prince of Wales," arrived in Botany Bay, January 20, 1788.

Total number of persons landed, 1030. January 20, 1788.

Governor Phillip, accompanied by Captain Hunter and several other officers, set out in boats for a bay north of Botany Bay mentioned by Captain Cook and called Broken Bay. They entered a place on the way marked "Port Jackson," and selected a cove "about half-a-mile in length and a quarter-of-a-mile across the entrance," situated six miles inside this harbour, as the place for the new settlement. In honor of Lord Sydney the Governor named it Sydney Cove. January 22, 1788.

In passing a point of land in the harbour of Port Jackson, the Governor named it Manly Cove, in consequence of the confidence and manly behaviour of the natives there. January 23, 1788.

Governor Phillip, having sufficiently explored Port Jackson and found it in all respects highly

calculated to support such a settlement as he was appointed to establish, returned to Botany Bay, January 24, 1788.

Governor Phillip quitted Botany Bay in the "Supply," and, together with the whole of the first fleet, sailed into Port Jackson, January 25, 1788.

The British flag displayed on shore in the harbour of Port Jackson, and around the flag-staff the Governor and principal officers assembled and drank the King's health and success to the new colony. January 26, 1788.

The colony of New South Wales formally taken possession of in the name of the King of England by Governor Arthur Phillip. British colours hoisted on Dawes Battery. Jan. 26, 1788.

On a space previously cleared, the whole colony was assembled; the military drawn up under arms; the convicts stationed apart; and around the Governor those who were appointed to hold the principal offices in the new British settlement. The Royal Commission establishing a regular form of Government on the coast of New South Wales was read by Mr. David Collins, the Judge Advocate. February 7, 1788. [By this instrument Arthur Phillip was constituted Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief over the territory called New South Wales (thus named by Captain Cook), including all the islands adjacent thereto. The office of Lieutenant-Governor was conferred on Major Ross, of the Marines. The Act of Parliament establishing the Courts of Judicature was also read; and, lastly, the patents under the Great Seal.]

Officers of the New Colony. Arthur Phillip, Captain, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales; Robert Ross (Major), Lieutenant-Governor; Richard Johnson, Chaplain; John Long, Adjutant; Andrew Millar, Commissary; David Collins, Judge-Advocate; James Furzen, Quarter-master; John White, Surgeon; Thomas Arndell, Assistant-Surgeon; William Balmain, Assistant Surgeon; John Hunter, Captain of the "Sirius;" Phillip Gidley King, Second Lieutenant of the "Sirius;" H. L. Ball (Lieutenant), in command of the "Supply;" John Shortland (Lieutenant), agent for transports; officers in charge of garrison of 200 marines—Captain Campbell, Captain Shea, Captain Meredith, Captain Tench, Lieutenant Johnson, Lieutenant Collins, Lieutenant Kellow, Lieutenant Morrison, Lieutenant Clarke, Lieutenant Faddy, Lieutenant Cresswell, Lieutenant Poulden, Lieutenant Sharp, Lieutenant Davey, Lieutenant Timmins. May 13, 1788.

Three of the transports—the "Scarborough," "Lady Penrhyn," and "Charlotte"—which brought the first convicts to Australia, left for China to load tea for the East India Company. The "Supply" also sailed for Lord Howe Island. May 6, 1788.

Four other ships under Lieutenant Shortland, first fleet, sailed for England—the "Alexander," "Friendship," "Prince of Wales," and "Borrowdale." The "Sirius," "Fishburn," and "Golden Grove" remained. July 14, 1788.

The "Sirius," Captain Hunter, sent to the Cape of Good Hope for supplies. Great want of food in the Colony of New South Wales for seven months. September 30, 1788.

Names of officers on duty in the Settlement of New South Wales, October 1, 1788:—Major-Commandant, Robert Ross; Captains—James Campbell and John Shea; Captain-Lieutenant—James Meredith and Watkin Tench; First Lieutenants—George Johnstone, John Cresswell, Robert Kellow, John Poulden, John Johnstone, James M. Shairp, Thomas Davey, and Thomas Timmins; Second Lieutenants—Ralph Clarke, William Dawes, and William Faddy; Adjutant, Second Lieutenant John Long; Quarter-master, First Lieutenant James Furzen; Judge-Advocate, David Collins; with 160 privates.

Return of the "Sirius," with four months' provisions. Great rejoicing in the colony. May 9, 1789.

Excursion of Governor Phillip, with Captain Hunter and party, to examine Broken Bay and the Hawkesbury. Returned after a few days' excursion. June 6, 1789.

Again started, June 30, 1789. The Windsor and Richmond bottoms examined. The Kurrajong Mountain and the Nepean Grose River seen. Returned to the Settlement overland, July 13, 1789.

The "Supply" sent to Batavia, under the command of Lieutenant Ball, for provisions. April 17, 1790.

The store ship "Justinian," from England, arrived with a timely supply of provisions for the colonists, June 20, 1790.

The "Gorgon," 44 guns, convoying what is termed the "Second Fleet," arrived in Sydney, with 1,695 male and 68 female convicts; 198 died on the passage. September 21, 1791.

Arrival of the "Atlantic" from Calcutta with a much-required cargo of rice and other provisions, June 20, 1792.

The Settlement placed on full rations after many months' privation, July, 1792.

Parliamentary enquiry into the state of the colony held in England, 1812.

Northern Boundary of. An Act was passed which provided the limit of New South Wales to the north, in case other Colonies should be formed in that part of Australia. No territory lying to the south of the 26th degree of latitude was to be detached from New South Wales. 1843.

Population of. On January 1, 1879, the population of New South Wales was estimated by the Registrar General to be 693,743.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Australia was *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, printed by George Howe, Saturday, March 5, 1803. *The Sydney Gazette* issued every Sunday from April 2, 1803; *Sydney Gazette* ceased December 23, 1843.

The Derwent Star (first newspaper in Van Diemen's Land), editor, G. P. Harris; printer, George Clark; first published January 8, 1810.

The Van Diemen's Land Gazette and General Advertiser (G. Clark, printer), established May 21, 1813.

The Hobart Town Gazette (Andrew Bent), established June 1, 1816. [In 1824 the title of the paper was changed to *The Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser;* it ceased August 19, 1825.]

The Australian (editors, William Charles Wentworth and Dr. R. Wardell), established in Sydney October 14, 1824.

The Tasmanian, first newspaper in Launceston, established January 5, 1825.

The Monitor, established in Sydney, 1826.

The Gleaner, Sydney, established 1827.

The Cornwall Press, V.D.L., established April, 1829.

The Launceston Advertiser, V.D.L., established February 9, 1829.

The Sydney Morning Herald (weekly newspaper), first issue April 18, 1831, title *Sydney Herald;* published bi-weekly May, 1832, on Mondays and Thursdays; published tri-weekly in July, 1838, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; published as a daily paper from Thursday, October 1, 1840; assumed its present title, August 1, 1842.

The Government Gazette, N.S.W., established March 7, 1832.

The Colonist, Sydney, N.S.W., established 1835.

Port Phillip Advertiser, established January 1, 1836.

The South Australian Register (first printed in London under the title of the *South Australian Gazette* and *Colonial Register*, June 18, 1836), Adelaide, established June 4, 1837.

Bent's News, Sydney, N.S.W., established 1837.

Port Phillip Patriot, established March 5, 1838.

Melbourne Herald, established 1840.

Perth Inquirer, West Australia, established August 16, 1840.

New Zealand Herald and Auckland Gazette, established July 10, 1841.

The Weekly Register, Sydney (Duncan's, ceased in 1846), established 1843.

The Shipping Gazette, Sydney (ceased in 1860), established 1843.

The Atlas, Sydney, established 1844.

The Moreton Bay Courier, established June 24, 1844.

Bell's Life in Sydney (ceased 1872), established 1845.

The (Melbourne) *Argus*, first issued June 2, 1846.

Heads of the People (ceased 1849), established Sydney, 1847.

The People's Advocate, first issued December 13, 1848.

The Empire, first published in Sydney Dec., 1850; temporarily stopped Aug. 28, 1858; revived May 26, 1859; ceased Feb. 9, 1874.

The Freeman's Journal, Sydney, established 1850.

The Illustrated Sydney News, established 1853.

The Age, Melbourne, established October 17, 1854.

Punch, Melbourne, established 1855.

Punch, Sydney, established 1856.

The Leader (Melbourne), established January 5, 1856.

Darling Downs Gazette, June, 1858.

South Australian Advertiser first issued July 12, 1858.

Queensland Times, Ipswich, July, 1859.

Sydney Mail, established July 7, 1860.

First daily paper published in Brisbane, May 12, 1861.

Rockhampton Bulletin, established July, 1861.

Toowoomba Chronicle, July, 1861.

Northern Argus, Rockhampton, established 1863.

The Australasian, Melbourne, established October 1, 1864.

The Queenslander, Brisbane, established February, 1866.

The Evening News, Sydney, established July 29, 1867.

Bell's Life in Victoria, last issue, January 11, 1868.

The Australian Town and Country Journal, Sydney, established January 8, 1870.

Ipswich Observer, June 1, 1870.

The Telegraph, Brisbane, established October 1, 1872.

The Capricornian, Rockhampton, established January 2, 1875.

The Echo, Sydney, established May 1, 1875.

The Week, Brisbane, established July 1, 1876.

Queensland Punch established October 1, 1878.

Australian (Brisbane) established 1878.

List of, published in Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Albury	Border Post
"	Banner
Armidale	Express
Brewarrina	Barwon Argus
Bathurst	Independent
"	Free Press
"	Times
"	Sentinel
"	Standard
Balranald	Recorder
Bega	Gazette
Bombala	Herald
"	Times
Bourke	Central Australian & B. Telegraph
Braidwood	Despatch
Burrowa	News
Carcoar	Chronicle
Casino	Richmond River Express
"	Representative
Cooma	Monaro Mercury
Coonamble	Independent
Cootamundra	Herald
Corowa	O. and M. Advertiser
"	Free Press
Condobolin	Advocate
Deniliquin	Pastoral Times
"	Riverine Advertiser
"	Chronicle
Dubbo	Dispatch
"	Express

FORBES	Times
,,	Gazette
GLEN INNES	Guardian
,,	Examiner
GOULBURN	Herald
,,	Argus
,,	Evening Post
GRENFELL	Mining Record
GRAFTON	Richmond and Clarence River Examiner
,,	Argus
,,	Observer
GULGONG	Advocate
GUNNING	Leader
GUNDAGAI	Times
GUNNEDAH	Namoi Independent
HAY	Standard
,,	Riverine Grazier
INVERELL	Times
,,	Herald
JERILDERIE	Gazette
KEMPSEY	Macleay Herald
,,	Macleay Chronicle
KIAMA	Independent
,,	Reporter
,,	Oddfellow
LISMORE	Star
,,	Chronicle
MAITLAND	Mercury
,,	Advertising Medium
MOLONG	Express
MOAMA	Riverine Herald
,,	Moama and Echuca Advertiser
MORUYA	Examiner
,,	Liberal
MOSSVALE	Scrutineer
MUDGEE	Western Post
,,	Independent
MURRURUNDI	Times
NEWCASTLE	Herald
,,	Pilot
NARRABRI	Herald
ORANGE	Advocate
,,	Liberal
PARKES	Chronicle
PARRAMATTA	Cumberland Mercury
,,	Cumberland Times
QUEANBEYAN	Age
ROCKY MOUTH	Lower Clarence Advocate
SHOALHAVEN	News
SINGLETON	Argus
ST. LEONARDS	Recorder
SYDNEY	Morning Herald
,,	Evening News
,,	Mail
,,	Town and Country Journal
,,	Government Gazette
,,	Weekly Advocate
,,	Echo
,,	Journal of Commerce
,,	Punch
,,	Illustrated News
,,	Protestant Standard
,,	Freemason
,,	Churchman
,,	Agricultural Journal
,,	"A B C" Guide
,,	Freeman's Journal
,,	Orangeman
,,	Catholic Times
,,	The Witness
,,	The Presbyterian
,,	Courier
TAMWORTH	News
,,	Observer
TAREE	Manning Times
TENTERFIELD	Star
,,	Independent
TUMUT	Tumut and Adelong Times
ULLADULLA	Ulladulla and Milton Times
URALLA	Uralla and Walcha Times
WAGGA WAGGA	Express
,,	Advertiser
WINDSOR	Australian
WOLLONGONG	Illawarra Mercury
,,	Illawarra Argus
YASS	Courier
YOUNG	Burrangong Argus
,,	Burrangong Chronicle
WELLINGTON	Gazette
WENTWORTH	Telegraph
WILCANNIA	Times.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND	New Zealand Herald
,,	Southern Cross
,,	Morning Star
,,	Evening Star
,,	Evening News
,,	Weekly Herald
,,	Weekly News
BLENHEIM	Express
CHRISTCHURCH	Lyttelton Times
,,	Weekly Times
,,	Daily Press
,,	Weekly Press
CROMWELL	Argus
CHARLESTON	Herald
DUNEDIN	Times
GREY RIVER	Argus
,,	Weekly Argus
GREY VALLEY	Times
GRAHAMSTOWN	Thames Advertiser
,,	Evening Star
HAWKE'S BAY	Telegraph
,,	Herald
,,	Times
HAWKESBURY	Herald
HOKITIKA	West Coast Times
,,	Leader
INVERCARGILL	Southland News
,,	Times
NASEBY	Mount Ida Chronicle
NELSON	Examiner
,,	Colonist
,,	Evening Mail
NAPIER	Weekly Telegraph
OTAGO	Daily Times
,,	Witness
,,	Guardian
,,	Echo
,,	Evening Star
OAMARU	Times
,,	Herald
PICTON	Maribro' Press
QUEENSTOWN	Lake Wakatiu Mail
ROSS	Guardian
REEFTON	Inangahua Herald
TARANAKI	Herald
,,	News
TUAPEKA	Times
TIMARU	Times
TOKOMAIRIRO	Bruce Herald
WANGANUI	Chronicle
,,	Times
WELLINGTON	New Zealand Times
,,	Mail
,,	Evening Post
WAIKATO	Times
WAIRARAPA	Mercury.

POLYNESIA.

FIJI	Times
,,	Gazette
HONOLULU	Times
,,	Commercial Advertiser
NEW CALEDONIA	Noumea Gazette
,,	Le Courier.
,,	Moniteur

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE	Courier
,,	Queenslander
,,	Monthly Journal of Commerce
,,	Telegraph
,,	Queensland Punch
,,	Australian
BOWEN	Port Denison Times
CAIRNS	Advertiser
CLERMONT	Peak Downs Telegram

Darby	Herald
Gympie	Times
Ipswich	Queensland Times
"	Observer
Mackay	Herald
"	Mercury
Maryborough	Chronicle
"	Mail
"	Wide Bay and Burnett News
Mount Perry	Mail
Ravenswood	Miner
Rockhampton	Argus
"	Bulletin
Roma	Western Star
Stanthorpe	Border Post and Miner
Toowoomba	Chronicle
"	Darling Downs Gazette
Townsville	Cleveland Bay Herald
"	Herald
Warwick	Argus
"	Examiner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide	Register
"	Advertiser
"	Observer
"	Chronicle
"	Telegraph
"	Express
"	Protestant Advocate
"	Portonian
"	Comet
"	Irish Harp
"	Illustrated Post
"	Süd-Australische Zeitung
"	Bradshaw
Clare	Northern Argus
Kapunda	Guardian
"	Herald
Gawler	Times
"	Bunyip
Mount Gambier	Border Watch
"	Standard
Port Elliott	Southern Argus
Tanunda	Deutsche Zeitung
Wallaroo	Times.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town	Mercury
"	Tasmanian Tribune
"	Catholic Standard
"	People's Friend
Launceston	Cornwall Chronicle
"	Advertiser
"	Examiner
"	Tasmanian.

VICTORIA.

Ararat	Advertiser
Alexandra	Times
Avoca	Mail
Bacchus Marsh	Express
Ballan	Reporter
Ballarat	Star
"	Miner
"	Evening Post
"	Courier
"	Evening Mail
Bairnsdale	Cousier
Beaufort	Chronicle
Bendigo	Advertiser
"	Independent
"	Star
"	Evening News
Berrsworth	O. and M. Advertiser
"	Spectator.
Belfast	Gazette
"	Banner
Benalla	North-Eastern Ensign
Brighton	Southern Cross
Buninyong	Telegraph
Camperdown	Hampden Guardian
Castlemaine	Mount Alexander Mail
"	Representative
Collingwood	Observer
Colebaine	Albion
Chiltern	Federal Standard
Colac	Observer
"	Herald
Creswick	Advertiser
Clunes	Guardian
Daylesford	Mercury
Dunolly	Express
Echuca	Riverine Herald
Eaglehawk	Leader
Emerald Hill	Record
Footscray	Chronicle
Geelong	Advertiser
"	Evening Times
"	News of the Week
Hamilton	Spectator
Heathcote	M'Ivor Times
"	Advertiser
Inglewood	Advertiser
Jamieson	Chronicle
Kilmore	Free Press
"	Guardian
Kyneton	Observer
"	Guardian
"	Chronicle
Lancefield	Chronicle
"	Examiner
Landsborough	Times
Majorca and Carisbrook	Independent
Maryborough	Advertiser
Mansfield	Guardian
Melbourne	Argus
"	Australasian
"	Age
"	Australian Journal
"	Australian Israelite
"	Australian Jurist
"	Australian News (Illustrated)
"	Advocate
"	Australasian Trade Review
"	Australian Mechanic
"	Bradshaw's Guide
"	Church News
"	Church of England Messenger
"	Christian Review
"	Australian Sketcher
"	Collegian
"	Daily Telegraph
"	Economist
"	Evening Herald
"	Evening Express
"	Entr' Acte
"	Insolvency Circular
"	Journal of Commerce
"	Leader
"	Deutsche Zeitung
"	Medical Journal
"	New Sporting Era
"	Punch
"	Town and Country
"	Temperance News
"	Victorian Independent
"	Weekly Times
"	Wealeyan Chronicle
Morelake	Dispatch
Pleasant Creek	Chronicle
"	News
Portland	Guardian
Prahran	Telegraph
Richmond	Australian
"	Free Press
Rushworth	Waranga Chronicle
Sale	Gipps Land Times
"	Mercury
Sandridge	Reporter
Seymour	Courier
"	Express
Smythesdale	Grenville Advocate
South Bourke and Mornington	Journal
South Bourke	Standard
St. Arnaud	Mercury
St. Kilda	Advertiser

TALBOT	Leader
TARADALE	Express
TARRANGOWER	Times
TARNAGULLA	Courier
WANGARATTA	Dispatch
,, ...	Star
WARRNAMBOOL	Examiner
,, ...	Advertiser
,, ...	Standard
WALHALLA	Chronicle
WAHGUNYAH AND RUTHERGLEN	Chronicle
WILLIAMSTOWN	Chronicle

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH	Gazette
,, ...	Inquirer and News
,, ...	Church of England Magazine
FREMANTLE	Herald

INTERFERENCE WITH THE LIBERTY OF.

An Act passed by Governor Darling and Council "for preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers and papers of a like nature by persons not known, and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects, and also for restraining the abuses arising frem the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels." April 25, 1827. [Banishment for a second offence was one of the punishments.]

An Act passed by Governor Darling and Council imposing a duty upon all newspapers and all papers of a like nature printed to be dispersed to the public. May 3, 1827.

[This was suspended on May 31, 1827, and never enforced.]

Governor Darling's newspaper gagging Act repealed so far as related to banishment of newspaper proprietors for second offence, January 29, 1830.

[*See* PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE.]

NEW ZEALAND.

The colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South, or Stewart's Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the colony; the chief of these are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The entire group lays between 34° and 48° S. lat. and 166° and 179° E. long. The principal islands extend in length, 1,100 miles; but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles.

	Sq. miles.	Acres.
The total area of New Zealand is about	100,000 or	64,000,000
Ditto of North Island	44,000 or	28,000,000
Ditto of Middle Island	55,000 or	36,000,000
Ditto of Stewart's Island	1,000 or	640,000

[By this it will be seen the area is somewhat less than that of Great Britain and Ireland.]

The estimated population of New Zealand is, at the latest date, exclusive of Maories..	417,622
The estimated number of Maories, including half-castes, was, on June 1, 1874	45,570

All of whom dwell on the North Island, except 1,932, who are scattered over the other islands.

Captain Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator, discovered New Zealand, December 9, 1642. [He traversed the Eastern Coast from lat. 34° 48″, and entered the strait now called Cook's Straits, but being attacked by the natives, soon after he landed in a place called Massacre Bay. Tasman took possession of New Zealand in the name of Holland.]

Captain Cook, in the "Endeavour," discovered New Zealand, October 7, 1769. [A boy, named Nicholas Young, on board the "Endeavour," first sighted New Zealand. The "Endeavour" first anchored at Poverty Bay.]

Doubtless Bay named, November 9, 1769.

Possession taken of New Zealand by Captain Cook in the name of the King of Great Britain, November 15, 1769.

De Surville, French navigator in the "St. Jean Baptiste," visited Doubtless Bay, and visited Mongonia, N.Z., December, 1769.

Captain Cook left Cape Farewell, New Zealand, March 31, 1770.

Marion Du Fresne, with Crozer, second in command, anchored his two ships, the "Mascarin" and the "Marquis de Castres" in the Bay of Islands, N.Z., May 11, 1772.

Captain Cook arrived at Dusky Bay, N.Z., in the "Resolution," March 26, 1773.

Captain Cook again returned to New Zealand; anchored in Ship's Cove, Queen Charlotte's Sand, October 18, 1774.

Captain Furneaux, in the "Adventurer," anchored in Ship's Cove, N.Z., April 6, 1773.

Captain Cook, after visiting the South Seas, again returned to New Zealand, October 21, 1773.

The Islands were included in the Royal Commission as a part of the British dominions in virtue of sovereignty established by Captain Cook, 1787.

A vessel was sent to cruise about New Zealand with the avowed purpose of kidnapping one of the aborigines to teach the inhabitants of Norfolk Island the method of dressing flax. Two men were enticed on board off the Bay of Islands and taken to Norfolk Island; unfortunately, one was a priest and the other a chief, and they would not admit that they knew anything about such work; they were sent back by the Governor, Captain King, after six months' detention. 1793.

First visit of Maories to Sydney, November 22, 1803.

George Bruce, an English sailor, married the daughter of a Maori chief (Te Pahi) and settled at the Bay of Islands, 1804.

Tippahee, a New Zealand chief, with several others, mostly of rank, arrived and remained some months in the Colony of New South Wales, November 22, 1805, and were the first Maories who visited New South Wales. They returned to New Zealand in the "Lady Nelson," February 25, 1806.

The Gospel first preached in New Zealand, December 25, 1807.

Massacre of the crew and passengers of the "Boyd," numbering 70 souls, at the Bay of Islands. With the exception of one woman, two children, and a cabin boy, all were murdered and eaten, in revenge for the cruelty exercised by the captain towards a chieftain's son. 1809.

A Yorkshire blacksmith, who afterwards became a chaplain, named Samuel Marsden, proposed sending missionaries to New Zealand; and, in consequence, 25 persons left England for the conversion of the New Zealanders, but subsequently were delayed in Sydney through the news of the massacre of the "Boyd." 1810.

The Rev. Mr. Marsden, accompanied by Messrs. Kendall, Hall, and King, their wives, and several mechanics, with some sheep and cattle, embarked for New Zealand, from New South Wales, in a brig manned by convicts, and were well received by the natives of the Bay of Islands, from whom they purchased 200 acres of land (for 12 axes) on which to form a mission station. November, 1814.

Kidnapping and outrages carried on by Europeans on the New Zealanders. It was attempted to be suppressed by the New South Wales Government appointing Mr. Thomas Kendall and three chiefs (Ruatara, Hongi, and Koro Koro) magistrates for the Bay of Islands territory. 1814.

The right of Great Britain to New Zealand recognised at the peace, 1814.

The first vessel built in New Zealand, by European whalers, was launched at Dusky Bay, Cod-fish Island; it was 150 tons burthen. 1814.

Massacre by Maories of several of the crews of the ships "Brothers" and "Trial" in Mercury Bay, August 20, 1815.

First vessel in the Waitemata, August 21, 1820.

Mr. William Fairburn, a missionary, purchased 400 acres of land for £10 worth of merchandise, 1821.

Baron de Thierry bought, through Mr. Kendall, of the Mission Society, 40,000 acres of land on the Hokianga River for 36 axes, 1822.

A company was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing New Zealand, in 1825.

A vessel was fitted out by it, and with 60 settlers on board arrived in New Zealand, 1826.

A Sydney vessel with 80 convicts on board, having overpowered their guard, anchored in the Bay of Islands; an old trader named Duke, with the assistance of the Maories, fought and conquered them, and took them back to Sydney, where nine were hanged. 1827.

Proclamation issued by Governor Darling against the traffic in human heads, carried on by some traders with New Zealand, 1830.

Benjamin Turner opened first grog-shop in New Zealand, 1830.

The "Beagle," with Mr. Charles Darwin on board, visits New Zealand, 1831.

Mr. James Busby was appointed first British Resident, subordinate to the New South Wales Government, to watch over the interests of New Zealand, March 6, 1832.

Barque "Harriet" wrecked at Taranaki; twelve sailors were slain, and Mr. and Mrs. Guard, two children and 10 sailors were made prisoners. 1834.

Captain Lambert, of H.M.S. "Alligator," presented the native chiefs of New Zealand with a National Flag by order of Sir Richard Bourke, 1834.

17,000 acres of land, or 27 square miles of country, were purchased by missionaries up to this year. 1835.

Baron de Thierry claimed to have purchased for 36 axes all territory north of Auckland, and stated to the British Resident (Mr. Busby) his intention of establishing there in his own person an independent sovereignty; he accordingly issued a proclamation worded, "Charles de Thierry, Sovereign-Chief of New Zealand and King of Muhuheva, &c., &c.," 1835.

Baron de Thierry issued a second and more moderate address to the white inhabitants, dated from Sydney, 1837.

Baron de Thierry landed in his dominions with 93 street loafers from Sydney, unfurled a silken banner, ordered his subjects to back out of his presence, and offered to create the captain of the ship which conveyed him to his kingdom an admiral; funds running short, however, his subjects deserted him, and he subsequently lived in Auckland in an humble way, cleaning flax fibre. 1838.

20,000 acres of land were claimed as having been purchased by white men up to 1839.

New Zealand despatched expedition under command of Colonel William Wakefield to purchase land and form settlement in New Zealand, May 12, 1831.

Captain William Hobson was despatched from England in the "Druid," frigate, Captain Lord Churchill, as Lieutenant-Governor, to take possession of all the islands of New Zealand, in the name of Queen Victoria. The colony was to be a dependency of New South Wales. August, 1839.

Wellington founded by the New Zealand Company, January 22, 1840.

Captain Hobson landed, January 29, 1840.

The treaty of Waitangi signed, by which the chiefs ceded a large amount of land, and the town of Auckland established, February 5, 1840.

Mr. C. Wentworth's claim to 10,000,000 acres of land in New Zealand, in the southern island, which he had purchased from Maories, disallowed. [*See* LAND.] 1840.

New Plymouth founded by the New Zealand Company, 1840.

"Aurora," first emigrant ship to Wellington, anchored in Port Nicholson, January 22, 1841.

New Zealand made an independent Colony of Great Britain; proclamation issued May 3, 1841.

Foundation-stone of Metropolitan Church, St. Paul's, Auckland, laid by Governor Hobson, July 28, 1841.

Captain Arthur Wakefield was sent in command of expedition (by New Zealand Company) to form a settlement to be called Nelson; his three vessels, the "Whitby," the "Will Watch," and the brig "Arrow" left London, April, 1841.

First batch of emigrants for Taranaki arrived in "William Byron," March 31, 1841.

First Supreme Court opened, February 28, 1842.

The Wairá Massacres occurred, June, 1843. Wairá is an extensive valley about 70 miles from the township of Nelson; it was being surveyed by the New Zealand Company's surveyors, when the chief Te Kauparaha forbad the work and destroyed the surveyors' hut, their rods, flags, &c., &c. June, 1843.

A warrant was issued against Kanparaha and Rangihaeata for the destruction of the surveyors' hut and property; and Mr. Thompson, Police Magistrate, accompanied by Captain Wakefield, R N., Captain England, J.P., Mr. Richardson, Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Howard, Company's storekeeper, Mr. Cotterell, surveyor, and several others, and an interpreter, four constables and 12 special constables, the whole amounting to 90 persons, proceeded to put the warrant in force. June 16, 1843. These chieftains resisted the execution of the warrant, when a shameful panic seized the police, who fled disgracefully, and in the utmost disorder, leaving the officers and English gentlemen at the mercy of the Maories, who numbered about 40; they surrendered, but were all massacred, to the number of 17 souls. June 17, 1843.

Captain (afterwards Admiral) Fitzroy appointed Governor, December, 1843.

Government House at Russell, N.Z., burnt May 6, 1844.

Honi Heki, a Maori chieftain, and formerly an assistant in the missionary station, having collected a couple of hundred Maories, cut down the English flagstaff at Kororareka, and held possession of the settlement for two days, bullying the men and brutally assaulting the women, and actually held a prayer meeting with arms in their hands. July, 1844. [He afterwards (March 11, 1845), at the head of about 500 followers, surprised, sacked, and burned the same town, and drove the English soldiers and settlers to take refuge on board the vessels in the harbour.]

The English made an unsuccessful attempt to take Heki's pah, May 8, 1845.

The English troops, under Colonel Despard, attempted to take Honi Heki's new pah by escalade, and in 10 minutes were beaten back, one-third of them being killed. June 30, 1845.

Sir George Grey appointed Governor; arrived November 14, 1845.

Kowatti, a powerful chief, commenced a system of plunder on the settlers of Kowrorapi (Bay of Islands); hostilities commenced between the Europeans and natives in that part, and Kowatti being joined by other chiefs, among whom was Heki. A general war in that part of the island ensued, when a number of Europeans were killed. Kowroriki was abandoned by the settlers; some of the sufferers came to New South Wales, and a meeting was held in Sydney, when a resolution was adopted to the effect that a large number of troops ought to be immediately sent to New Zealand with two steamers, one to Cook's Straits, and the other to the Thames. A deputation waited on the Governor, but he refused the deputation other than as individuals capable of giving information relative to New Zealand. He declined to receive the resolution, which he deemed dictatorial in its nature, and to listen to which would be to forego that authority and responsibility with which the Executive alone was invested. This war, which was the first commencement of hostilities between Europeans and the natives, was long and harassing, which the Imperial Government was afterwards necessitated to carry on. 1845.

Boulcott's farm, in the Hutt Valley, garrisoned by an officer and 50 men of the 58th Regiment, was surprised, and six killed and four wounded. May 16, 1846.

Te Kauparaha's stockade surrounded by Major Last, 99th Regiment, Captain Stanley, of the "Calliope," and party, numbering about 830, and the chief was captured and taken on board the "Calliope," July 23, 1846.

Rangihaeata's forces were finally defeated and dispersed by friendly Maories under Wiremu Kingi, August 13, 1846.

The Gilfillan family, residing about five miles from Wanganui, were attacked by six Maories, the mother, two sons, and one daughter slain, and others wounded, April 18, 1847. Friendly natives pursued and captured

five out of the six assassins; they were tried by Court-martial and found guilty of murder and robbery (one of the miscreants openly boasted that they had cut off and devoured part of the mother), four were condemned to death, and one (a youth) sentenced to transportation for life. April 24, 1847. The four murderers were executed Monday, April 26, 1847.

General Pitt arrived in Auckland, 1847.

The New Zealand Loan Act passed July 23, 1847.

The Province of Otago was formed by a Scotch company, 1848.

Canterbury created a Province, 1848.

A charter, founded upon an Act passed in 1846, creating powers municipal, legislative, and administrative, not having been up to this time acted upon, Legislative Council was opened by the Governor, December 20, 1848.

Dr. Monro drove the first sheep from Nelson to Wairu, 1849.

New Zealand company relinquished charter, 1850.

Canterbury founded in connection with the Church of England, 1850.

New constitution granted, 1852.

Cattle driven from Otago to Canterbury, 1853.

Under new Constitution the first elections took place, 1853.

First Provincial Council of Otago met, December 30, 1853.

Colonel Wynyard appointed Acting-Governor, January, 1854.

Colonel Sir James Gore Brown, G.C.B., K.G.M.G., appointed Governor, October, 1855.

An earthquake, but little damage done, Jan. 23, 1855.

Constitution modified, 1857.

Hawkes Bay separated from Wellington, and created a province of itself, 1858.

The 58th Regiment left New Zealand November 28, 1858.

Insurrection of the Maories, under a chief named Wirremu Kingi (the same chief who, in August, 1846, as an ally of the English, beat Rangihaeata), arising out of disputes regarding the sale of land, March, 1860.

Indecisive actions between the militia, volunteers, and Maories, March 14 to 28, 1860.

The Waireka colours presented to Governor Browne, April 3, 1860.

The 40th Regiment arrived at Taranaki, April 24, 1860.

War at Taranaki, British repulsed with loss, June 30, 1860.

Troops sent from Australia to New Zealand under General Pratt; they landed August 3, 1860.

Indecisive actions September 10 and 19, and October 9 and 12, 1860.

General Pratt defeats Maories at Mahoetahi and destroys their fortified places, November 6, 1860.

New Zealand colonists in England justify conduct of the Governor, November 22, 1860.

The Maories defeated, December 2, 1860.

Marlborough separated from Nelson, and created a province by itself, 1860.

Gold discovered in Otago, 1861.

The Maories defeated January 23 and February 24 and March 16 and 18, 1861.

The war ends; surrender of the natives, March 19, 1861.

Sir George Grey reappointed Governor, June, 1861.

A native sovereignty proclaimed; 5,000 British soldiers in the island. July, 1861.

Cyclone in Auckland April 8, 1862.

The Abertland settlers left London May 29, 1862.

New Zealand telegraph opened July 2, 1862.

Loyalty of the natives increasing, May, 1862.

Dunstan diggings (Otago) discovered by Hartley and Reilly, 1862.

The Maori chiefs sent poetical address of condolence to the Queen on death of Prince Consort, received November, 1862.

Natives attacked a military escort and killed eight prisoners, May 4, 1863.

Waikato tribe driven from a fort July 17, 1863.

The Auckland militia were called out July 19, 1863.

War spreads, natives construct rifle pits, August, 1863.

Proposed confiscation of Waikato land, September, 1863.

General Cameron defeated Maories at Rangariri, November 20, 1863.

The Lyttelton and Christchurch railway opened December 1, 1863.

Continued success of General Cameron; capitulation of the Maori King, December 9, 1863.

British attack on the Gate Pah, repulsed with loss of officers and men, April 29, 1864.

Loan of £1,000,000 to New Zealand guaranteed by Parliament, July, 1864.

Several tribes submit, August, 1864.

Maori prisoners escape and form the nucleus of a new insurrection, September, 1864

Wellington chosen the seat of Government, October 3, 1864.

Sir George Grey issues proposals of peace, October 25, 1864.

The Aborigines Protection Society send religious, moral, and political advice to the Maories, November, 1864.

Change of Ministry; seat of Government shifted from Auckland to Wellington, November 24, 1864.

The Wanganur campaign began, January, 1865.

Outbreak of the Pai Mariri or the Hau Hau heresy, a compound of Judaism and Paganism. The Rev. C. S. Volkner murdered. And many outrages committed. March 2. Proclamation of Sir George Grey against it; it is checked by the agency of a friendly Maori chief named We-tako, April, 1865.

Auckland first lighted with gas, April 15, 1865.

William Thompson, an eminent chief, surrenders on behalf of the Maori King, May 25, 1865.

The Hau Haus beaten in several conflicts, August; the Governor proclaims peace, September 2; British troops about to leave, September 15, 1865.

The Maories treacherously murder the envoys of peace; resignation of the Weld Ministry; one formed by Mr. Stafford. October, 1865.

Bishopric of Dunedin, Otago, founded, 1865.

The Rev. Mr. Volkner murdered at Opotiki, March 3, 1865.

General Chute subdued the Hau Haus, January, 1866.

Murderers of Mr. Volkner executed, May 17, 1866.

Governor announces cessation of war, July 3, 1866.

The Maungatapu murders—John Kempthorne, Felix Matthieu, James Dudley, storekeepers, and James Pontius, a miner, were waylaid and murdered on the road between the Wakamarina and Nelson, by four scoundrels, Richard Burgess, Phil Levy, a Jew, Thomas Kelly, and Joseph Thomas Sullivan, who were afterwards arrested, and Sullivan having been allowed to turn Queen's evidence before Levy (who was anxious to do so), the other three were hanged. These murders took place June 13, 1866.

A threatened attack on the town of Napier by Maories, about 100 strong, who were beaten off and nearly all slain, October, 1866.

Wm. Thompson surrendered to General Carey, May 27, 1867.

Death of William Thompson, the Maori chief, December 28, 1866.

Thames gold-field proclaimed, August 1, 1867.

Last Panama mail arrived in Wellington, February 24, 1868.

First Maori elected, M.H.R., April 16, 1868.

Act relating to Government of New Zealand passed in British Parliament, 1868.

Te Kooti, a convict, and about 150 Maori convicts, escape from Chatham Island to the main land, July 4; they repulse the troops sent against them September 7; and massacre the whites at Poverty Bay, Nov. 10, 1868.

Te Kooti and rebels defeated by Colonel Whitmore; 130 Maories killed, Jan. 5, 1869.

Taurangaika Pah taken, Feb. 3, 1869.

Massacre of settlers at Taranaki, Feb. 12, 1869.

Change of Ministry; proposal to pay the British troops declined by the home Government, September, 1869.

Te Kooti, thrice defeated by the colonists and friendly natives, a fugitive, October, 1869.

Despatch from Earl Granville insisting upon the withdrawal of British troops (18th Regt.) causes much dissatisfaction, Oct. 7, 1869.

Friendly interview between Mr. M'Lean and the Maori King's minister, Nov. 8, 1869.

Departure of last British troops, Jan. 23, 1870.

Te Kooti, refusing to surrender, narrowly escapes, Feb. 5, 1870.

Troops left Auckland, March 20, 1870.

Auckland constituted a borough, May 5, 1871.

Te Kooti's party attacked and dispersed, July 31, 1870.
The Duke of Edinburgh, in the "Galatea," arrived at Wellington, Aug. 27, 1870.
Loan of £4,000,000 proposed, Aug., 1870.
Political union of the Islands effected, August, 1870.
Right Rev. Octavius Hadfield, consecrated Bishop of Wellington, October 18, 1870. [He had previously been Archdeacon of Kapiti, and Commissary to Dr. Abraham, the first Bishop of Wellington. Dr. Hadfield was consecrated without the Royal mandate.]
Murder of Mr. Todd, surveyor, by Maories, Dec. 28, 1873.
Dunedin University opened, July, 1871.
Te Kooti, reported as living by plunder, acting as a fanatical potentate, November, 1871.
Kereopa hanged at Napier, Jan. 5, 1872.
Friendly meeting of Mr. M'Lean with Wirremu, Kingi, and other chiefs, who submit to the British Government, March, 1872.
Auckland Post Office burned, Nov. 19, 1872.
Auckland Steamship Company formed, May 2, 1873.
Auckland market opened, June 19, 1873.
Onehunga railway opened, Dec. 20, 1873.
First sod Waikato railway extension, Jan. 10, 1874.
Opening of the Hutt railway, Jan. 21, 1874.
Destructive hurricane at Auckland, Feb. 8, 1874.
Mikado, the first San Francisco steamer, left Auckland, Feb. 15, 1874.
The Maori King submits to the British Government, February, 1875.
Foundation-stone of the Auckland waterworks laid, March 27, 1875.
Bill to abolish provinces in New Zealand passed by the Legislature of that colony, Sept. 29, 1875.
Abolition of Provinces Bill passed, Oct. 15, 1875.
Kaipara railway opened, Oct. 29, 1875.
Dr. Haast, at Christchurch Philosophical Institute, gave an account of a remarkable ancient rock-painting in the Weka Pass Range, representing animals of foreign countries, and weapons and dresses of semi-civilized people, April 6, 1877.
Remarkable tidal disturbances, East Coast, May 11, 1877.
Fire at Auckland Lunatic Asylum, Sept. 20, 1877.
Sir George Grey meets Maori King, Feb. 2, 1878.
Katikati settlers (second lot) left Belfast, May 30, 1878.
Sir George Grey offered Maori King £500 a year, May 9, 1878.
Sir George Grey met Rewi at Waitara, June 27, 1878.
"Lady Jocelyn" arrived with Katikati Immigrants, August 17, 1878.
Wellington steam tramway opened, August 23, 1878.
Railway opened, Dunedin to Christchurch, Sept. 5, 1878.
Great explosion in the Kaitangata coal mine, 85 persons killed, Feb. 1, 1879.
Great Maori meeting at Waikato. 3,000 present; had interview with Sir George Grey and Hon. J. Sheehan, May 9, 1879.

CONSTITUTION OF.

A constitutional form of Government was established in New Zealand by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By that Act the Colony was divided into six provinces, since increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic. No. 21, passed in 1875, the provincial system of Government was abolished; the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are henceforth to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The Act provided that the abolition of the provinces should not have any operation until the day after the conclusion of the then next Session of the Assembly. Before the next Session there was a general election, and the first Session of the new Parliament ended on the 31st of October, 1876. Nothing was done during the Session to repeal the Abolition Act, and the provinces, therefore, ceased to exist the day after the Session concluded. The provincial system being abolished provision was made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, and consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council, and of a House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life. The Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by Electors possessing the same qualifications as those who vote for the Provincial Councillors. Every Elector is qualified to become also a Member. The House of Representatives now consists of 88, including four Maori members, elected by the natives.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native Government, was transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864 the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

EXPLORATIONS.

Mr. Charles Darwin, the naturalist, visited New Zealand in the "Beagle," with Captain Fitzroy, 1835.
Messrs. Bidwell and Dyson looked down into the crater of Tongariri; Lieutenant-Governor Eyre, ascended in the Middle Island, Kai Kora Mountain, from Wairu Valley, March 2, 1839.
Dr. Dieffenbach, naturalist to the N. Z. Company, who arrived in the ship "Troy," from England, ascended Mount Egmont, August, 1839.
Dr. Dieffenbach and Captain William Cornwallis Symonds explored from Manukau to Central Lake, Taupu, December 3, 1840.
Captain Wm. Cornwallis Symonds, Deputy Surveyor-General of New Zealand (who accompanied Dieffenbach, and who himself made various explorations, especially to the sources of the Wanganui and Manematu Rivers), was drowned in the Bay of Manukau, November, 1841.
Mr. Thomas Brunner made a journey across the Middle Island, New Zealand, 1846.
James Dana, of the American Exploring Expedition, visited the Bay of Islands, N. Z., and scientifically examined the surrounding country, 1849.
Dr. Monro drove the first flock of sheep from Nelson to Wairu, 1849.
Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Spencer, of the surveying vessel "Acheron," examined the Mataura and Jacob Rivers, and explored the intermediate country to Otago, 1849.
Captain Mitchell and Mr. Dashwood discovered a track from Nelson to Canterbury, 1850.
Captain Lort Stokes examined and chartered the seaboard from Otago to Preservation Harbour, 1850.
The insularity of the South Island discovered by Stewart, a sealer and whaler who died at Poverty Bay, 1851.
Mr. G. H. Braun and Mr. George Duppa rode from Nelson to Canterbury by Mr. Weld's track, who first explored it by the Wairu Gorge and Lake Tennyson, 1856.
Captains Stokes and Drury, of the Royal Navy, and D'Arville, of the French marine, made a complete outline survey of the coast of New Zealand; and Captain Richards, R.N., and Mr. Evans, R.N., also gave an excellent description of the N. Z. coast. 1856.
Mr. Dobson, Provincial Engineer, discovered a route over the mountains to the west coast of the Middle Island, 1857.
Mr. Leonard Harper and party started on an expedition to the western coast, Middle Island, from Wartoki Valley, which they reached in 23 days, November 4, 1857.
Mr. J. Turnbull Thomson, Chief Surveyor of Otago, with his companions, Drummond and Lindsay, explored in successive trips the southern extremity of Otago—over 1,500 miles of country. 1857.
Mr. Rochfort's (Government surveyor) excursion from the north of the Buller, on the West Coast. [One of his hands—F. Millington—discovered gold. On November 8 he pursued the coast downwards, crossing the Okari, the Waitakeri, and the Waitohi; on the latter found seams of coal.] 1858.
Mr. John Rochfort's excursion from Port Cooper, up the Hurunui to the Taramaku, across Lake Brunner, and down the Arnold River to the Grey, on the West Coast, took place in 1858.
Mr J. T. Thomson gave the first sketch of the province of Otago, 1858.

Dr. Ferdinand Hochstetter, accompanied by Dr. Julius Haast (who both arrived in the Austrian frigate "Novara," in December, 1858), made a geological, scientific, and general survey of New Zealand coast and interior, and published the result of researches in 1863, in two volumes. 1859.

Dr. Julius Haast, Government Geologist of Canterbury, accompanied by Mr. James Burnett, surveyor, three other Europeans, and two Maories, started from Nelson and made an exploration of the mountainous regions and the rivers of the Middle Island of New Zealand, January 8, 1860.

Dr. Julius Haast, Government Geologist, explored the mountains of Canterbury and up the river Kangitata, and its tributaries, the Havelock and Clyde. In attempting to cross a river he lost his companion, Dr. Sinclair, 1861.

Dr. J. Haast explored the sources of the Kowai, among the mountains of that name. Above the plains of Christchurch he discovered several beds of iron ore, and found his way to Lake Takapu and Lake Pukaki, the great Tasman glacier, and the Moorhouse Range, 1862.

Dr. Hector left Port Chalmers to examine the numerous inlets and sounds on the west coast of Otago. He discovered the Kaduka river, Kakapo Lake. 1863.

Dr. Haast penetrated into the mountains of Otago, 1863.

STATISTICS OF (FOR 1877).

Population:—234,803 males, and 182,819 females; total, 417,622; births, 16,856; deaths, 4,685; marriages, 3,111; Crown Lands sold, 777,862 acres; Crown Lands amount realised, £1,316,597; free grants, 40,314 acres, land under cultivation, 2,940,711 acres; horses, 99,859; cattle, 494,917; sheep, 11,704,853; pigs, 123,921; letters received and despatched, 13,054,870; newspapers received and despatched, 8,066,311; postal revenue, £143,600; shipping belonging to the Colony, 535 vessels, of which the registered tonnage was 42,479 tons; gold raised, 371,685 ozs., value £1,496,080; wool exported, 64,481,324 lbs., valued at £3,658,938; flax (phormium), 1,053 tons, valued at £18,826; gum (Kauri), 3,632 tons, valued at £118,348; total exports the produce of New Zealand, £6,078,484; total imports £6,973,418; revenue, £3,916,023; telegraphs:—miles open, 3,307; number of messages, 1,182,955; cash value, £85,589; railways:—Miles open, 1,052; under construction, 251; Savings Banks:—Number of depositors, 35,709; amount at credit, £964,430; convictions, 250.

NICHOLS, ISAAC. [*See* OBITUARY.]

NOBBY, LIEUTENANT, of the N. S. W. Corps, Court Martial on. Proceedings leading to no result, and Lieut. Nobby ordered to return to duty at Parramatta. February 8, 1803.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

A party under the command of Philip Gidley King (Second Lieutenant of the "Stirling") sent out in the "Supply" (Lieut. Ball) to form a settlement at Norfolk Island. The party consisted of Lieut. King (with the title of Superintendent and Commandant of the Settlement of Norfolk Island), 1 subaltern officer (James Cunningham), a surgeon (Dr. T. Jamieson), Assistant-surgeon John Altree, Roger Morley, Mr. William Westbrooke, Mr. Sawyer, John Batcheldor, and Charles Heritage, with nine men and six women convicts, 24 in all. February 14, 1788.

Anson Bay named by Lieut. King in honour of the Parliamentary representative of Lichfield, England, March 5, 1788.

Norfolk Island taken possession of by Lieut. King and party, who celebrated the occasion by hoisting the British colours and drinking the healths of His Majesty the King, the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and success to the settlement, March 6, 1788.

First harvest (wheat) reaped in Norfolk Island, December 24, 1789.

Lieut.-Governor Ross relieved Lieut.-Governor King in the command, whilst the latter proceeded to England to report to His Majesty's Ministers on the new settlement at Norfolk Island, March 24, 1790.

Inhabitants of Norfolk Island, 498, of whom 191 men and 100 women were convicts. March 24, 1790.

Lieut.-Governor King resumed command at Norfolk Island, having returned to New South Wales by the "Gorgon," December, 1791.

The wheat harvest of Norfolk Island amounted to 1,000 bushels, December, 1791.

The state of affairs at Norfolk Island was such that the settlers were enjoying the greatest prosperity; 2,000 bushels of wheat and 50 tons of potatoes were produced. The population of the island was 1,008 persons. 1793.

Major Foveaux appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, June 29, 1800.

Mr. D. Wentworth, surgeon, appointed to proceed to Norfolk Island, July 6, 1802.

Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth ordered to duty at Norfolk Island, February 8, 1803.

Lieut. James Bowen, of H.M.S. "Glatton," appointed to take charge and command, as Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, during the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux, March 19, 1803.

Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux arrived from Norfolk Island, leaving the command of the settlement to Captain Wilson, September 29, 1803.

The abandonment of the settlement of Norfolk Island took place in 1805. [The order for the abandonment had been issued in 1803. The settlers on that island were mostly emancipists, and had farms of from 33 to 40 acres. These settlers were conveyed either to Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales at the public expense, and had grants of land given to them, double the amount of their former possessions, with cattle on loan, and rationed at the public stores as new settlers. The majority of the settlers from Norfolk Island went to Van Diemen's Land, and there founded a settlement, naming the place where they located New Norfolk and Norfolk Plains after the name of the island they had been compelled to leave.]

Extraordinary high tide at Norfolk Island, May 8, 1805.

Norfolk Island appointed a place to which offenders convicted in New South Wales, and being under sentence of transportation, should be sent, August 15, 1826.

Harwood's brig seized and taken away by convicts whilst on passage from Sydney, 1827.

Serious outbreak amongst the prisoners at Norfolk Island; fifty escaped to Phillip Island, seven miles distant, where after three had been killed, the rest were captured, or after a time surrendered. September, 1827.

Captain J. Wakefield, 39th Regiment, resigned his position as Commandant of Norfolk

Island, June 29, 1839. [He was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Morissett, late Superintendent of Police, Sydney.]

The "Governor Phillip," a vessel employed by Government to carry supplies to and from Norfolk Island, was piratically seized by the prisoners of that island. The boat's crew, numbering 12 men, all prisoners, who were employed between the island and the vessel, by a preconcerted plan, disarmed the sentry on board, compelled such of the crew who were on deck to jump overboard, and secured the captain, mate, and soldiers below deck. The captain and mate, by breaking through a partition, got in communication with the soldiers, and commenced an attack by firing through the crevices, which took effect, when they rushed on deck, and after a brief struggle with the pirates, recaptured the vessel. The soldiers lost one man, and five others were wounded; of the convicts, five were killed and two wounded. The others were tried, and four were convicted and executed. 1842.

The Governor visited Norfolk Island on a tour of inspection, with instructions from the Secretary of State, February 28, 1843.

Norfolk Island declared no longer a dependency of New South Wales, April 2, 1844.

Government of Norfolk Island passed from New South Wales to Tasmania, October 1, 1844.

Major Childs, Governor of Norfolk Island, replaced Maconochie, 1845.

The Pitcairn Islanders, numbering 194 souls, established themselves at Norfolk Island. They were allotted land for cultivation, and supplies for a limited period; they were also supplied with seeds and implements of husbandry. A magistrate and chaplain were appointed. The instructions from the Secretary of State were that the islanders should be as little interfered with as possible, and that their existing social system was to be maintained. The Governor of New South Wales visited Norfolk Island on the establishment of that place by the Pitcairners. 1857.

Lord Belmore visited Norfolk Island in H.M.S. "Virago," returning to Sydney October 16, 1870.

NORTH AUSTRALIA. Colonel Barney arrived at Sydney from England *en route* to form the colony of North Australia, September 8, 1846.

O.

OBELISK.

The Obelisk, Macquarie Place, Sydney, erected by Governor Macquarie as a starting point from which distances on the roads of the colony might be calculated. 1818.

The Obelisk, Hyde Park, opposite Bathurst-street, Sydney, erected during the mayoralty of George Thornton, Esq., for the dispersion of sewage effluvia, 1857.

OBITUARY.

A'BECKETT. Arthur Martin a'Beckett, M.D., died in Sydney, aged 59, May 23, 1871.

A'BECKETT. William A'Beckett, first Chief Justice of Victoria, died June 27, 1869.

ABBOTT. Eleanour Abbott, relict of Thomas Abbott, died in Sydney, aged 87, October 4, 1873.

ADAMS. John Adams, one of the mutineers of the "Bounty," died at Pitcairn's Island, aged 65, March 5, 1829.

ALEXANDER. Maurice Alexander, M.L.A., died at Sydney, N.S.W., January 27, 1874.

ANDERSON. Lieut-Colonel Joseph Anderson, C.B., died at South Yarra, Victoria, aged 80, July 18, 1877.

ALLAN. M. R. Allan, Under Colonial Secretary, N.S.W., died April 6, 1879.

ALLEN. Captain William Allen died in South Australia, October 17, 1856.

ALLEN. Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., died at Toxteth Park, Glebe, N.S.W., aged 77, November 3, 1877.

ANDREWS. Edward William Andrews died in Adelaide, South Australia, aged 64, February 23, 1877.

ARNOLD. Hon. William M. Arnold, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Sydney, drowned in the Paterson River, Maitland, N.S.W., March 2, 1875.

ARTHUR. Governor Sir George Arthur (Tasmania), died in England, September 19, 1854.

ATKIN. R. T. Atkin died of consumption, May 25, 1872. [He was a brilliant journalist, and was formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland.]

AUSTIN. Thomas Austin, the owner of Barwon Park, died near Geelong, December 15, 1871. [He emigrated to Tasmania about 1832, and arrived in Victoria about 1836.]

BAKER. George A. Baker, son of the Hon. John Baker, died at Adelaide, of typhoid fever, aged 27, March 1, 1872.

BAKER. Hon. John Baker, M.L.C., one of the pioneers of South Australia, and one of its foremost public men, died May 18, 1872.

BALCOMBE. William Balcombe, first Colonial Treasurer, New South Wales, died March 19, 1829.

BANKS. Sir Joseph Banks, botanist in Captain Cook's expedition, died 1820.

BAPTIST. John Thomas Baptist, a well-known florist, died at his residence, "The Gardens," Surry Hills, Sydney, aged 69, September 15, 1873.

BARKER. Captain Collett Barker, 59th Regt., murdered by the blacks while exploring, April 30, 1831.

BARKER. Mr. George Barker, South Australia, died March 2, 1872.

BARKER. John Barker, South Australia, died May 18, 1872.

BARKER. Jane Sophia, wife of Right Rev. Frederic Barker, Bishop of Sydney, died, aged 68, March 19, 1876.

BARKLY. Lady Barkly, wife of Governor Sir Henry Barkly, died, 1857.

BARROW. John Henry Barrow, M.L.A., died at Adelaide, S. A., August 22, 1874.

BATMAN. John Batman, one of the first settlers in Victoria, died in that colony, May 1, 1840.

BECKER. Ludwig Becker, naturalist to the Burke and Wills expedition, died, April 29, 1864.

BECKHAM. Thomas Beckham, District Court Judge, Auckland, N.Z., died August 1, 1875.

BELINFANTE. Dr. Simon Belinfante, a clever physician, and barrister-at-law, drowned in the Cudgegong River when proceeding in a buggy from Mudgee to Gulgong to attend the Warden's Court. His wife, who was in the buggy at the time, had a narrow escape. He was a native of Holland. July 14, 1874.

BELL. Major John Bell, of Bell Park, Geelong, Victoria, formerly M.L.A. for South Grant, died (worth £300,000), aged 54, January 27, 1876.

BENNETT. Samuel Bennett, founder of and proprietor of Sydney *Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal*, died June 2, 1878.

BENT. Ellis Bent, Esq., Judge-Advocate, N.S.W., died November 10, 1815.

BERRY. Alexander Berry, old colonist, died in Sydney, September 17, 1873.

BILLY BLUE. William, commonly called "Billy Blue," aged 97, died N.S.W., May 6, 1834.

BIRD. The Rev. Thomas Fairfoot Bird, pastor of the Congregational Church, Collingwood, Victoria, died, aged 32 years, April 23, 1876.

BISCACCIANTI. Count d'Biscaccianti, eminent artist (violoncellist), and opera manager, died at Melbourne, April 21, 1879.

BLACKALL. Colonel S. Wensley Blackall, Governor of Queensland, died at Brisbane, January 21, 1871.

BLACKMAN. John Blackman, died October 1, 1846.

BLAND. Dr. Bland, old colonist, died in Sydney, July 21, 1868.

BLAXLAND. Hon. John Blaxland, M.L.C., died August 5, 1845.

BLAXLAND. Gregory Blaxland, one of the greatest of Australian explorers, died January 3, 1853.

BLIGH. William Bligh, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died in England, 1817.

BLUNDELL. Henry Blundell, proprietor of the *Evening Post*, Wellington (N.Z.), died in Sydney, June 15, 1878.

BODENHAM. Mr. Thomas Bodenham, died May 20, 1878.

BOHN. Henry Bohn, proprietor of the *Cleveland Bay Express*, died September 1, 1872.

BOOTHBY. Hon. John Boothby, a South Australian Judge, died at Adelaide, June 21, 1868.

BOUCAUT. Captain Ray Boucaut, of South Australia, died suddenly of apoplexy, January 29, 1872.

BOURKE. Lieut.-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., at one time Governor of New South Wales, died 1855.

BOURKE. Lady Bourke, wife of Sir Richard Bourke, died at Government House, Parramatta, May 7, 1832.

BOURKE. Laurence Bourke, formerly M.L.A. for Kilmore (V.), died at Pyalong. He was a very old colonist, January 15, 1875.

BOWMAN. John Bowman died, aged 62, December 16, 1813. [Mr. Bowman with his wife arrived in the Colony of New South Wales in 1798, and settled in Richmond.]

BOWMAN. Honor Bowman, wife of John Bowman, died, aged 66, November 11, 1826.

BOWMAN. William Macarthur Bowman, a popular colonist, died Dec. 11, 1874.

BOWMAN. George Bowman, an old resident of Richmond, N.S.W., died August 26, 1878.

BRIDLE. William Bridle, sen., died at Tumut, aged 76 years, July 26, 1873.

BRISBANE. Sir James Brisbane, K.C.B., K.H., of the Warspite, died at Sydney, aged 52, Dec. 19, 1826.

BROUGHTON. Sarah, wife of Bishop Broughton, died in Sydney, Sept. 16, 1849.

BROUGHTON. The Right Rev. Wm. Grant Broughton, Bishop of Sydney, died while on a visit to England, at the house of Lady Gipps, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral; aged 64. Feb. 20, 1853.

BROWNE. The Venerable Archdeacon Browne died at Launceston, aged 77. June 18, 1877.

BROWNWELL. Dr. Brownwell, for many years connected with the Imperial establishment, Tasmania, died November 10, 1872.

BUCHAN. James Andrew Buchan, Manager of the South Australian Bank at Gawler, died January 15, 1872.

BUCKLEY. Patrick Coady Buckley, squatter, died in Gippsland, Victoria, intestate, worth £60,000. June 16, 1872.

BUNCE. Daniel Bunce, for many years Curator of the Geelong Botanical Gardens, Geelong, died June 2, 1872.

BUNGAREE. Bungaree, known as King Bungaree, died. Buried at Garden Island, November, 1830.

BUNN. George Bunn, Esq., merchant, died Sydney, Jan. 9, 1834.

BURKE. Robert O'Hara Burke, the great Australian explorer, perished at Cooper's Creek, June 28, 1861.

BURNETT. James Charles Burnett, died, aged 36, July, 1854.

BUSHELLE. Madame Wallace Bushelle, well-known musician, died Aug. 16, 1878.

CALLAGHAN. Thomas Callaghan, a New South Wales judge, accidentally killed at Braidwood, N.S.W., November 28, 1863.

CALLEN. Lieutenant Douglas Callen, Bandmaster, Military Forces, Sydney, died May 6, 1879.

CALVERT. Mr. J. S. Calvert (neé Atkinson), died at Sutton Forest, New South Wales, April 28, 1872.

CAMPBELL. J. T. Campbell, M.L.C., first Collector of Customs, N.S.W., and for many years secretary to the Governor, died January 30, 1830.

CAMPBELL. Robert Campbell, sen. (of the Wharf), died at his residence, at Limestone, universally respected. He was the first merchant who established himself in Sydney, having arrived in 1798. April 16, 1846.

CAMPBELL. Robert Campbell, Colonial Treasurer, N.S.W., died. He had fallen a victim to hard work, combined with anxiety of mind, the result in a large measure of the difficulties which party strife threw in the way of the Ministry. March 30, 1859.

CAMPBELL. Captain Ronald Campbell, late of H.M. 31st Regt. of foot, an old and much respected resident of Monaro, N.S.W., died at his residence, Bombala Station, Bombala. Oct. 28, 1871.

CAMPBELL. Dal. S. Campbell, merchant (old colonist) died in Victoria, aged 63. April 28, 1875.

CANTERBURY. Viscount Canterbury, formerly Governor of Victoria, died June 24, 1877.

CAPE. William Timothy Cape, at one time head master of Sydney College, died in London, England, June 14, 1863.

CAREY. District Court (New South Wales) Judge Carey died, at Sydney, July, 1870.

CAREY. Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B., Administrator of the Government of Victoria in 1865, died at Manchester, England, June 12, 1872.

CASSELL. Hon. J. H. N. Cassell, the first Collector of Customs in Victoria, died at South Yarra, November 21, 1840.

CASTE. Captain J. C. L. Caste, second superintendent of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, died, May 28, 1872.

CATTO. John Catto, one of the pioneers of the colony of Victoria, July, 1872.

CHEEKE. Alfred Cheeke, puisne Judge of N.S.W., and patron of the turf, died at Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales, March 14, 1876.

CHISHOLM. Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, well-known in connexion with Australian colonisation, died in London, March 25, 1877.

CHRISTIE. Major William Harvey Christie, at one time Postmaster-General of N.S.W., died at Pyrmont, Sydney, New South Wales, March 19, 1873.

CLARKE. Governor Clarke, of Western Australia, died February 10, 1847.

CLARKE. W. J. T. Clarke died at Essendon, Victoria. He was an old colonist, reputed to be worth £3,000,000. January 13, 1874.

CLARKE. Rev. W. B. Clarke, eminent Australian geologist, died June 16, 1878.

CLARK. J. H. Clark, editor and part proprietor of the *South Australian Register*, died at Adelaide, May 20, 1878.

CLINCH. Captain John Clinch, of S. "Southern Cross," trading between Sydney and Hobarttown, died suddenly in Sydney, aged 67, June 8, 1875.

COFFEY. Dean Coffey, Roman Catholic clergyman, beloved by many and highly respected by all denominations, died and was buried at Parramatta, 1857.

COHEN. Hon. Edward Cohen died in Melbourne, aged 54 years, April 13, 1877.

COLE. Hon. George Ward Cole, a retired commander of the Royal Navy, and member of the Legislative Council for Central Province, Victoria, died, aged 86, April 26, 1879.

COLLETT. Wm. Truman Collett died at Mungerarie, near Moruya. He was for 30 years on the Commission of the Peace, N.S.W., April 5, 1878.

COLLINS. Lieut.-Governor Colonel David Collins died at Hobart Town, March 24, 1810.

CONOLLY. The Rev. Phillip Conolly, first R.C. clergyman, Tasmania, died 1839.

COOK. Captain James Cook killed at Owhyhee, February 14, 1779.

CORRIGAN. Dr. Corrigan, head-master of the Wesley College, died at Melbourne, aged 40 years, January 7, 1871.

COULTHARD. Coulthard lost his life in the bush near Sleep Station, S.A., March 29, 1853.

COUTTS. James Coutts, M.A., a promising young barrister and lecturer on scientific subjects at the School of Arts, Sydney, died, aged 29 years, May 5, 1879.

COVENEY. Mr. Robert Coveney, a highly honorable and charitable resident of Sydney, died November 16, 1878.

COWPER. Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, D.D., for many years resident in Sydney, N.S.W., died in Sydney, July 6, 1858.

COWPER. Sir Charles Cowper, Agent-General for New South Wales, died at London, October 19, 1875.

COX. William Cox, of Hobartville died, aged 60, January 20, 1850.

COX. Frances Cox, wife of Henry Cox, of Broombee, died, aged 54, August 25, 1854.

COX. Louisa Cox, wife of Charles Clarendon Cox, died, aged 19, July 6, 1856.

COX. Sloper Cox, died, aged 53, September 4, 1877.

COX. Charles Clarendon Cox, celebrated wool-rower, died at Broombie, N.S.W., June 17, 1878.

CROMMELIN. Mr. T. L. Crommelin, Commissioner of Crown Lands, died at Sydney, April 7, 1877.

CROWLEY. John Crowley, died, Richmond, N.S.W., aged 58, May 9, 1833.

CRUMMER. Major James Crummer, an officer who had distinguished himself in the British army in Spain and other countries, and who was Police Magistrate of Newcastle, Maitland, and Port Macquarie, N.S.W., died at Port Macquarie, December 29, 1867.

CUNNINGHAM. Richard Cunningham, killed by the natives, near the River Bogan, whilst on Mitchell's expedition, as Botanist, 1835.

CUNNINGHAM. Allan Cunningham, botanist and explorer, died at Sydney, N.S.W., June 27, 1839.

CURTAIN. Michael Curtain, an old colonist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1839, died July, 1872.

DAINTREE. Richard Daintree, F.R.G.S., late Agent-General, Queensland, died June 25, 1878.

DALY. Sir Dominick Daly, at one time Governor of South Australia, died Feb. 19, 1868.

DALY. Lady Daly (wife of late Governor) died in South Australia, July 16, 1872.

DARLING. Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Darling, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died, 1834.

DARLING. Edward, infant son of Governor Darling, died in Sydney, of whooping-cough, August 3, 1828.

DARLING. Sir Charles Henry Darling died in England, January 25, 1870.

DARLING. Lady Darling, widow of Sir Charles Henry Darling, K. C. B., died at Lee, near London, September 24, 1875.

DARWIN. Dr. Erasmus Darwin died, April 18, 1802.

DAVEY. Governor Davey, of Tasmania, died May 2, 1873.

DAVIES. Right Rev. Charles Henry Davies, R.C. Bishop of Maitland, died May 17, 1854.

DAVIES. John Davies, proprietor of the *Hobart Town Mercury*, died June 11, 1872.

DAWSON. Michael Dawson, an old and wealthy Victorian colonist, died June 1, 1875.

DAY. Edward Denny Day, for many years Police Magistrate of Maitland, Muswellbrook, and Port Macquarie, N.S.W., died at Maitland, May 5, 1876.

DENIEHY. Daniel Henry Deniehy, solicitor and journalist, died at Bathurst, N.S.W., October 22, 1865.

DENISON. Sir William Thomas Denison died in England, at the age of 67, January 19, 1871.

DESAILLY. G. P. Desailly died at Brighton, Victoria, aged 53 years, September 19, 1876. [He was one of the earliest colonists of Victoria, and for some time very successful in pastoral pursuits, equally in New South Wales and Victoria, into which business he introduced many improvements in the working of stations.]

DEUCHAR. John Deuchar, died at Mile End, Queensland, September 28, 1872. [He was one of the pioneers of Southern Queensland, and was the first white man that camped on the present site of Warwick.]

DEVINE. Nicholas Devine, died at the advanced age of 104 years, at Newtown, 1830. [He arrived in the colony with Governor Phillip, as principal Superintendent of Convicts, which office he retained for 25 years. For this and other services he was allowed an annuity, besides a grant of land that he had previously received, which land some years afterwards became the source of much litigation, and the trial of which extended over several years, known as the "Devine Case."] (*See* TRIALS.)

DIGHT. John Dight died, aged 65, 1837.

DIGHT. Hannah Dight, wife of John Dight, died, aged 81, 1862.

DODD. Henry Edward Dodd, superintendent of Rosehill, afterwards called Parramatta, N.S.W., since the establishment of that station, died 1791.

DON. Charles Jardine Don, member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, and champion of the working classes, died 1867.

DONALDSON. Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, the first Premier of New South Wales, died at Carlton Hall, Cumberland, England, January 11, 1867.

DONOGHUE. John Benjamin Donoghue, generally known as John Dunn, the well-known and favourite comedian, and the oldest actor on the Australian stage, died, aged 62, August 17, 1875.

DOVE. Richard Dove, Judge Advocate, died November 30, 1800.

DOWLING. Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales, died in Sydney, N.S.W., September 27, 1844.

DRAPER. Rev. Daniel James Draper, Wesleyan minister, was drowned in the steamship "London" in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 11, 1866.

DRUMMOND. Rev. Ralph Drummond, died at Mitcham, S.A., aged 80, April 26, 1872. [He was the pioneer minister of Presbyterianism in South Australia. He came to the colony in 1839, and was the founder, and for many years pastor, of the church now presided over by the Rev. Charles Lyall.]

DRY. Sir Richard Dry, premier of Tasmania, died August 1, 1869.

DUFFY. Lady Duffy, wife of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, died September 21, 1878.

DUMARESQ. Lieutenant-Colonel Dumaresq, died suddenly at Port Stephens, N.S.W., March 5, 1838.

DUMARESQ. Captain William John Dumaresq, aged 76 years, died 1868.

DUNCAN. Edward Duncan, M.P., of England, died at Melbourne, February, 1870.

DUNN. John Dunn, Chief Clerk in the Audit Office, Melbourne, died March 23, 1877.

DUTTON. Francis S. Dutton, C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia at London, died January 28, 1877.

EATON. William Eaton died, N.S.W., aged 69, 1839.

EGAN. Honorable Daniel Egan, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, died October 16, 1870.

ELDER. Rev. John Elder died in Sydney, aged 66, January 3, 1879.

ERSKINE. Rev. George Erskine, superintendent Wesleyan Mission, died April 20, 1834.

FAIRCLOUGH. Captain Hugh Fairclough, an estimable gentleman connected with the Sydney Mercantile Marine, died June 30, 1878.

FAIRFAX. Charles John Fairfax, part owner of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, accidentally killed, December, 1863.

FAIRFAX. Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., senior proprietor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, died June 16, 1877.

FAWKNER. John Pascoe Fawkner, founder of Melbourne, died September 4, 1869.

FEATHERSTONE. Dr. Isaac Earl Featherstone, for some years Agent-General for New Zealand, died in England, 1875.

FELLOWS. Thomas Howard Fellows, Judge of the Supreme Court, Victoria, died, April 8, 1878.

FERGUSSON. Lady Edith Christian Fergusson, wife of Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia, died, October 28, 1872. [Lady Fergusson was second daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie. She was married to Sir James Fergusson in 1859.]

FISHER. Sir James Hurtle Fisher, formerly President of the Legislative Council, Adelaide, and one of the pioneers of South Australia, died January 27, 1875.

FITZROY. Lady Mary Fitzroy, wife of Sir Charles Fitzroy, killed at Parramatta by being thrown from her carriage, December 7, 1847.

FITZROY. Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died in London, 1858.

FITZSIMMONS. Major Arthur Frederick Fitzsimmons, of the New South Wales Artillery, formerly of the 40th Regiment, aged 36 years, died October 2, 1872.

FIVEASH. R. A. Fiveash, manager of the Yudanamutana and Blinman Mines, died of apoplexy, January 28, 1872.

FLANAGAN. Roderick Flanagan, journalist, died in London, 1861.

FLINDERS. Captain Matthew Flinders, died in England, July 14, 1814.

FORBES. Sir Francis Forbes, died at Leitrim, November 8, 1841. He was the first Chief Justice of the Colony of N.S.W.

FORBES. Frederick Augustus Forbes, for many years a member of the Queensland Parliament, died, 1877.

FOSTER. John Foster, an old Tasmanian colonist, died July 21, 1875.

FRANKLIN. Sir John Franklin, died June 11, 1847.

FRANKLIN. Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, aged 83, died in London, July 18, 1875.

FRAZER. Charles Frazer, Colonial Botanist, N.S.W., died December 22, 1831.

FYANS. Captain Foster Fyans, died 1870; he was one of the early commandants of Norfolk Island; he introduced the first and only horse on the island.

GAWLER. Colonel George Gawler, Governor of South Australia, died in England, aged 73, May, 1869.

GEOGHEGAN. Right Rev. Patrick Bonaventure Geoghegan, second Bishop of Adelaide, died in Dublin, May 5, 1865.

GILBERT. John Gilbert, ornithologist, speared by the blacks, January 29, 1845.

GILCHRIST. Archibald Gilchrist, M.A., Inspector-General of Victorian State Schools, aged 40, died October 21, 1878.

GILES. William Giles, an early settler and member of Parliament in South Australia, died at Adelaide, aged 70, 1861.

GIPPS. Sir George Gipps, died at Canterbury, in England, February 28, 1847.

GLASS. Hugh Glass, a very large squatter, died, 1870.

GOLDSMITH. Dr. Goldsmith, one of the founders and explorers of the Northern Territory, died at Adelaide, S.A., July 24, 1875.

GOOD. Robert Good, one of the survivors of the Battle of Waterloo, died at Longbottom, N.S.W., December 25, 1871.

GOODENOUGH. Commodore James Graham Goodenough and two seamen (Small and Rayner) of the "Pearl," mortally wounded by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, South Seas, August 12, 1875. Goodenough died August 20, aged 44, and was buried in Sydney, August 24, 1875.

GORDON. Bertrand Gordon, third son of the Marquis of Huntley, died at Sydney, aged 19 years, August 10, 1869.

GORDON. A. H. Gordon, author of "Galloping Rhymes," &c., died near Melbourne, June, 1870.

GOWLLAND. Commander John Thomas Ewing Gowlland, R.N., drowned at Port Jackson, Sydney, August 14, 1874.

GRAY. Charles Gray, of the Burke and Wills exploring expedition, died April 17, 1861.

GRAY. Captain Gray, R.N., commander of the steamship "Great Britain," accidentally drowned on the voyage from Melbourne to Liverpool, November 25, 1872.

GREEN. Captain Green, of the "Dunbar," with all his passengers and crew, save one, drowned near Sydney Heads, August 20, 1857.

GREEVES. A. F. A. Greeves, an old Victorian colonist, died at Melbourne, May 23, 1874.

GRENFELL. Commissioner J. G. Grenfell was shot by two bushrangers (names unknown) in resisting an attempt to rob the mail in N.S.W., January, 1867.

GRIFFITHS. John Gordon Griffiths, one of the leading theatricals of the day, died at Manly, March 4, 1857.

GUNN. Rev. Mr. Gunn, Presbyterian minister, died in Macquarie-street, Sydney, about an hour after he landed, February 15, 1872.

HAINES. William Clarke Haines, a Victorian politician, died, 1864.

HAINING. Rev. Robert Haining, Presbyterian minister, died at Glenelg, South Australia, April 26, 1874.

HALL. Edward Smith Hall, long connected with Sydney press, died September, 1860.

HALLORAN. Dr. L. H. Halloran, died Sydney March 7, 1831.

HAMILTON. James Hamilton, murdered, April 24, 1835.

HAMLEY. Major-General Hamley, Acting Governor, S.A., 1858-9, died in London, January 14, 1876.

HANSON. Sir Richard Davies Hanson, Chief Justice, South Australia, died, aged 71, March 4, 1876.

HARKER. Hon. George Harker, an old Victorian colonist, for many years member of the Legislative Assembly for Collingwood, and Colonial Treasurer in the O'Shanassy Ministry in 1859, died, aged 63, April 25, 1879.

HARNETT. Patrick Harnett, Colonial Surgeon, died Sept. 2, 1844.

HARPUR. Charles Harpur, poet, died at Eurobodalla, N.S.W., June 10, 1868.

HARRINGTON. William Harrington, who arrived with the 73rd Regiment in January, 1810, died, aged 58, May 8, 1837.

HARRISON. Captain John Harrison, Melbourne, died 1869.

HART. Captain John Hart, C.M.G., one of the South Australian pioneers, died January 28, 1873.

HARTIGAN. Dr. Hartigan died at Singleton by the accidental upsetting of a buggy, September 28, 1872. [He was a humane, respected, and skilful practitioner.]

HARVEY. John Harvey, an old resident of Bendigo, Victoria, died, November 4, 1871.

HASSALL. Rowland Hassall, a much respected gentleman, resident in the colony for over 20 years, died from prevailing epidemic, catarrh, or influenza. August 20, 1820.

HAYES. Alfred Hayes, Post and Telegraph Master, died at Dubbo, aged 28, October 10, 1873.

HAYLEY. Wm. Foxton Hayley, M.D., for 32 years medical practitioner at Queanbeyan, and for 10 years at Goulburn, died, September 7, 1878.

HEALES. Richard Heales, Victorian Statesman, died June 19, 1864.

HELY. F. A. Hely, Esq., Superintendent of Convicts, died Sept. 9, 1836.

HELY. Major Hovendon Hely's body found in Bungerebee Brush, where he had lost himself and died of hunger, Jan. 26, 1865.

HENDERSON. Rev. A. M. Henderson, the eloquent and accomplished minister of Collins-street Independent Church, Melbourne, died at Toronto, Canada, while travelling for health, aged 55 years, June 23, 1876.

HENFREY. W. G. Henfrey, an old colonist, died April 18, 1878.

HENTY. Lawrence Henty, died at Merion Downs, Victoria, aged 32, Feb. 11, 1877.

HENTY. Edward Henty, pioneer, Victorian colonist, born 1809, died August 14, 1878.

HETHERINGTON. Rev. Irving Hetherington, Presbyterian Clergyman (Pastor Scots Church), died at Melbourne, V., July 5, 1875.

HILL. Arthur Hill, publisher, died March 24, 1834.

HILL. Rev. Richard Hill died in the performance of his duties in St. James's Church, aged 56 years, May 39, 1836.

HILL. Rev. W. K. Hill murdered by a prisoner named Ritson in Pentridge Gaol, Victoria, May 14, 1869.

HINDMARSH. Rear-Admiral Sir John Hindmarsh, K.H., first Governor of South Australia, died 1859.

HOADLEY. Mrs. Hoadley, murdered in her house in King-street, May 19, 1845.

HOBBY. Lieutenant Thomas Hobby, formerly of 102nd Regiment, died, January 8, 1833.

HOBBY. Ann Elizabeth Hobby, widow of Thomas Hobby, died, aged 72, January 30, 1839.

HOBSON. Captain Hobson, first Governor of New Zealand, died Sept. 10, 1842.

HOLDEN. George Kenyon Holden, Examiner of Titles in New South Wales, died April 16, 1874.

HOME. Sir James Everard Home, Bart., Captain of H. M. S. "Calliope," aged 55, died Nov. 1, 1853.

HOPKINS. Henry Hopkins, old colonist, died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, June 29, 1875.

HORROCKS. J. A. Horrocks, whilst exploring the head of Spencer's Gulf was killed by the explosion of his gun, 1846.

HORROCKS. Arthur Horrocks, an old settler in South Australia, died, July 7, 1872.

HORSLEY. Charles Edward Horsley, well known in Australia as a leading musician and composer, died in New York, March 2, 1876.

HOTHAM. Sir Charles Hotham, formerly Governor of Victoria, died December 31, 1855.

HOVELL. Mrs. Hovell, wife of the explorer, Captain W. H. Hovell, died at Goulburn, December 5, 1876.

HOVELL. Captain William Hovell, Australian explorer, died in Sydney, 1876.

HOWE. The death of Mr. George Howe occurred, Mr. Howe was the progenitor of the Australian Press and Institution, printer and publisher of the first newspaper in the colony. May 11, 1821.

HOWE. Robert Howe, Esq., proprietor and publisher of the "Sydney Gazette" (the first newspaper published in the Colony); was drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Pinchgut (now Fort Denison), Jan. 29, 1829.

HOWITT. Dr. Godfrey Howitt died at Caulfield, Victoria, December 3, 1873.

HOWITT. William Howitt, essayist and writer, died, aged 84, at Rome, March 3, 1879.

HOWLISTON. R. Howliston died suddenly at Maldon, October, 1872. [He was one of the proprietors of the *Tarrangower Times*.]

HUGHES. Esther Terry Hughes, relic of John Terry Hughes, died in Sydney, aged 70, August 29, 1873.

HUME. Hamilton Hume, the Australian explorer, and first overlander to Victoria, died at Yass, N. S. W., June 20, 1873.

HUNTER. Captain John Hunter, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died, 1816.

HUNTER. Charles Hunter, an old colonist, died at Auckland, N.Z., May 16, 1875.

HUSTLER. William Hustler, late Acting Sheriff, died June 1, 1845.

HUTCHINSON. Mr. Hutchinson, pioneer colonist, South Australia, died August, 1870.

ICELY. Hon. Thomas Icely, M.L.C. (N.S.W.), died at Parramatta, February 13, 1874.

IMLAY. Dr. George Imlay accidentally shot himself (Bega), December 26, 1846.

IMLAY. Dr. Alexander Imlay died at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 47, March 31, 1847.

IRELAND. Richard Davies Ireland died in Melbourne, 1875.

IRONSIDE. Adelaide Eliza Ironside, historical and general painter and poetess, native of Sydney, died at Rome, aged 36, April 15, 1867.

IRONSIDE. James Ironside, an old colonist, father of the above, died at Sydney, aged 63, July 20, 1866.

JOHNSON. Robert Johnson, M.L.C., solicitor, born in London December 17, 1812; died at Brooksby, Double Bay, Sydney, November 6, 1866.

JOHNSTON. George Johnston, Esq., formerly Lieut.-Colonel of 102nd Regiment—one of the deposers of Colonel Bligh—died at his seat, Annandale, January 5, 1823.

JONES. David Jones, a wealthy colonist, died at Sydney, March 29, 1873.

JONES. Mr. D. G. Jones, the founder and proprietor of the *Pastoral Times*, died at Sydney, December 27, 1876.

KEENE. W. Keene, a well-known geologist, died at Raymond Terrace, N.S.W., February 2, 1872. [He was formerly Government Geologist, and subsequently Examiner of Coal Fields.]

KEMP. Hon. Charles Kemp, M.L.C., aged 51 years, died at Sydney, August 25, 1864.

KENNEDY. Edmund B. Kennedy, the explorer, killed by the aborigines near Escape River, December 13, 1848.

KING. Philip Gidley King, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died at Tooting, Surrey, England, September 3, 1808.

KING. Rear-Admiral Philip Parker King, R.N., died, February, 1856.

KING. John King, sole survivor of the Burke and Wills Expedition, died at Melbourne, January 15, 1872.

KING. Harriet King, relict of the late Rear-Admiral Philip P. King, R.N., died at Ashfield, New South Wales, aged 78, December 19, 1874.

KYTE. Ambrose Kyte, a well known Victorian colonist, died at Melbourne, 1868.

LAIDLEY. James Laidley, Deputy-Commissary-General, died August 10, 1835.

LAKELAND. John Lakeland, Superintendent of Convicts, Sydney, died, 1828.

LANE. Henry Lane, J.P., for many years Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, New South Wales, died at Sydney, aged 55, September 19, 1873.

LANG. Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., for many years Member of Parliament for West Sydney, and Presbyterian clergyman, died, aged 78, August 4, 1878. [His remains were accorded a public funeral.]

LA TROBE. Charles Joseph La Trobe, formerly Superintendent, and afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Victoria, died at London, December 3, 1875.

LAWRENCE. Captain James Lawrence, auctioneer, shipping and commission agent, of Lloyd's rooms, died, March, 1872.

LAWRENCE. Frederick Lawrence, proprietor of the *Western Post*, died at Mudgee, March 12, 1877.

LEE. Benjamin Lee, an old colonist, and at one time in the British Army, died at Parramatta, aged 92, April 13, 1879.

LIGHT. Colonel Light, founder of the City of Adelaide, died, and then buried in a reserve known as Sixth Square, South Australia, October, 1839.

LISGAR. Lord Lisgar, formerly Governor of New South Wales, at London, aged 69, October 14, 1876.

LONGBOTTOM. Rev. William Longbottom, Wesleyan Minister, died in Tasmania, July 30, 1849.

M'CARTHY. Mrs. M'Carthy, a centenarian, died at Sandhurst (Victoria), January 30, 1875, aged 114 years. [Her son, aged 67, attended her funeral.]

M'CURTAYNE. William M'Curtayne, an old and much respected colonist, died at Sydney, aged 58 years, October 26, 1871.

M'ENCROE. Archdeacon M'Encroe, R.C., died in Sydney, aged 73 years, August 22, 1868.

M'INTYRE. Rev. Wm. M'Intyre, Presbyterian Minister, Scots' Church, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, died July 12, 1874. [Arrived in the colony 1834.]

M'INTYRE. Duncan M'Intyre, explorer, died June 4, 1866.

M'KINLAY. John M'Kinlay, the explorer, died December 31, 1772.

M'LEAN. Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G., for many years native minister of New Zealand, died January 5, 1879.

M'LERIE. Captain M'Lerie, Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, died October 14, 1874.

M'MEIKAN. Captain Hugh M'Meikan died December 6, 1873.

M'QUOID. Mr. M'Quoid, high sheriff, committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity, October 12, 1841.

MACAFEE. A. H. C. Macafee, Sydney merchant, died July 8, 1878.

MACARTHUR. Mr. John Macarthur, M.L.C., father of the colony and of the golden fleece of Australia, died at Camden, N.S.W., April 11, 1834.

MACARTHUR. H. H. Macarthur, grandson of Governor King, died March 6, 1871.

MACARTHUR. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, died in London, aged 82, January 4, 1872.

MACKENZIE. J. P. Mackenzie, an old and respected resident of New South Wales, died October 15, 1878.

MACKIE. Rev. George Mackie, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, to which office he had only been appointed a few days, died at Melbourne, December 12, 1871.

MACLEAY. William Sharp Macleay, aged 72, died January 7, 1836.

MACLEAY. Mr. Alexander Macleay, who during several years filled respectively the offices of Colonial Secretary, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and President of the Australian Library and Benevolent Asylum, and was also the founder of the Australian Museum, died August 1, 1848. [*See* BIOGRAPHY.]

MACPHERSON. William Macpherson, born at Blairgowrie, Scotland, 1785, died in Sydney, aged 81, March 11, 1866. [He was for many years the holder of various public offices in the colony of New South Wales.]

MACQUARIE. Lachlan Macquarie, at one time Governor of New South Wales, died in London July 1, 1824.

MAGICK. William Magick died, aged 108, June 16, 1860.

MANN. Charles Mann, Commissioner of the Court of Insolvency, South Australia, died May 24, 1860.

MARSDEN. Rev. Samuel Marsden died at Windsor, aged 73, May 12, 1838. [Buried at Parramatta.]

MARSDEN. Rev. Samuel Marsden, formerly senior Chaplain of New South Wales, died May 12, 1858.

MARSH. Henry Marsh, an extensive squatter in New South Wales, died October 10, 1871.

MARTIN. Rev. G. Martin, pastor of the Collins-street Baptist Church, Melbourne, died February 3, 1877.

MASTER. Charles Chester Master, Lieut. 58th Regiment, and aide-de-camp to His Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, Governor of New South Wales, killed by being thrown from a carriage with Lady Mary Fitzroy; aged 27 years. December 7, 1847.

MEDAS. Hon. William Harvey Medas, M.L.C., died at Melbourne, November 1, 1874.

MERLIN. Beaufoy Merlin, well-known photographer, died in Sydney, September 27, 1873.

MEYRICK. Dr. Joseph Meyrick shot by a lunatic, December 19, 1844.

MILFORD. Mr. Justice Milford died at Maitland, N.S.W., May 19, 1865.

MITCHELL. Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, at one time Surveyor General of New South Wales, died at Darling Point, Sydney, October 5, 1855.

MOFFITT. William Moffitt (bookseller), old colonist, died at Sydney, worth £500,000, July 31, 1874.

MORRILL. James Morrill (for many years with Australian blacks), died October 30, 1865.

MORRIS. J. R. Morris, for many years Manager of the Bank of Australia at Geelong, Victoria, died at Geelong, September 15, 1872.

MORT. T. S. Mort, a patriotic Australian colonist, died at Bodalla, N.S.W., May 9, 1878.

MUIR. Thomas Muir, one of the "Scotch Martyrs," died in France, September 27, 1798.

MUNN. Matthew A. Munn, J.P., of Merimbula, founder of maizena manufactory, N.S.W., aged 53, August 11, 1873.

MUNRO. Sir David Munro, died at Wellington, N. Z., February 17, 1877.

MURPHY. Right Rev. Francis Murphy, D.D., first Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, died April 26, 1858.

MURRAY. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt., for many years Member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, died June 22, 1873.

MUSGRAVE. Death through scalds received on October 9 of Joyce Harriet Musgrave, only daughter of the Governor of South Australia, October 11, 1874.

NATHAN. Isaac Nathan, musician, accidentally killed whilst getting out of a tramway-car in Pitt-street, Sydney, July, 1863.

NATHAN. Charles Nathan, F.R.C.S., died September, 1872.

NICHOLS. Isaac Nichols died. He was the first postmaster in New South Wales, but prior to that he was the principal superintendent of convicts. He was also proprietor of several colonial

vessels, some of which were built in his shipyard, of which he was owner and manager. To testify their appreciation of his work, the civil and military officers, as well as the inhabitants generally, attended his obsequies. 1819.

NICHOLS. George Robert Nichols, many years a leading solicitor of Sydney, died, 1857. [*See* BIOGRAPHY.]

NICHOLSON. John Nicholson, J.P., of Little Plains, Bombala, died February 22, 1879.

NOBLE. Mr. Noble murdered in his house, in Clarence-street, by three convicts, May 26, 1844.

NOEL. Mr. Francis M. Noel, of H.M.S. "Calliope," drowned off Sydney Heads, November 12, 1852.

O'BRIEN. William Smith O'Brien, Irish patriot, died, 1864.

O'CONNELL. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Maurice O'Connell, for many years Commander of the Forces, N.S.W., died, 1848.

O'CONNELL. Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, K.C.M.G., Speaker Queensland Parliament, died March 23, 1879.

O'GRADY. Michael O'Grady, M.L.A., died at Hawthorn, near Melbourne, Victoria, aged 51 years. [He was M.L.A. for Villiers and Heytesbury, and Commissioner for Public Works in the Sladen Ministry in 1868, and Commissioner for Public Works in the Duffy Ministry, 1871.]

OATLEY. James Oatley, an old resident and an Alderman of the City of Sydney, died, aged 61, January 1, 1879.

OGILVY. John Spence Ogilvy died suddenly, December 12, 1871. [He was an Elder of the Rev. George Mackie's church at Melbourne. Pastor and Elder died on same day.]

OLIVER. Lieutenant T. H. Oliver drowned at Perth, Western Australia, July 5, 1862.

ONUS. Joseph Onus died at Richmond, New South Wales, aged 54, June 22, 1835.

ONUS. Thomas and Joseph Onus, two sons of Joseph Onus, died, aged respectively 33 and 35, 1855.

ORLEANS. Louis D'Orleans, Prince de Conde, died at "Petty's Hotel," Sydney, May 24, 1866.

ORMEROD. George Ormerod, a well-known merchant of Adelaide, died April 11, 1872.

OSBORNE. James Osborne killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver, at the Union Club, Sydney, April 11, 1877.

OVENS. Brigade-Major John Ovens, of the 57th Regiment, died in Sydney, N.S.W., aged 37, December 7, 1825. [He was buried on Garden Island, Port Jackson, Sydney.]

OWEN. Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C., an old and respected colonist, died in Sydney, November 25, 1878.

OXLEY. Mr. Oxley, Surveyor-General, died, May 25, 1828. [His services greatly tended to bring to light the capabilities of the colony.]

PALMER. Sir James F. Palmer, formerly President of the Legislative Council, Victoria, died April 23, 1871.

PARK. Hon. Alexander Park, M.L.C., died at Lewinsbrook, Patterson River, N.S.W., aged 65, July 21, 1873.

PARKER. Hugh Parker, a much respected resident of Melbourne, and a member of the firm of R. Goldsbrough and Co., died, July 4, 1878.

PATERSON. J. C. Paterson, at one time editor of the *Argus*, and who was long connected with the Australian Press, died in New Zealand, April, 1879.

PEACOCK. William Peacock died at Adelaide, January 20, 1874.

PELL. Morris Birkbeck Pell, Professor of Mathematics, died at Sydney, aged 52, May 7, 1879.

PERKINS. James Perkins, brewer, of Toowoomba, killed through a fall from his horse, August 10, 1876.

PETRIE. Andrew Petrie, an old colonist of Queensland, died, aged 73, February, 1872. [He went to Moreton Bay in the first steamer that ever entered it.]

PETTETT. Hon. William Pettett, M.L.C. for the Southern Province of Victoria, died November, 1871.

PHELPS. Captain J. S. Phelps, of Gostwyck, Paterson River, killed in New Zealand war, aged 34, 1863.

PILLARS. Rev. James Pillars, Unitarian minister, killed by falling from a cliff at South Head, Sydney, N.S.W., aged 40 years, July 31, 1875.

PITT. Elizabeth Pitt, wife of Thomas M. Pitt, died, aged 39, January 1, 1821.

PITT. Thomas Matcham Pitt, a well-known Hawkesbury settler, died, aged 39, Aug. 28, 1821.

POHLMAN. Judge Pohlman, County Court Judge, Victoria, died, aged 66, Dec. 6, 1877.

POLDING. Most Rev. John Bede Polding, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, aged 83 years, March 16, 1877. [His funeral was the largest one that ever took place in Sydney—20,000 persons attended.]

POTTINGER. Sir Frederick Pottinger, Bart., J.P., an inspector of the New South Wales police, died at Sydney from the effects of a pistol-shot accidentally received a short time before, at Lapstone Hill, near Penrith, while travelling from Forbes to Sydney, April 9, 1865.

POWER. Hon. T. H. Power died at Hawthorn, Victoria, December 28, 1873.

PURVES. James Purves, an old Victorian colonist, died June 12, 1878.

PYKE. Captain John Pyke, formerly of the 73rd Regiment, but afterwards a settler near Merton, on the Hunter, died at Tours, France, 1863. [He bequeathed large sums in charity to various colonial institutions.]

QUAIFE. The Rev. Barzillai Quaife, a much esteemed literary man, died March 3, 1873.

RABONE. Rev. S. Rabone, Wesleyan minister, died in Sydney, July 21, 1872.

RAMSDEN. Mr. Samuel Ramsden died, February 19, 1877.

RAPHAEL. J. G. Raphael died at Sydney on February 2, 1879, aged 62. [He was noted for his benevolence towards charitable institutions. He was director of several institutions for the relief of distressed persons.]

RAY. Mr. N. J. Ray, the well-known Australian actor, died at Adelaide, S.A., May 6, 1875.

RAYMOND. At Orwell House, Macleay-street, Sydney, Robert Peel Raymond, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, May 9, 1851.

REILLY. Hugh Arthur Reilly, commander of H.M.S.S. "Pioneer," killed near Bowen by his horse running against a tree, July 9, 1862.

REYNOLDS. Mr. Charles Reynolds, of Tocal, N.S.W., died consequent upon a fall from his horse, September 15, 1871.

RICHARDSON. John Richardson, M.L.A. for Geelong East, Victoria, died, aged 67 years, March 12, 1876.

RICHARDSON. Sir John L. C. Richardson, President Legislative Council, N. Z., died December 6, 1878.

RIDLEY. Rev. W. Ridley, M.A., a highly respected clergyman and journalist, an authority on the aboriginal language, died in Sydney, September 27, 1878.

ROBERTSON. William Robertson, of Colac, Victoria, died, January 18, 1874. [He was born in Invershire, Scotland, 1799, arrived in Tasmania, 1822, and acquired considerable property and valuable stock in Victoria.]

ROBERTSON. The Rev. Andrew Robertson, Presbyterian minister of West Melbourne, died January 28, 1875.

ROGERS. G. H. Rogers, comedian, one of the cleverest actors that has ever appeared on the Australian stage, died at Melbourne, February 12, 1872.

ROLFE. Hon. George Rolfe, M.L.C., an active and prominent citizen of Melbourne, died December 18, 1871.

ROSS. Mrs. J. Grafton Ross, daughter of the late Hon. John Fairfax, died through an accident, Sydney, October 28, 1871.

ROUS. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous, R.N., a well-known patron of the turf. for some years on the Australian station, died in England, aged 82, 1877.

ROUSE. Richard Rouse died, aged 78, May 10, 1852. [He arrived in the colony in 1801.]

RUSDEN. Rev. George Keylock Rusden died near Maitland, N.S.W., aged 73, 1859.

RUSSELL. John Russell, a well-known musician of Melbourne and founder of the Philharmonic Society of Melbourne, died, July, 1872.

RUSSELL. The Rev. R. Russell, Presbyterian minister at Launceston, Tasmania, died, April 2, 1877.

RUTLEDGE. William Rutledge, of Farnham, Warrnambool, Victoria, died, aged 70 years, June 1, 1876. [He was one of the earliest and most successful settlers in the Western District of Victoria, and owned one of the most fertile properties in Australia. His wealth was sworn at £188,000.]

SAGAR. John Temple Sagar, an old South Australian colonist, died at Fiji, August 24, 1872.

SANDS. John Sands, a much respected citizen of Sydney, died at "Marmion," Waverley, N.S.W., aged 53, August 18, 1873.

SAWYER. Rt. Rev. William Collinson Sawyer, drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Clarence River, March 15, 1868.

SCHOFIELD. Rev. W. Schofield, Wesleyan minister, died, Sydney, June 9, 1878.

SCHOLEY. Mr. S. Scholey, M.L.A., N.S.W., died May 13, 1878.

SELWYN. Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, England (formerly Bishop of N. Z.), died, April 11, 1878.

SHEPHERD. William Shepherd, of Darling Nursery, Sydney, died, August 31, 1835.

SHIEL. Rev. Laurence Bonaventure Shiel, Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, died March 1, 1872.

SIMPSON. John Simpson, Esq., Solicitor-General, New South Wales, died suddenly, October 27, 1829.

SINGLE. John Single died, aged 66, January 28, 1858.

SINNETT. Frederick Sinnett, journalist, died at Kew, Victoria, November 23, 1866.

SMEATHMAN. Major Charles Thomas Smeathman, for many years Coroner of Sydney, died January 16, 1835.

SMITH. Thomas Smith, Provost-Marshal (who was present at the memorable execution in 1803), died December 20, 1804.

SMITH. Charles Smith, of Sydney, died, very much respected; funeral procession extended upwards of a mile. January 18, 1845.

SMITH. George Paton Smith, M.L.A., Victoria, died, aged 48 years, December 6, 1877.

SMITH. John Thomas Smith, M.L.A., died at Melbourne, January 30, 1879.

SNODGRASS. Colonel Kenneth Snodgrass, died at the Hunter River, October, 1853.

SOLANDER. Dr. Daniel Charles Solander, M.D., who sailed with Captain Cook, died 1782.

SORELL. Colonel William Sorell, formerly Governor of Tasmania, died in England, aged 74 years, 1848.

SOWERBY. Very Rev. William Sowerby, Dean of Goulburn, died at Goulburn, November 22, 1875.

ST. JULIAN. Charles St. Julian, ex-Chief Justice of Fiji, died at Levuka, Nov. 26, 1874.

STACK. Rev. Canon William Stack was killed by being thrown from a coach whilst on his way to Walgett, N.S.W., June 13, 1871.

STENHOUSE. Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse died at Sydney, aged 73, 1876.

STEPHEN. John Stephen, Esq., late Judge of Supreme Court, died December 21, 1833.

STEPHEN. Montagu Consett Stephen, a well-known solicitor, son of Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales, died in London, May 19, 1872.

STEPHENS. Hon. T. B. Stephens died at Brisbane, August 20, 1877.

STILES. Rev. Henry Tarleton Stiles, M.A., died at Windsor, N.S.W., June 22, 1867.

STIRLING. Sir James Stirling, Lieut.-Governor of Western Australia, died 1868.

STONEHOUSE. Rev. George Stonehouse died at Adelaide, September 17, 1878.

STOW. Rev. Thomas Quentin Stow, first Congregational minister at Adelaide, S. A., died at Sydney, aged 61 years, July 19, 1862.

STOW. Randolph Isham Stow, Supreme Court Judge, South Australia, died Sept. 17, 1878.

STRACHAN. The Hon. James Ford Strachan died at Geelong, aged 65 years. He built the first brick store in Melbourne. April 14, 1875.

STRZLECKI. Count Paul E. von Strzlecki, Australian explorer, died in London, 1878.

STURT. Captain Charles Sturt, the explorer, died Cheltenham, England, June 16, 1869.

SULLIVAN. J. F. Sullivan, M.L.A. for Collingwood, Victoria, died, aged 58 years, February 3, 1876. [He was a member of the first and second M'Culloch Governments.]

SUMMERS. Mr. Charles Summers, celebrated sculptor, died at Paris, November 25, 1878.

SUMNER. Very Rev. J. B. Sumner, O.S.B. (Dean), a much esteemed Roman Catholic clergyman, a relative of Archbishop Sumner, and a convert to the Catholicism, died at Subiaco, near Parramatta, N.S.W., October 17, 1871.

SUTHERLAND. Forby Sutherland, the first British subject that died in New South Wales, was a seaman of Cook's expedition; he was buried on a point at Botany Bay, now called Point Sutherland. May 1, 1770.

SUTTOR. Mr. W. H. Suttor, of Bathurst, New South Wales, died October 20, 1877.

SYDER. Dr. Mingaye Syder, a very old practitioner, died at Geelong, October 15, 1871.

SYNNOTT. Monckton Synnott, a well-known Victorian wool broker, died April 24, 1879.

TAYLOR. Thomas Taylor, an old colonist of South Australia, died March 11, 1872.

TERRY. Samuel Terry died February 22, 1838. [The contents of his will having been made known, it was found that he had died worth half a million in real and personal estate in Sydney].

THERRY. Rev. J. J. Therry, R.C., died at Balmain, N.S.W., May 25, 1864.

THERRY. Sir Roger Therry, formerly a Judge in the Supreme Court, New South Wales, died in London, May 7, 1874.

THERRY. Lady Therry, wife of Sir Roger Therry, died May 27, 1874.

THOMAS. Robert Thomas, newspaper proprietor, Adelaide, died, July 1, 1860.

THOMAS. Mr. Wm. Kyffin Thomas, proprietor *South Australian Register*, died July 4, 1878.

THOMPSON. Archibald Thompson, merchant, of Sydney, and Returning-officer for the electorate of East Sydney, died in Tasmania, Feb. 22, 1879.

THOMSON. Professor Alexander Morrison Thomson, of the Sydney University, died, 1871.

THOMSON. Rev. Adam Thomson, Presbyterian clergyman, died at Sydney, Nov. 8, 1874.

THORN. Mr. George Thorn, an old and much respected colonist, and founder of Ipswich, Queensland, died in that town April 25, 1876.

THROSBY. Charles Throsby, died April, 1828.

TOWN. John Town, senior, died, aged 77, October 27, 1846.

TOWN. Mary Durham Town, of Richmond, died in Sydney, aged 13, June 16, 1878.

TOWNS. Captain Robert Towns, an old colonist of New South Wales, died April 11, 1873.

TOWNSEND. Maude Townsend, of Nangunia Station, near Corowa, N.S.W., died from the effects of a kick of a horse, April 11, 1879.

TRAILL. Rowland T. Traill, M.D., a celebrated woolgrower, died at Collaroy, Merriwa, aged 58 years, August 16, 1873.

TRUCANNINI. Trucannini, the last of the Tasmanian natives, died May 8, 1876.

TULK. Augustus H. Tulk, Librarian, Melbourne Public Library, September 1, 1873.

TYRRELL. Right Rev. William Tyrrell, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, N.S.W., died March 24, 1879.

VIAL. William Vial, who captured O'Farrell, the would-be assassin of the Duke of Edinburgh, died August 5, 1878.

VIDAL. Rev. Canon George Vidal died at sea between Melbourne and Sydney, Jan. 10, 1878.

WALKER. Rev. James Walker, M.A., died at Liverpool, N.S.W., October, 1854.

WALLACE. William Vincent Wallace, the composer, died at Paris, October 12, 1865.

WARD. The Rev. Robert Ward, the first Primitive Methodist who crossed the Equator, died at Wellington, N.Z., October 13, 1876.

WARDELL. Dr. Wardell shot on his estate, Petersham, September, 7, 1834.

WARDLEY. Dr. Wardley, superintendent of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, died May 21, 1872.

WATT. David Watt, a squatter and an old resident of the Mudgee district, died March 8, 1879.

WEARING. Mr. Justice William Wearing, of South Australia, wrecked in the "Gothenberg" steamer, off Queensland, February 25, 1875.

WEBSTER. Captain Webster, Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol, died, aged 47; Mr. Beverley appointed to the vacant post. March 31, 1854.

WELMAN. Major Welman died at Launceston, Tasmania; he was an old colonist and a veteran soldier. May, 1869.

WENTWORTH. Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth died Sydney, July 7, 1827. [He emigrated to the colony 30 years previously (1797); was premier magistrate and principal surgeon at head-quarters. As a justice, it is recorded, his conduct was marked by impartiality; and as a public man he blended the political virtue of loyalty and independence.]

WENTWORTH. William Charles Wentworth died at Winbourne, in Dorsetshire, aged 80, March 20, 1872. [He was born at Norfolk Island about the year 1792, was educated in New South Wales, and was one of the most celebrated men of the day.]

WEST. Rev. John West, editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, died in Sydney, December 11, 1873.

WETTENHOE. Robert Wettenhoe, Commander R.N., died at Warranoothe, Victoria, aged 86, July 6, 1877.

WHITE. Mr. John White died March 1, 1835.

WHITE. R. B. White, R. A. M., a well-known musician of South Australia, accidentally drowned, June, 1872.

WHITE. Laban White, an old colonist, and Returning Officer, died at Windsor, aged 80, September 5, 1873.

WHITE. Francis White, M.L.A., died at New England, May 4, 1875.

WHITEHURST. John Whitehurst, who arrived in the "First Fleet" died, aged 99, 1875.

WIGLEY. H. R. Wigley, first Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Insolvency at Adelaide, South Australia, died October 19, 1876.

WILD. William V. Wild, Barrister-at-Law, died May 25, 1861.

WILKIE. Captain J. L. Wilkie died at Lambing Flat, N.S.W., February 1, 1862.

WILLIAMS. John Williams, missionary, killed at Erromanga, November 12, 1839.

WILLIS. J. Walpole Willis, first Supreme Court Judge, Port Phillip, died in England, 1877.

WILLS. William John Wills, the explorer, died at Cooper's Creek about June 26, 1861.

WILLS. Thomas Wills, of Willsmere, Kew, Victoria, died, aged 72, July, 1872.

WILMOT. Sir John C. Eardley Wilmot, formerly Governor of Tasmania, died at Hobart Town, February 3, 1847.

WILMOT. Dr. W. B. Wilmot, first coroner in Melbourne, died November 8, 1874.

WILSON. The Rev. James Yelverton Wilson. [For 33 years a minister in Victoria; he inaugurated St. Peter's Church, Melbourne, and held the first services in that parish in 1841, and in 1841–42 in Brighton, Richmond, Northcote, Heidelberg, Geelong, Portland, &c.] Died Jan. 20, 1875, aged 63 years.

WILSON. Mr. Edward Wilson, proprietor of Melbourne *Argus*, died in England, January 10, 1878.

WINCH. William Winch, of Turf celebrity, died at Melbourne, March 8, 1875.

WINDEYER. Hon. Richard Windeyer, died Launceston, Tasmania, December 3, 1847.

WINDEYER. Charles Windeyer, died in N.S.W., 1855.

WINTER. John Winter, an old colonist, died at Ballarat, Victoria, August 23, 1875. [He received for the Winter's Freehold Mine £50,000, which sum he stipulated should be paid in sovereigns. Born in Berkshire, England, 1805; came to Australia, 1841.]

WISE. Mr. Justice Edward Wise, New South Wales Supreme Court, died at St. Kilda, Melbourne, September 28, 1865.

WISEMAN. Captain Charles Wiseman died in Sydney, aged 62, September 26, 1873.

WOOLFREY. Rev. Henry Norbert Woolfrey, Roman Catholic clergyman, at Waverley, near Sydney, died at the advanced age of 73 years, March 13, 1872.

WOOLLEY. Rev. John Woolley, D.D., wrecked in steamship "London," Bay of Biscay, January 11, 1866.

WRIGHT. W. H. Wright, Sheriff of the Central Bailiwick, Victoria, who for a great number of years occupied high official positions in the colony, died February 1, 1877.

WYNDHAM. Mr. George Wyndham, the eminent grazier and vigneron, of Dalwood and Bukulla, N.S.W., died, aged 71. Mr. Wyndham had been a resident of the colony for 40 years. December 24, 1870.

YOUNG. Mr. Charles Young, comedian, died at Sydney, New South Wales, January 24, 1874.

YOUNG. Governor Young, Tasmania, died September 18, 1870.

OBSERVATORIES.

A sketch of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, includes a view of the first Observatory, July, 1878. [It is thus described at page 126 of "Phillip's Voyage to New South Wales":—"On that point that forms the west side of the Cove, and on an elevated spot, a small Observatory has been raised under the direction of Lieutenant Dawes, who was charged by the Board of Longitude with the care of observing the expected comet. The longitude of this observatory is ascertained to be 159 deg. 19 min. 30 sec. east from Greenwich, and the latitude 32 deg. 52 min. 30 sec. south."]

Observatory built at Parramatta, under the inspection of Sir T. Brisbane, 1822.

Charles Luis Rumker appointed Government Astronomer at Parramatta, N. S. W., December 27, 1827.

James Dunlop appointed Superintendent of the Observatory at Parramatta, November 11, 1831.

Parramatta Observatory closed, 1847.

An Observatory was erected at Williamstown, Victoria, 1853. [A temporary one had been erected on Flagstaff Hill, Melbourne, in 1858, which was afterwards removed to the building specially built for observatory purposes on the south side of the Yarra Yarra. According to the latest computation, the position of these Observatories is as follows :—

	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Williamstown Observatory..	37	52	7	144	54	42
Flagstaff Observatory	37	48	45	144	58	15
Melbourne Observatory	37	49	53	144	58	42

ASTRONOMERS : Australia—

Henry C. Russell, New South Wales.
John Tebbutt (amateur), Windsor, N.S.W.
R. L. J. Ellery, Victoria.
Charles Todd, C.M., South Australia.
J. M'Donnell, Queensland.

Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer, New South Wales, announced that the longitude of the Sydney Observatory was 10 h. 4 m. 50·8 s. earlier than that of London, May 6, 1878.

OCEAN STEAM SERVICE. Intelligence received that a company had been formed in England to carry out steam communication between England and the Colonies, and that the Government encouraged the project. 1847.

O'CONNELL CENTENARY, celebrated at Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. Archbishop Vaughan delivered an oration at the Exhibition building, Sydney, August 6, 1875.

O'CONNELL, LADY, the heroic daughter of Governor Bligh,—who was married first to Lieutenant Putland of H.M.S. "Porpoise" (who died in Sydney, January, 1808), and secondly, in January, 1810, to Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Maurice, O'Connell,—died in England, 1864.

O'CONNELL, LIEUTENANT.

Arrived with large detachment of 73rd Regiment, in H.M.S. "Dromedary" and H.M.S. "Hindostan," December 28, 1809.

Lieutenant O'Connell married to Mrs. Putland (the faithful and heroic daughter of Governor Bligh, who confronted the soldiers when they came to arrest her father), May 3, 1810.

Headquarters of the 73rd Regiment, with Lieutenant and Lady O'Connell, sailed for Ceylon, April 6, 1814.

ODDFELLOWS' SOCIETY, first established in the Colony of New South Wales, February 24, 1836. Foundation stone new hall, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, laid by Hon. John Sutherland November 19, 1870; hall opened May 24, 1871.

OPALS. Opal mine discovered in Queensland, near the head of the Bulla Creek, south of the Barcoo. 1870.

ORANGE, CULTIVATION OF THE, introduced into New South Wales by Rev. Richard Johnson at Kissing Point, from seeds obtained at Rio Janeiro, May, 1718.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

Female Orphan School founded by Governor King, October, 1800.

Female Orphan School established at Parramatta, February 17, 1801.

Female Orphan School removed to New Orphan Asylum, Parramatta, June 30, 1818.

Orphan School for boys opened in Sydney, January 1, 1819.

Roman Catholic Orphanage established in New South Wales by Rev. J. J. Therry, 1834.

OTAGO, founded by the arrival of the "Philip Lang" and "John Wickliff," engaged ships of Free Church Association of Scotland, March 23, 1848.

OVENS, JOHN, Brigade-Major of the 57th Regiment, born at St. Catherine, county Fermanagh, Ireland, was educated for the Church but procured an Ensigncy in the 73rd regiment in 1808; arrived in New South Wales in 1810, when he was appointed Engineer by Governor Macquarie. In 1811 he returned to England and exchanged into the 74th Regiment then in Spain. He was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Vittoria, and on his recovery was taken as extra aide-de-camp to Major-General Brisbane on whose staff he continued during the whole of the Peninsular war. In 1821 he accompanied his General to New South Wales, to whom he was Brigade-Major, Engineer and Private Secretary, till the close of His Excellency's government on Dec. 1, 1825. He died, aged 37 years, December 7, 1825. He was buried on Garden Island, Port Jackson.

OVENS RIVER, discovered by Hume and Hovell, and named in honour of Major Ovens, November 24, 1824.

OXLEY [*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS.]

P.

PALMER, JOHN P., of Ballarat, took out writs against members of the Legislative Council, Victoria, claiming £252,000 penalties for illegally sitting and voting in that chamber. November 29, 1877.

PALMER, JOHN, Assistant Commissary General, who came to the colony with the first fleet, died, aged 73, 1833.

PAMPHLET, THOMAS, with Thomas Thompson, Parsons, and Finnegan, left Sydney in a small coasting craft, March 21, 1823, to procure a

cargo of cedar at Illawarra. A storm arose, and they were driven out to sea; on the sixteenth day, Thompson, who became raving mad for the want of water, died, and on the twenty-fourth day they reached land. They imagined they were to the south of Sydney Harbour, but they had been driven to the north, and after touching land they travelled on in a northerly direction as far as Moreton Bay. Pamphlet and Finnegan remained with the Moreton Bay blacks five months, until they were discovered by Lieutenant Oxley in the "Mermaid." Pamphlet then informed Oxley of the existence of the Brisbane River. November 29, 1823.

PANDORA, Captain Edwards, which had been sent out to search for the mutineers of the "Bounty," succeeded in capturing fourteen—that is all but nine. Two had died. Returning with them to England the "Pandora" was wrecked on the Australian coast on August 29, 1791. Thirty-one of the ship's crew and four of the mutineers of the "Bounty" were drowned. Eighty-nine of the "Pandora's" crew and ten prisoners were saved. [See BOUNTY.]

PARLIAMENT.

The first Legislative Council, New South Wales, opened August 11, 1824. [Names of first members: Wm. Stewart, Lieutenant-Governor; Francis Forbes, Chief Justice; Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary; John Oxley, Surveyor-General; James Bowman, Principal Colonial Surgeon; John Macarthur, of Camden.]

THE FIRST ACT OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN AUSTRALIA was an Act to make promissory notes and bills of exchange payable in Spanish dollars available as if such notes and bills had been drawn payable in sterling money of the realm. September 28, 1824.

The first Executive Council of Tasmania nominated, the population amounting at the time to 12,000. 1825.

New Executive Council appointed, N. S. W., consisting of Frederick Goulburn, Colonial Secretary; Francis Forbes, Chief Justice; Saxe Bannister, Attorney-General; John Stephen, Solicitor-General and Commissioner Court of Requests; John Mackaness, Sheriff; John Carter, Master in Equity; D'Arcy Wentworth, Police Magistrate of Sydney. December 20, 1825.

Archdeacon Scott, Alexander Macleay, Robert Campbell (sen.), and Charles Throsby, appointed to the new Legislative Council by Governor Darling, 1825.

List of Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, appointed March, 1828:—

Francis Forbes, Chief Justice.
The Officer next in command to the Commander of the Forces in New South Wales.
The Venerable Thomas Hobbes Scott, Archdeacon.
Alexander Macleay, Esq., Colonial Secretary.
John Macarthur, Esq.
Robert Campbell (senior), Esq.
Charles Throsby.

Royal Charter received, appointing New Executive and Legislative Council. Executive:—The Venerable Archdeacon Scott, the Colonial Secretary, and Colonel Lindesay (34th Regt.), who with the following formed also the Legislative Council:—

Francis Forbes, Chief Justice.
Alex. Macduff Baxter, Attorney-General.
Michael Culley Cotton, Collector of Customs.
William Lithgow, Auditor-General.
John Macarthur.
Robert Campbell.
Alexander Berry.
Richard Jones.
John Blaxland.
Captain Phillip Parker King.
Edward Charles Close.
Governor Darling, as President.

Captain King being absent from the colony, John Thomas Campbell was appointed temporarily to fill his place. July 13, 1829.

The New Council commenced its Legislative labours, August 21, 1829. [In this session a bill for instituting Courts of Jurisdiction, to be called Courts of Requests, in different parts of the Colony, was passed; a bill for the slaughtering of cattle, and a Jury bill, were also passed. In this last-mentioned bill the much-debated and momentous question of qualification was dealt with.]

Archdeacon Broughton sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council, September 22, 1829.

John George Gibbes, Collector of Customs, nominated member of the Legislative Council, November 19, 1834.

Mr. John Blaxland objected to certain items of expenditure, and, in his place in the Council at this time, entered "protests." Among the items protested against were the salary of the Colonial Secretary, which was £2,000 per annum, the reduction of which he proposed to £1,500; the salary of the resident at New Zealand, £500 per annum; the salary of the Archdeacon, £2,000 (to be reduced to £1,000). These "protests" were entered in the minutes of the Council, and copies transmitted to the Secretary of State. 1834.

Important measures were passed in the Legislative Council, 1834. [They were:—Fixing the rate of interest recoverable in the Courts of the colony at eight per cent.; an Act to remove all doubts as to the legality of marriages by Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers; all lands that had been granted by the Crown to the Church and School Corporation having reverted to His Majesty, the income of such lands to be appropriated in discharging the expenses of the Orphan Schools, and to the general education of the youth of the colony.]

Measures adopted at the sittings of the Legislative Council:—Reduction of the rate of postage on letters, and the postage on colonial newspapers abolished; a Court of criminal jurisdiction at Norfolk Island instituted as occasion might require; a sum of £55,040 voted for the maintenance of the police and gaol establishments, and for a certain portion of the colonial marine. (Before this time the expenses of these

establishments were paid by the Imperial Government.) It was announced to the House that this maintenance of the police and gaol establishments by the colony was by command of His Majesty's Government, and that His Majesty was graciously pleased to place at the disposal of the Council the surplus of the land revenue and other casual revenues of the Crown, beyond the sums appropriated for the assistance of emigrants. This was one of the initiatory steps towards the establishment of the self-supporting system which the colony had so long desired. This vote was not passed, however, without opposition. It was only carried by a majority of one, there being seven to six; six official members and one non-official member formed the majority. 1835.

The Legislative Council first thrown open to the public to hear the debates June 6, 1838. [Up to this time the reporters of the Press, as well as the public at large, had been excluded. From this period, which was the first Council assembled in Sir George Gipps' administration, the proceedings of the House, including the speeches of the members, were published in the newspapers.]

First session of the Legislative Council of New Zealand opened, May 24, 1841.

First Executive Council in New Zealand, consisted, in addition to Governor Hobson, of Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, Francis Fisher, Attorney-General, and George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, *ex officio* members. 1841.

The first election of members for the City of Sydney took place. Five candidates nominated, June 13, for seats in the Parliament, when Messrs. Wentworth and Bland were returned by a very large majority. At this election a very disgraceful riot took place. One man lost his life, and much valuable property was destroyed. Messrs. O'Connell, Cooper, and Hustler were the unsuccessful candidates. June 15, 1843.

The first representative Legislature of New South Wales assembled, the ceremonial inauguration being conducted by E. Deas-Thomson, Esq., Colonial Secretary, when the election of Speaker took place. The election was contested by Mr. Macleay and Mr. Hamilton, a Crown nominee, when Mr. Macleay had a majority of 17 to 13, and assumed the weight of a new and onerous office in his 77th year. August 1, 1843. [During the session several measures were passed—the appointment of a committee moved by Mr. Terence A. Murray, to inquire into the provisions of Lord Stanley's Land Act, as far as they applied to New South Wales; an Act to protect the interest of debtors, who, owing to the depression of the times, were in insolvent circumstances and unable to meet their claims; and an Act to give a preferable lien on wool from season to season, and to make mortgages of sheep, cattle, and horses valid without delivery to mortgagee. This Act in a great measure alleviated the pressure of these times.]

Robert Lowe retired from Parliament of New South Wales, August 28, 1844.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed, to take into consideration the best means of providing for the safety of life and property, having reference to the increase of outrages committed in Sydney. 1844.

Governor Gipps informed Lord Stanley of the first Parliamentary election in Australia, July 18, 1843. The following is the list of members:—

Sydney	Wentworth W. C. Bland William
Parramatta	Macarthur H. H.
Cumberland Burghs	Bowman William
Northumberland Burghs	Wentworth D'Arcy
Cumberland County	Lawson William Cowper Charles
Northumberland County	Foster William
Argyle County	Bradley William
St. Vincent and Auckland	Coghill John
Murray, King, and Georgiana	Murray Terence A.
Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington	Suttor William H.
Bathurst	Lord Francis
Brisbane, Bligh, and Hunter	Dumaresq William
Durham	Windeyer Richard
Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley Counties	Macleay Alexander
Cook and Westmoreland	Panton John
Camden	Therry Roger
Melbourne Town	Condell Henry (Mayor of Melbourne).
Port Phillip	Ebden Charles Hobson Walker Thomas Nicholson Charles Thomson Alexander Lang John Dunmore

The official nominees to the Legislative Council were:—

The Lieutenant commanding Her Majesty's Troops	The Auditor-General
The Colonial Secretary	The Collector of Customs
	The Colonial Engineer
	The Colonial Treasurer

Non-official.

Jones Richard	Berry Alexander
Blaxland John	Icely Thomas
Hamilton Edward	Elwin Hastings

The "Patriotic Six" (Tasmania), who protested against transportation of convicts to that colony, resigned, October 3, 1845.

Responsible Government was for the first time discussed in New South Wales, 1845.

Sir Charles Nicholson appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, N. S. Wales, vice Macleay resigned, May, 1846.

A contest between the Executive and the Legislature arose. The Governor having submitted to the Legislative Council a bill to renew the Border Police Act, after two nights it was rejected by a large majority, and an address to the Governor was carried by 19 to 10 (the majority being all representatives, and the minority consisting exclusively of nominees). The address voted was nominally a vote of censure on the Government Policy in reference to its views on the Crown lands question. To the address the Governor answered briefly: "He was happy to say that this address was one which required no reply, and he did not intend to give any." This brought the contest to a crisis. In consequence of the Governor being on the eve of his departure to England, the

Council resolved not to transact any more business, passing not even the Estimates, until the new Governor arrived, and on the motion of Mr. Wentworth the Council adjourned on June 12 until July 21. In adjourning for a month, the Council was prepared to carry on a great part of their business through Committees which they had appointed. But the Council, by this adjournment, did not gain their point, for the Governor on the following day issued a proclamation proroguing the House until August 25 following, by which means he at once prevented the sittings of the Committees, and thereby inconveniently prolonged their labours, thus completely outwitting his opponents. June 12, 1846.

Orders in Council issued by Imperial Government, March 9, 1847.

Earl Grey was nominated and elected in Melbourne, as a representative in the New South Wales Parliament. This was done to prevent the non-electionists from having a representative, July, 1848.

First Legislative Council held at Auckland, New Zealand, November 16, 1848.

The candidates nominated for election to the Parliament of New South Wales for Port Phillip district were Lauchlan M'Kinnon, Jas. Williamson, Jas. Dickson, J. F. Palmer, Ed. Curr, Wm. Macarthur, Duke of Wellington, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Peel; the first five were elected, December, 1848.

The Imperial Parliament notified its intention of giving representative Government to Tasmania and South Australia, by adding to the existing Legislature elected members. 1848.

The new Legislative Council assembled—Sir Charles Nicholson re-elected Speaker. The Governor formally read opening speech, and announced that Her Majesty had deemed it expedient to revoke the Charter establishing the new Colony of North Australia and had re-annexed it to N. S. Wales, and that H. M. Government had authorised a contract to be entered into with the Indian and Australian Steam Packet Company for conveyance of mails between England and Australia by way of Singapore and Torres' Straits. May 15, 1849.

Earl Grey elected to represent Melbourne in the N. S. W. Parliament by a large majority over Mr. J. F. V. Foster. 1848.

Indignation meeting, against Earl Grey, on the transportation question, held in Sydney, 1849.

Last Legislative Assembly of N. S. Wales and Port Phillip terminated May 2, 1851. The Superintendent of Port Phillip, the Members of the Council, and the Melbourne delegates to the Anti-Transportation League left Sydney for the new Colony, May 5, 1851.

First Executive Council of Victoria, July 16, 1851.

J. F. Palmer elected first Speaker, Victorian Parliament, December, 1851.

The question of a Representative House of Assembly was agitated in New South Wales in 1827; debated in the House of Commons and lost, 1832; agitated again 1833 by Wentworth and others. First Legislative Assembly in N. S. Wales opened by Governor Fitzroy, October 16, 1851.

The first Tasmanian Legislative Council elected October 24, 1851.

The first Act of Parliament in Victoria passed December 18, 1852.

First Melbourne Election Committee decide F. J. Sargood M.L.C. for Melbourne instead of H. Langlands, October 18, 1853.

Responsible Government granted in New South Wales, 1856.

First Parliament opened under responsible Government in New South Wales, May 22, 1856.

List of the Members and the Constituencies they represented in the First Parliament under Responsible Government in New South Wales. (*First Dissolution, December* 19, 1857.)

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Arnold, William Munnings ..	Durham and the Paterson
Barker, Thomas	Gloucester and Macquarie
Bowman, William	Cumberland Boroughs
Buckley, Henry	Stanley (County)
Byrnes, James.....	Cumberland (S. Riding)
Campbell, John	Sydney Hamlets
Campbell, Robert	Sydney (City)
Cooper, Daniel.....	Sydney Hamlets
Cowper, Charles.....	Sydney (City)
Cox, George Henry	Wellington (County)
Dalley, William Bede	Sydney (City)
Deniehy, Daniel Henry	Argyle
Dickson, James	Northumberland Boroughs
Donaldson, Stuart Alexander	Cumberland (S. Riding)
Egan, Daniel	Monaro
Faucett, Peter.....	King and Georgiana
Flood, Edward	North-eastern Boroughs
Forster, William.....	Murray
Garland, James	Lachlan and Lower Darling
Gordon, Samuel Deane.....	Durham
Hargrave, Richard.....	New England and Macleay
Hay, John.....	Murrumbidgee
Hely, Hovenden.....	Northumberland and Hunter
Holroyd, Arthur Todd	Western Boroughs
Holt, Thomas	Stanley Boroughs
Irving, Clark	Clarence and Darling Downs
Jamison, Robert Thomas....	Cook and Westmoreland
Jones, Richard	Durham
Lang, Gideon Scott	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir
Lee, William	Roxburgh
Leslie, Patrick.....	Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa
Lord, George William.....	Wellington and Bligh
Macarthur, James.....	Western Division of Camden
Macleay, George.....	Murrumbidgee
Macleay, William, junr.	Lachlan and Lower Darling
Marks, John.....	Eastern Division of Camden
Martin, James.....	Cook and Westmoreland
Murray, Terence Aubrey....	Southern Boroughs
Oakes, George.....	Parramatta
Osborne, Henry.....	Eastern Division of Camden
Oxley, John Norton.....	Western Division of Camden
Parker, Henry Watson.....	Parramatta
Piddington, William Richman	Northumberland and Hunter
Pye, James.....	Cumberland (N. Riding)
Richardson, John.....	Stanley Boroughs
Robertson, John.....	Phillip, Brisbane, and Bligh
Rusden, Francis Townsend..	Liverpool Plains and Gwydir
Rusden, Thomas George.....	New England and Macleay
Scott, Alexander Walker....	Northumberland and Hunter
Smith, Thomas Whistler.....	Cumberland (N. Riding)
Suttor, William Henry.....	Bathurst (Country)
Thompson, James	St. Vincent
Weekes, Elias Carpenter.....	Northumberland Boroughs
Wilshire, James Robert.....	Sydney (City)

A collision took place between the Assembly and the Council of New South Wales arising out of the Indemnity Bill. After the passing of the then Appropriation Act, and before the expenditure for which the Indemnity Bill was asked, votes of credit were granted to the Government by the Assembly. The Council held that their sanction was required also, to give effect to the Vote of Credit, as well as to the Appropriation Act, and when the Bill of Indemnity was transmitted to them for their concurrence, they did not demur to give the required indemnity, but included all the appropriations which had been made since the preceding Session. The Government and their supporters rejected the amendments of the Council, as it was deemed they had converted the Bill into a money measure contrary to their privilege. The Assembly declined to proceed further with the Bill. 1856.

First free Parliament in Victoria opened by Major-General Macarthur, acting Lieutenant-Governor, November 25, 1856.

Sir James F. Palmer, first President Legislative Council, Victoria, 1856.

The first Tasmanian Parliament met December 2, 1856.

A new department created called the Department of Public Works, and Mr. Geoffrey Eagar was appointed to the office, with a seat in the Upper House, New South Wales, 1859.

First Victorian Parliament under Manhood Suffrage elected, October 13, 1859.

First elections for Queensland Parliament, April 27, 1860.

First Queensland Parliament under Responsible Government met, the first Ministry being as follows :—Robert G. W. Herbert, Colonial Secretary; Ratcliffe Pring, Attorney-General; R. R. Mackenzie, Colonial Treasurer; St. G. R. Gore, Secretary for Lands and Works; and Sir Maurice O'Connell, J. J. Galloway, W. Hobbs, and John Bramston without portfolios; May 29, 1860.

MEMBERS OF FIRST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN QUEENSLAND.

Balfour John	M'Dougall John Frederic
Bigge Francis Edward	Massie Robert George
Compigne Alfred William	Nicholson Sir Charles
Fullerton George	O'Connell Maurice Charles
Galloway John James	Yaldwin William Henry
Laidley James	

MEMBERS OF FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane	Raff George, Jordan Henry, Blakeney W. C.
East Downs	Pring R.
West Downs	Taylor J., Moffatt De Lacy T.
South Brisbane	Richards Henry
Fortitude Valley	Lilley Charles
Drayton and Toowoomba	Watts John
Warwick	Gore R. St. George
East Moreton	Edmonston George, Buckley Henry
Northern Downs	Coxen Charles
West Moreton	Thorn George, Broughton A. D., Nelson Dr.
Maranoa	Ferrett J.
The Burnett	Mackenzie R. R., Haly C. R.
Leichhardt	Herbert R. C. W., Royds C. J., Forbes F. A.
Ipswich	O'Sullivan P., Macalister A.
Wide Bay	Elliott G.
Port Curtis	Fitzsimmons—

First Tasmanian Parliament dissolved, May 5, 1861.

Weston Ministry resigned, Chapman Ministry formed, August 2, 1861.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria expelled for personating voters at the Mornington election, 1861.

A member expelled from the Victorian Parliament "for being the agent of a corrupt Association for bribing Members of Parliament," 1869.

A Member expelled from the Victorian Legislative Assembly "for receiving money from a corrupt association for bribing Members of Parliament" in order to pass measures for their benefit. Was re-elected in same year 1869.

Longest Parliamentary sitting on record in Australia. New South Wales Parliament sat continuously for 37½ hours, January 28-29, 1873.

Commencement of the "stone-walling" struggle by the Opposition in Legislative Assembly of Victoria, January 12, 1876.

A Member expelled from the Victorian Parliament for referring to the Members (during the hearing of a Police Court case) in terms of derision, 1876.

A disturbance threatened in Parliament-yard, Victoria, owing to the excited state of feeling in consequence of the refusal of the majority of the Assembly to agree to a dissolution demanded by the Opposition, February 8, 1876.

"The Iron Hand" or "Gagging Motion" introduced by Sir James M'Culloch. Motion in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, for the adoption of a new standing order to authorise the stoppage of further discussion, by any Member moving, during a debate, "that the motion be now put" was carried on a division by 41 votes against 20, February 10, 1876.

A Member's seat declared vacant in consequence of malpractices imputed to him (Victoria), November 2, 1877.

A Member found guilty of bribery. The seat was awarded to Mr. Ince (Victoria), Dec. 4, 1877.

Sir John Robertson resigned his seat (for Mudgee) in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, December 13, 1878.

Seat of Edward Coombes, C.M.G., declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown (Executive Commissioner for New South Wales at the Paris Exhibition), 1879.

Committee of Elections and Qualifications of New South Wales Parliament declared, on the petition of J. Wilton and others, Mr. Rouse not to be elected for Mudgee, and that Mr. David Buchanan was elected for the vacant seat, March 18, 1873. [Mr. Rouse had been declared by the Returning-Officer duly elected, by a majority of one, he (the Returning Officer) and two minors having voted during the election.]

Death (in his rooms at the Houses of Parliament) of Sir Maurice O'Connell, President of the Queensland Legislative Council, March 22, 1879.

CONTEMPT OF.

A Bill was passed in the New South Wales Legislative Council, declaratory of privileges to protect its members against being called to account for words used in debate in the House. Mr. Lowe, in a speech, having had occasion to refer to Mr. Henry Macdermott, accompanied his remarks by language derogatory to Mr. Macdermott; the latter challenged the former to a duel, which led to the famous "Privilege Question." The Speaker was ordered to request the Crown Law Offices to file a Bill of criminal information against Macdermott and his seconds, in consequence of which a large meeting was held in Sydney, and a resolution adopted that the proceedings of the Legislative Council, in initiating on behalf of Mr. Lowe at the public cost a prosecution against Macdermott and his seconds, were unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust; a petition to the Governor to the effect that he would not place on the Estimates any sum to defray the expenses of the prosecution, was presented. The prosecution was proceeded with, being brought before the Supreme Court on many occasions, but it finally broke down through informality. 1844.

In the *Argus* newspaper, Melbourne, an article appeared, in which a Goldfields Member was called "a ruffian who had been pitchforked into Parliament." For this offence Mr. George Dill, the publisher of that paper, was arrested and charged at the Bar of the House with a breach of privilege and contempt. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and on May 24 was discharged on payment of fees. April 4, 1862.

The Melbourne *Argus* published a leading article, in which Sir James M'Culloch was accused of making a speech "bristling with falsehoods," March 19, 1866.

[Hugh George, publisher of the *Argus*, summoned to the Bar of the House for contempt, March 20, 1866; applied to be heard in defence, but refused by 39 to 21 votes, March 21, 1866; imprisoned in the Parliament house on the same day; the Legislative Assembly agreed to liberate Hugh George on payment of fees, March 28, 1866; Hugh George declined to pay the fees, March 29, 1866; Parliament prorogued, at noon, April 11, 1866; Hugh George liberated at 5 p.m., April 11, 1866.]

List of Presidents of Legislative Council, New South Wales.

Name.	From	To
The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen..	May 20, 1856	Jan. 28, 1858.
The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.	Jan. 20, 1857	Feb. 6, 1858.
The Hon. Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt.	Feb. 9, 1858	May 10, 1861.
The Hon. William Charles Wentworth.....	June 24, 1861	Oct. 9, 1862.
The Hon. Terence Aubrey Murray ..... afterwards The Hon Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Knt.....	Oct. 14, 1862	June 22, 1873.
The Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.....	July 8, 1873	Still in office.

List of Speakers of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

Name.	When first elected.
The Honorable Sir Daniel Cooper	May 22, 1856.
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray	Jan. 31, 1860.
The Honorable John Hay	Oct. 14, 1862.
The Honorable William Munnings Arnold	Nov. 1, 1865.
The Honorable Sir G. Wigram Allen, Knt.	March 23, 1875.

PARLIAMENTS, LIST OF.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

First Parliament.

Opened, May 22, 1856....Dissolved, December 19, 1857.
SESSION 1.—(1856-7.)—May 22, 1856, to March 18, 1857.
SESSION 2.—(1857.)—Aug. 11, 1857, to Dec. 18, 1857.

Second Parliament.

Opened, March 23, 1858....Dissolved, April 11, 1859.
SESSION 1.—(1858.)—March 23, 1858, to November 26, 1858.
SESSION 2.—(1858-9.)—December 8, 1858, to April 9, 1859.

Third Parliament.

Opened, August 30, 1859..Dissolved, November 19, 1860.
SESSION 1.—(1859-60.)—August 30, 1859, to July 4, 1860.
SESSION 2.—(1860.)—Sept. 25, 1860, to Nov. 8, 1860.

Fourth Parliament.

Opened, January 10, 1861....Dissolved, Nov. 10, 1864.
SESSION 1.—(1861.)—January 10, 1861, to May 11, 1861.
SESSION 2.—(1861-2.)—Sept. 3, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1862.
SESSION 3.—(1862.)—May 27, 1862, to December 20, 1862.
SESSION 4.—(1863-4.)—June 23, 1863, to April 22, 1864.
SESSION 5.—(1864.)—Oct. 18, 1864, to Nov. 9, 1864.

Fifth Parliament.

Opened, January 24, 1865....Dissolved, Nov. 15, 1868.
SESSION 1.—(1865.)—January 24, 1865, to June 21, 1865.
SESSION 2.—(1865-6.)—October 24, 1865, to April 7, 1866.
SESSION 3.—(1866.)—July 24, 1866, to December 22, 1866.
SESSION 4.—(1867-8.)—July 2, 1867, to April 27, 1868.
SESSION 5.—(1868-9.)—October 13, 1868, to April 1, 1869.
SESSION 6.—(1869.)—Sept. 28, 1869, to Nov. 13, 1869.

Sixth Parliament.

Opened, January 27, 1870..Dissolved, February 3, 1872.
SESSION 1.—(1870.)—January 27, 1870, to May 7, 1870
SESSION 2.—(1870-1.)—August 11, 1870, to June 22, 1871.
SESSION 3.—(1871-2.)—November 14, 1871, to February 1, 1872.

Seventh Parliament.

Opened, April 30, 1872....Dissolved, November 28, 1874.
SESSION 1.—(1872.)—April 30, 1872, to August 13, 1872.
SESSION 2.—(1872-3.)—November 5, 1872, to April 26, 1873.
SESSION 3.—(1873-4.)—September 9, 1873, to June 25, 1874.
SESSION 4.—(1874.)—November 3, 1874, to November 26, 1874.

Eighth Parliament.

Opened, January 27, 1875....Dissolved, October 12, 1877.
SESSION 1.—(1875.)—January 27, 1875, to August 11, 1875.
SESSION 2.—(1875-6.)—November 16, 1875, to August 22, 1876.
SESSION 3.—(1876-7.)—December 12, 1876, to October 11, 1877.

Ninth Parliament.

Opened, November 27, 1877.

Session 1.—(1877-8.)—November 27, 1877, to May 21, 1878.

Session 2.—(1878-9.)—September 10, 1878. (Still in Session, May 15, 1879).

List of Members of the Legislative Council, 1879.

Blaxland, The Honorable John.
Busby, The Honorable William.
Butler, The Honorable Edward, Q.C.
Byrnes, The Honorable William.
Campbell, The Honorable John.
Campbell, The Honorable Alexander.
Campbell, The Honorable Charles.
Chisholm, The Honorable James.
Cox, The Honorable George Henry.
Cox, The Honorable Edward King.
Dalley, The Honorable William Bede, Q.C.
Darley, The Honorable Frederick Matthew.
Deas-Thomson, The Honorable Sir Edward, C.B., K.C.M.G.
De Salis, The Honorable Leopold Fane.
Docker, The Honorable Joseph.
Foster, The Honorable William John.
Frazer, The Honorable John.
Gordon, The Honorable Samuel Deane.
Graham, The Honorable William.
Hay, The Honorable Sir John, K.C.M.G., *President.*
Holt, The Honorable Thomas.
Innes, The Honorable Sir Joseph George Long, Knight, *Chairman of Committees.*
Lord, The Honorable Francis.
Lord, The Honorable George William.
Macarthur, The Honorable Sir William, Knight.
Macleay, The Honorable William.
Marks, The Honorable John.
Moore, The Honorable Henry.
Ogilvie, The Honorable Edward David Stuart.
Richardson, The Honorable John.
Robertson, The Honorable Sir John, K.C.M.G.
Russell, The Honorable Bourn.
Samuel, The Honorable Saul, C.M.G.
Smart, The Honorable Thomas Ware.
Smith, The Honorable John, M.D., LLD., C.M.G.
Stephen, The Honorable Sir Alfred, C.B., K.C.M.G. [Resigned March 21, 1879, on taking his position as Acting Governor, on the departure of Sir Hercules Robinson for New Zealand.]
Thornton, The Honorable George.
Watt, The Honorable John Brown.
Weekes, The Honorable Elias Carpenter.
White, The Honorable James.

List of Members of the Legislative Assembly, 1879.

Allen, The Honorable Sir George Wigram, Knight, *Speaker*. (The Glebe)
Badgery, Henry Septimus, Esq. (East Maitland)
Baker, The Honorable Ezekiel Alexander, Esq. (Goldfields South)
Barbour, Robert, Esq. (The Murray)
Bawden, Thomas, Esq. (The Clarence)
Bennett, Hanley, Esq. (Liverpool Plains)
Beyers, Hugo Louis, Esq. (Gold Fields West)
Bowker, Richard Ryther Steer, Esq., M.D. (Newcastle)
Bowman, Alexander, Esq. (The Hawkesbury)
Brown, Herbert Harrington, Esq. (The Paterson)
Brown, Stephen Campbell, Esq. (Newtown)
Browne, William Charles, Esq. (Patrick's Plains)
Buchanan, David. (Mudgee)
Burns, John Fitzgerald, Esq. (The Hunter)
Cameron, Angus, *Chairman of Committees.* (West Sydney)
Charles, Samuel, Esq. (Kiama)
Clarke, Henry, Esq. (Eden)
Cohen, Henry Emanuel, Esq. (West Maitland)
Coonan, Walter Thomas, Esq. (The Bogan)
Copeland, Henry, Esq. (Gold Fields North)
Dangar, Thomas Gordon Gibbons, Esq. (The Gwydir)
Davies, John, Esq. (East Sydney)
Davies, William, Esq. (Argyle)
Day, George, Esq. (The Hume)
Dillon, John, Esq. (Tenterfield)
Driver, Richard, Esq. (Windsor)
Eckford, Joseph, Esq. (Wollombi)
Farnell, James Squire, Esq. (St. Leonards)
Fitzpatrick, Michael, Esq. (Yass Plains)
Garrett, Thomas, Esq. (Camden)
Gray, Samuel William, Esq. (Illawarra)
Greenwood, James, Esq. (East Sydney)
Greville, Edward, Esq. (Braidwood)
Harris, John, Esq. (West Sydney)
Hoskins, The Honorable James, Esq. (The Tumut)
Hungerford, Thomas, Esq. (Northumberland)
Hurley, John, Esq. (Hartley)
Hurley, John, Esq. (Narellan)
Jacob, Archibald Hamilton, Esq. (The Lower Hunter)
Johnston, William, Esq. (The Williams)
Kerr, Andrew Taylor, Esq. (Orange)
Lackey, The Honorable John, Esq. (Central Cumberland)
Leary, Joseph, Esq. (The Murrumbidgee)
Long, William Alexander, Esq. (Parramatta)
Lucas, John, Esq. (Canterbury)
Lynch, Andrew, Esq. (Carcoar)
Macintosh, John, Esq. (East Sydney)
M'Culloch, Andrew Hardie, junr., Esq. (Central Cumberland)
M'Elhone, John, Esq. (The Upper Hunter)
Merriman, James, Esq. (West Sydney)
Moses, Henry, Esq. (The Hawkesbury)
Murphy, John, Esq. (Monaro)
O'Connor, Daniel, Esq. (West Sydney)
Onslow, Arthur, Captain, R.N. (Camden)
Parkes, The Honorable Sir Henry, K.C.M.G. (Canterbury)
Pilcher, Charles Edward, Esq. (West Macquarie)
Roseby, John, Esq. (Shoalhaven)
Shepherd, John, Esq. (Wellington)
Simson, Colin William, Esq. (Balranald)
Smith, Robert Burdett, Esq. (The Hastings)
Smith, Thomas Richard, Esq. (The Nepean)
Stuart, Alexander, Esq. (East Sydney)
Sutherland, John, Esq. (Paddington)
Suttor, The Honorable Francis Bathurst, Esq. (Bathurst).
Suttor, William Henry, Esq. (East Macquarie)
Taylor, Hugh, Esq. (Parramatta)
Teece, William, junr., Esq. (Goulburn)
Terry, Samuel Henry, Esq. (New England)
Thompson, James Banford, Esq. (Queanbeyan)
Watson, The Honorable James, Esq. (The Lachlan)
Webb, Edmund, Esq. (East Macquarie)
Windeyer, The Honorable William Charles, Esq. (The University of Sydney)
Wisdom, Robert, Esq. (Morpeth)

New Zealand.

—	Date of Opening of Sessions.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
First Parliament (and Second Parliament)	May 27, 1854..	Aug. 9, 1854.
	Aug. 31, 1854..	Sept. 16, 1854.
	Aug. 8, 1855..	Sept. 15, 1855.
	April 15, 1856..	Aug. 16, 1856.
	(No Session held in 1857.)	
	April 10, 1858	Aug. 21, 1858.
	(No Session held in 1859.)	
	July 30, 1860..	Nov. 5, 1860.
Third Parliament ..	June 2, 1860..	Sept. 7, 1861.
	July 7, 1862..	Sept. 15, 1862.
	Oct. 19, 1863..	Dec. 14, 1863.
	Nov. 24, 1864..	Dec. 13, 1864.
	July 26, 1865..	Oct. 30, 1865.
Fourth Parliament	June 30, 1866..	Oct. 8, 1866.
	July 9, 1867..	Oct. 10, 1867.
	July 9, 1868..	Oct. 20, 1868.
	June 1, 1869..	Sept. 3, 1869.
	June 14, 1870..	Sept. 13, 1870.
Fifth Parliament ..	Aug. 14, 1871..	Nov. 16, 1871.
	July 16, 1872..	Oct. 25, 1872.
	July 15, 1873..	Oct. 3, 1873.
	July 3, 1874..	Aug. 31, 1874.
	July 20, 1875..	Oct. 21, 1875.
Sixth Parliament ..	June 15, 1876..	Oct. 31, 1876.
Seventh Parliament	—— 1877..	——

LIST OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

P. Dignan (*Speaker*).

M. Richmond, C.B. (*Chairman of Committees*).

Acland, J. B. A.
Baillie, W. D. H.
Bell, Sir F. D., Kt.
Bonar, J. A.
Brett, De R. J.
Buckley, G.
Buckley, P. A.
Campbell, R.
Chamberlin, H.
Edwards, N.
Fraser, T.
Grace, M. S.
Gray, E.
Hall, J.
Hart, R.
Henderson, T.
Holmes, M.
Johnson, G. R.
Johnson, J.
Kenny, W. H.
Kohere, M.
Lahmann, H. H.
Mantell, W. B. D.
Martin, J.
Menzies, J.
Miller, H. J.
Ngatata, W. T.
Nurse, W. H.
Paterson, J.
Peacocke, J. T.
Peter, W. S.
Pharazyn, C. J.
Pollen, D.
Renwick, T.
Reynolds, W. H.
Richmond, M., C.B.
Robinson, W.
Russell, H. R.
Scotland, H.
Stokes, R.
Waterhouse, G. M.
Whitmore, G. S.
Wigley, T. H.
Williamson, J.
Wilson, J. N.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1879.

Hon. Sir W. Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G. (*Speaker*).

G. M. O'Rorke (*Chairman of Committees*).

Members for the Provincial District of Auckland:
Dignan, P., Auckland City West.
Douglas, Sir R., Bart, Marsden.
Grey, Hon. Sir G., K.C.B., Thames.
Hamlin, E., Franklin
Hobbs, R., Franklin.
Macfarlane, J. S., Waitemata.
McMinn, E. G., Waipa.
Morris, G. B., East Coast.
Moss, F. J., Parnell
O'Rorke, G. M., Onehunga.
Rees, W. L., Auckland City East.
Rowe, W., Thames.
Sheehan, Hon. J., Rodney.
Swanson, W., Newton.
Tole, J. A., Eden.
Wallis, J., Auckland City West.
Whitaker, F., Waikato.
Williams, J. W., Mongonui and Bay of Islands.

Taranaki:
Atkinson, H. A., Egmont.
Carrington, F. A., Grey and Bell
Kelly, T., New Plymouth.

Hawkes Bay:
Ormond, J. D., Clive.
Russell, W. R., Napier.
Sutton, F., Napier.

Wellington:
Ballance, Hon. J., Rangitikei.
Barton, G. E., Wellington City.
Beetham, G., Wairarapa.
Brandon, A de B, Wellington Country.
Bryce J., Wanganui.
Bunny, H., Wairarapa.
Fitzherbert, Hon. Sir W., K.C.M.G., Hutt.
Fox, Hon. W., Wanganui.
Hunter, G., Wellington City.
Johnson, W. W., Manawatu
Macandrew, Hon. J., Dunedin City.
Manders, H., Wakatipu.
McLean, G., Waikouaiti.
Murray, W. A., Bruce.
Oliver, R. Dunedin City.
Pyke, V., Dunstan.
Seaton, J., Caversham.
Shrimski, S. E., Waitaki.
Stout, Hon. R., Dunedin City.
Shanks, T., Matura.
Thomson, J. W., Clutha.

Maori Members:
Nahe, Hon. H., Western Maori.
Taiaroa, H. K., Southern Maori.
Takamoana, K., Eastern Maori.
Tawiti, H. K., Northern Maori.

Nelson:
Baigent, E., Waimea.
Curtis, O., Nelson City.
Gibbs, W., Collingwood.
Henry, J., Buller.
Hursthouse, R., Motueka.
Reeves, R. H. J., Grey Valley.
Richmond, A. J., Nelson Suburbs.
Sharp, J., Nelson City.
Woolcock, C., Grey Valley.

Marlborough:
Kenny, C. W. A. T., Picton.
Saunders, A., Cheviot.
Seymour, A. P., Wairau.

Canterbury:
Bowen, C. C., Kaiapoi.
Brown, J. E., Ashley.
Fisher, Hon. J. T., Heathcote.
Fitzroy, C. A., Selwyn.
Montgomery, W., Akaroa.
Moorhouse, W. S., Christchurch City.
Murray-Aynsley, H. P., Lyttleton.
Richardson, Hon. E., Christchurch City.
Rolleston, W., Avon.
Stevens, E. C. J., Christchurch City.
(Vacant), Gladstone.
Turnbull, R., Timaru.
Wakefield, E., Geraldine.
Watson, J. C., Coleridge.

Westland:
Barff, E., Hokitika.
George, S. T., Hokitika.
Gisborne, Hon. W., Totara

Otago:
Bastings, H., Waikaia.
Brown, J. C., Tuapeka.
Cuteen, W. H., Taieri.
De Lautour, C. A., Mount Ida.
Driver, H., Roslyn.
Feldwick, H., Invercargill
Green, J, Port Chalmers.
Hislop, T. W., Waitaki.
Hodgkinson, S., Riverton.
Joyce, J. P., Wallace.

F. E. Campbell (*Clerk of Parliament*).

QUEENSLAND.

1st Parliament, opened May 29, 1860; dissolved May 22, 1863.

Session I.—1860. From May 29 to September 18.
" II.—1861. " April 30 to August 18.
" III.—1862. " January 8 to January 14.
" IV.—1862. " April 29 to July 9.
" V.—1863. " April 21 to May 20.

2nd Parliament, opened July 22, 1863; dissolved May 29, 1867.

Session I.—1863. From July 22 to September 22.
" II.—1864. " April 26 to September 13.
" III.—1865. " May 2 to September 14.
" IV.—1866. " April 10 to October 23.
" V.—1867. " May 7 to May 23.

3rd Parliament, opened August 7, 1867; dissolved August 27, 1868.

Session I.—1867-8. From Aug. 7, 1867, to March 4, 1868.
" II.—1868. " August 4 to August 26.

4th Parliament, opened November 18, 1868; dissolved July 13, 1870.

Session I.—1868-9. From Nov. 18, 1868 to Apr. 22, 1869.
" II.—1869. " May 4 to September 14.
" III.—1870. " April 26 to May 5.
" IV.—1870. " July 5 to July 12.

5th Parliament, opened November 16, 1870; dissolved June 21, 1871.

Session I.—1870. From Nov. 16 to December 27.
" II.—1871. " April 12 to June 20.

6th Parliament, opened November 8, 1871; dissolved September 1, 1873.

Session I.—1871-2. From Nov. 8, 1871, to Jan. 22, 1872.
" II.—1872. " April 16 to August 26.
" III.—1873. " May 28 to July 15.

7th Parliament, opened January 7, 1874.

Session I.—1874. From January 7 to July 21.
" II.—1875. " April 27 to September 10.
" III.—1876. " May 23 to December 1.
" IV.—1877. " May 15 to November 6.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

President—Hon. Joshua Peter Bell.

Chairman of Committees—The Hon Daniel Foley Roberts.

Hon. C. H. Buzacott (Postmaster-General)
" William Draper Box
" Alfred Henry Brown
" Eyles Irwin C. Browne
" James Cowlishaw
" George Edmondstone
" John Clarke Foote
" James Gibbon
" Francis Thomas Gregory
" Frederick Hamilton Hart
" John C. Heussler
" William Hobbs
" Louis Hope
" William Fredk. Lambert
Hon. John Frederick McDougall
" Charles Stuart Mein
" Chas. Sydney D. Melbourne
" John Mullen
" Thos. Lodge Murray-Prior
" Kevin Izod O'Doherty
" William Pettigrew
" Gordon Sandeman
" Henry George Simpson
" James Swan
" James Taylor
" William Thornton
" John Sargent Turner
" William Henry Walsh
" William Duckett White

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1879.

Aubigny	The Hon. Patrick Perkins (Secretary for Public Lands)
Balonne	Jacob Low
Blackall	Archibald Archer
Bowen	Henry Rogers Beor
Brisbane (North)	Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C.; Hon. Arthur Hunter Palmer (Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Instruction)
Brisbane (South)	Richard Ash Kingsford, Angus Mackay
Bundamba	William Hendren
Bulimba	Frederick Swanwick
Burnett	William Henry Baynes
Burke	Roger Hall Sheaffe
Carnarvon	John de Poix-Tyrel
Clermont	H. Weld-Blundell
Cook	John Walsh, Fred. A. Cooper
Dalby	George Morris Simpson
Darling Downs	William Miles, Francis Kates
Drayton and Toowoomba	William Henry Groom, G. H. Davenport
Enoggera	Hon. Jas. R. Dickson, Arthur Rutledge
Fassifern	De Burgh F. Perse
Fortitude Valley	Hon. R. Pring
Gregory	Charles Lumley Hill
Gympie	John Hamilton
Ipswich	Hon. John Malbon Thompson (Minister of Justice), John Macfarlane
Kennedy	H. W. Palmer, Francis Horace Stubley
Leichhardt	John Scott (Chairman of Committees), vacant
Logan	Peter McLean
Mackay	Francis Tyssen Amhurst
Maryborough	Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Hon. Henry Edward King (Speaker)
Maranoa	James Lalor
Mitchell	Boyd Dunlop Morehead
Moreton	James Francis Garrick
Mulgrave	Hon. Thomas McIlwraith (Colonial Treasurer)
Normanby	John Stevenson
Northern Downs	Vacant
Oxley	Samuel Grimes
Port Curtis	Albert Norton
Rockhampton	Thomas Macdonald-Paterson, W. Rae
Rosewood	Archibald Meston
Stanley	P. O'Sullivan, Wm. Kellett
Townsville	J. M. Macrossan (Minister for Works and Mines)
Warrego	Ernest James Stevens
Warwick	Jacob Horwitz
Wide Bay	W. G. Bailey, Thos. Price.

Lewis Adolphus Bernays, F.L.S. (*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1st Parliament, opened April 22, 1857; dissolved March 8, 1860.

Session I.—1857-8. From April 22, 1857, to Jan. 27, 1857.
„ II.—1858. „ Aug. 27 to December 24.
„ III.—1859. „ April 29 to September 1.

2nd Parliament, opened April 27, 1860; dissolved October 22, 1862.

Session I.—1860. From April 27 to October 17.
„ II.—1861. „ April 26 to December 3.
„ III.—1862. „ April 25 to October 21.

3rd Parliament, opened February 27, 1863; dissolved January 25, 1865.

Session I.—1863. From February 27 to Nov. 12.
„ II.—1864. „ May 27 to December 9.

4th Parliament, opened March 31, 1865; dissolved March 26, 1868.

Session I.—1865. From March 31 to August 4.
„ II.—1865-6. „ September 29, 1865, to March 16, 1866.
„ III.—1866-7. „ June 15, 1866, to January 11, 1867.
„ IV.—1867. „ July 5 to December 19.

5th Parliament, opened July 31, 1868; dissolved March 2, 1870.

Session I.—1868-9. From July 31, 1868, to January 30, 1869.
„ II.—1869-70. „ July 30, 1869, to February 23, 1870.

6th Parliament, opened May 27, 1870; dissolved November 23, 1871.

Session I.—1870-71. From May 27, 1870, to January 13, 1871.
„ II.—1871. „ July 28 to November 23.

7th Parliament, opened January 19, 1872; dissolved January 14, 1875.

Session I.—1872. From January 19 to November 30.
„ II.—1873. „ July 25 to December 18.
„ III.—1874. „ April 30 to November 6.

8th Parliament, opened May 6, 1875; dissolved.

Session I.—1875. From May 6 to October 15.
„ II.—1875. „ November 10 to November 30.
„ III.—1876. „ May 26 to November 17.
„ IV.—1877. „ May 31 to December 21.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

President—Hon. Sir Wm. Milne.

Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G.	Hon. Thomas Hogarth.
„ Richard Chaffey Baker.	„ Henry Kent Hughes.
„ Allen Campbell.	„ Charles Morgan.
„ John Crozier.	„ James Pearce.
„ Walter Duffield.	„ Wm. Sandover.
„ Joseph Fisher	„ Phillip Santo.
„ Alexander Hay.	„ Henry Scott.
„ John Hodgkiss.	„ Robert Alfred Tarlton.
	„ Charles Barney Young.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1879.

Speaker—Sir George Strickland.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson.	Mr. Rodolph Wilhelm Emil Henning.
„ Frederick Basedow.	Hon. Thomas King.
„ Wm. Henry Bean.	Mr. Friedrich Edouard Heinrich Wulff Krichauff.
„ Caleb Peacock.	„ Albert Henry Landseer.
„ John Bosworth.	„ William James Magarey
„ William Alexander Erskine West.	Hon. Charles Mann.
„ David Bower.	Mr. David Moody.
„ John Cox Bray.	„ William Ranson Mortlock.
„ Henry Edward Bright.	„ John Langdon Parsons.
„ William Henry Bundey.	Hon. Thomas Playford.
Hon. John Carr.	Mr. William Quinn.
Mr. Wentworth Cavanagh.	„ Rowland Rees.
„ Patrick Boyce Coglin.	„ Robert Dalrymple Ross.
„ Ebenezer Cooke.	„ Wm. Benjamin Rounsevell.
„ John Darling.	„ James Shannon.
„ John William Downer.	„ William Knox Simms.
„ George Swan Fowler.	„ Edward Thomas Smith.
„ Hugh Fraser.	„ Francis William Stokes.
„ Luke Liddiard Furner.	„ William Townsend.
Hon. Lavington Glyde.	„ Ebenezer Ward.
Mr. Arthur Hardy.	„ James White.
„ Charles Simeon Hare.	
Hon. George Charles Hawker.	

TASMANIA.

No. of Parliament.	No. of Session	Date of Opening.	Day of Closing or Dissolution.
I.	1	December 2, 1856	June 5, 1857
	2	October 13, 1857	February 25, 1858
	3	September 7, 1858	November 5, 1858
	4	December 9, 1858	December 10, 1858
	5	August 4, 1859	September 23, 1859
	6	July 18, 1860	October 4, 1860 Dissolved, May 8, 1861
II.	1	August 15, 1861	February 1, 1862
	2	July 22, 1862	October 20, 1862 Dissolved, Oct. 21, 1862
III.	1	January 15, 1863	March 25, 1863
	2	June 16, 1863	September 29, 1863
	3	October 13, 1863	October 17, 1863
	4	June 29, 1864	September 21, 1864
	5	July 18, 1865	September 29, 1865
	6	July 31, 1866	September 10, 1866 Dissolved, Sep. 18, 1866
IV.	1	November 20, 1866	February 20, 1867
	2	August 20, 1867	October 11, 1867
	3	July 22, 1868	September 17, 1868
	4	August 24, 1869	October 22, 1869
	5	August 23, 1870	October 18, 1870 Dissolved, Aug. 7, 1871
V.	1	November 7, 1871	December 21, 1871
	2	June 25, 1872	August 19, 1872 Dissolved, Aug. 20, 1872
VI.	1	October 22, 1872	December 27, 1872
	2	June 17, 1873	October 31, 1873
	3	July 21, 1874	September 18, 1874
	4	July 27, 1875	September 30, 1875
	5	October 26, 1875	November 3, 1875
	6	September 12, 1876	November 20, 1876
	7	January 18, 1877	January 27, 1877
	8	April 24, 1877	May 17, 1877 Dissolved March 1878

LIST OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

[By the Queen's order, Members of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly take the title of "Honorable." The figures within parentheses signify the number of Members for the districts so marked.]

Hobart (3)	Agnew James William
Tamar (2)	Aikenhead James (*Chairman of Committees*)
North Esk	Cameron Donald
Buckingham	Chapman Thos. Daniel
Hobart (3)	Crowther William L.
Longford	Dodery William
Meander	Field Thomas William
Derwent	Gellibrand Walter A. B.
Tamar (2)	Grubb William Dawson
Newlands	Innes Frederick Maitland
Pembroke	Lord James
Cambridge	Lord John
Jordan	Maclanachan James
Mersey	Moore William
Huon	Robertson James Thomas
Hobart (3)	Wilson Sir J. M., K.C.M.G. (*President*)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1879.

West Hobart	Belle John Donnellan
South Hobart	Belbin William
Cumberland	Brown Hon. Nicholas John
Brighton	Butler Hon. Henry (*Speaker*)
Norfolk Plain	Clark Andrew Inglis
Queenborough	Crowther Edward Lodewyk
Glamorchy	Dobson Hon. Alfred
East Hobart	Dodds John Stokell
East Devon	Dooley James Monaghan
Fingal	Douglas Adye
Ringwood	Gellibrand William St. Paul
Wellington	Giblin Hon. William Robert
George Town	Gilmore George
Sorell	Gunn James Arndall
Central Launceston	Hart William
Deloraine	Henry Samuel
Richmond	Hodgson William
Selby	Just Thomas Cook
Campbell Town	Keach George William
Clarence	Lamb Henry
North Launceston	Lette Henry Elmes (*Chairman of Committees*)
Central Hobart	Lewis David
West Devon	Meredith Hon. Charles
Glamorgan	Mitchell John
Kingborough	O'Reilly Hon. Christopher
Oatlands	Pillinger Alfred Thomas
Westbury	Reibey Hon. Thomas
New Norfolk	Riddoch Alexander
Franklin	Risby Joseph Edward
North Hobart	Salier George
South Launceston	Scott James
Morven	Whitehead John

VICTORIA.

No. of Parliament.	No. of Session	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
I.	1	November 21, 1856	November 24, 1857
	2	December 3, 1857	June 4, 1858
	3	October 7, 1858	February 24, 1859 August 9, 1859 (D.)
II.	1	October 13, 1859	September 18, 1860
	2	November 20, 1860	July 3, 1861 July 11, 1861 (D.)
III.	1	August 30, 1861	June 18, 1862
	2	November 7, 1862	September 11, 1863
	3	January 20, 1864	June 2, 1864 August 25, 1864 (D.)
IV.	1	November 22, 1864	November 23, 1865 December 11, 1865 (D.)
V.	1	February 12, 1866	April 5, 1866
	2	April 11, 1866	June 1, 1866
	3	January 17, 1867	September 10, 1867
	4	September 18, 1867	November 8, 1867
	5	November 15, 1867	November 25, 1867 December 20, 1867 (D.)
VI.	1	March 13, 1868	September 29, 1868
	2	February 11, 1869	December 22, 1869
	3	February 15, 1870	July 15, 1870
	4	October 27, 1870	December 29, 1870 January 25, 1871 (D.)
VII.	1	April 25, 1871	November 23, 1871
	2	April 30, 1872	December 17, 1872
	3	May 13, 1873	November 25, 1873 March 9, 1874 (D.)
VIII.	1	May 19, 1874	December 24, 1874
	2	May 25, 1875	April 7, 1876
	3	July 11, 1876	December 22, 1876 April 25, 1877 (D.)
IX.	1	May 22, 1877	April 9, 1878

LIST OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

Central Provinces	Hearn Dr.
,,	Lorimer, G.
,,	Graham James
,,	Sargood Frederick Thomas
,,	Sumner Theodotus John
South Province	Buchanan James
,,	Clarke W. J.
,,	Balfour James
,,	Dobson Frank Stanley
,,	Hamilton Thomas F.
South Western Province	Cumming John
	Henty James
,,	Jenner Caleb Joshua (Chairman of Committees)
,,	Cuthbert Henry
,,	Belcher Geo. Frederick
Eastern Province	Anderson Robert Stirling
,,	Highett William
,,	Reid Robert D.
,,	Wallace John Alston
,,	Wilson William
Western Province	Sladen Sir Charles, K.C.B.
,,	Bromell? Thos.
,,	Wilson Sir Samuel
,,	Black Neil
,,	Ross William
North Western Province	Campbell William
	Fitzgerald Nicholas
,,	Fraser Alexander
,,	Mitchell Sir Wm. H. Fancourt (President)
,,	Robertson Francis

LIST OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1879.

Ararat (1)	Gaunson David
Avoca (2)	Davies Benjamin George
,,	Grant James M'Pherson
Ballarat East (2)	James John (Chairman of Committees)
,,	Brophy D.
Ballarat West (3)	Fincham G. R.
,,	Smith Major William Collard
,,	Bell H.
Barwon (1)	Ince J.
Belfast (1)	O'Shanassy Sir John
Benambra (1)	Wright P.
Boroondara (1)	Smith Robert M.
Bourke East (1)	Ramsay Robert
Bourke East Boroughs (1)	Cook W. M.
Bourke South (1)	Fergusson James
Bourke West (2)	Cameron D.
,,	Deakin J.
Brighton (1)	Bent Thomas
Carlton (1)	Munro James
Castlemaine (2)	Pearson Chas. H.
,,	Patterson Jas. Brown
Collingwood (2)	Langridge G. D.
,,	Mirams James
Creswick (3)	Richardson Richard
,,	Cooper T.
,,	Sainsbury H. H.
Dalhousie (1)	Duffy John Gavan
Delatite (1)	Graves J. H.
Dundas (1)	Sergeant John
Emerald Hill (2)	Nimmo John
,,	Lyell Andrew
Evelyn (1)	Cameron Ewen Hugh
Fitzroy (2)	Macgregar R.
,,	Tucker A. L.
Footscray (1)	King M. L.
Geelong (3)	Kernot Chas.
,,	Berry Graham
,,	Johnstone Robert de Bruce
Gipps Land North (2)	Duffy Sir Charles Gavan (Speaker)
,,	Smyth F. L.
Gipps Land South (1)	Mason F. C.
Grant South (2)	Lalor Peter
,,	Bees J.
Grenville (2)	Bird J.
,,	Davies D. M.
Kara Kara (1)	Dow J. L.
Kilmore and Anglesey (1)	Hunt Thos.
Kyneton Boroughs (1)	Young Chas.
Maldon (1)	Service James
Mandurang (3)	Casey James Joseph
,,	Moore Thompson
,,	Williams H. R.
Maryborough and Talbot (2)	Barr J. M.
	Bowman R.
Melbourne East (2)	Smith A. K.
,,	Zox E. L.
Melbourne North (2)	Laurens J.
,,	Story Joseph
Melbourne West (2)	Andrews J.
,,	O'Loghlen Sir Bryan
Moira (2)	Orr J.
,,	Sharpe G.
Mornington (1)	Purves J. L.
Normanby (1)	Tytherleigh W.
Ovens (2)	Kerferd George Briscoe
,,	Bilson George
Polwarth and South Grenville (1)	O'Hea W. J.
Portland (1)	Cope Thomas
Richmond (2)	Bosisto Joseph
,,	Smith L. L.
Ripon and Hampden (1)	Longmore Francis
Rodney (2)	Fraser Simon
,,	Gillies Duncan
Sandhurst (3)	Clark R.
,,	Mackay Angus
,,	M'Intyre J.
Sandridge (1)	Madden John, L.L.D.
Stawell (1)	Woods John
St. Kilda (2)	Dixon E. J.
,,	Carter George D.
Villiers and Heytesbury (2)	Bayles William
	Dwyer J.
Warrnambool (1)	Francis James Goodall
Williamstown (1)	Clark Alfred Thomas
Wimmera (2)	M'Bain James
,,	Clark R.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

Governor	Sir Henry St. George Ord, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Commandant	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel E. D. Harvest
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy
Surveyor General	Hon. Malcolm Fraser
Attorney General	Hon. H. H. Hocking

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1879.

Official Members.

Colonial Secretary	Hon. R. Goldsworthy
Attorney General	Hon. H. H. Hocking
Surveyor General	Hon. Malcolm Fraser
Commissioner for Railways	Hon. James Thomas

Nominee Members.

Stephen Stanley Parker	George Glyde
R. W. Hardey	Septimus Burt

Elected Members.

Albany	Sir T. Cockburn Campbell, Bart. (Chairman of Committees)
Vasse	T. C. Carey
Fremantle (2)	W. E. Marmion
,,	W. S. Pearse
Geraldton	Maitland Brown
Greenough	C. Crowther
Swan	E. R. Brockman
Murray and Williams	S. R. Hammersley
North	Charles Harper
Perth (2)	Sir L. S. Leake (Speaker)
,,	S. H. Parker
Toodyay	Geo. Shenton
Wellington	J. G. L. Steere (absent from the colony)
York	J. T. Monger.

[*See* CONSTITUTION.]

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.

Appointment of Parliamentary Agent in England for the Colony of New South Wales conferred on the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P. for Roxburgh, to represent the interest of the Colony in the House of Commons at a salary of £500 a year. 1844. Act passed appointing him agent for N.S.W. for three years, Oct. 30, 1846; re-appointed for one year ending August 3, 1849.

Edward W. T. Hamilton appointed agent for the Colony of N.S.W., resident in London, January 20, 1863. [*See* AGENT COLONIAL; *also*, HAMILTON, EDWARD WILLIAM TERRICK.]

PARRAMATTA.

Settlement of then Government farm, called Rose Hill, at the head of the navigation of the harbour, fifteen miles distant from Sydney, February 16, 1788.

Rose Hill, becoming a regular town, had its name changed to Parramatta, June 14, 1791.

John Macarthur appointed to the command of the settlement at Parramatta, January, 1793.

St. John's, C.E., Parramatta, completed, September 29, 1796.

School opened by Mr. Tull. 1797. [The School was conducted by Mr. Tull until 1877.]

First "Independent" service in New South Wales held here, by Mr. James Cover. 1798.

Instructions issued by Governor King to the Rev. Samuel Marsden upon delegating to him the general superintendence of the Police Convict Settlement and Government Affairs at Parramatta, September 28, 1800.

St. John's Church, Parramatta, opened, April, 1803.

First R. C. Service held at Parramatta by Rev. James Dixon, May 24, 1803.

Boatmen's fares to Parramatta arranged, July 6, 1833. [*See* GOVERNMENT ORDERS.]

The foundation stone of the Church of England parsonage, Parramatta, laid by the daughter of Rev. Samuel Marsden, May 5, 1816.

First Wesleyan Chapel opened in Macquarie-street, Sydney, April 21, 1821.

Observatory built by Mr. Dunlop, Astronomer, 1822.

Parramatta Show. First prize for best thoroughbred colt awarded to Sir John Jamieson's horse, "Bennelong" which afterwards won many races on the turf of the colony, October 4, 1827.

School of Industry opened, July 1, 1829.

An Act was passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales to compel married men to withdraw their wives from the female factory at Parramatta or to maintain them after the expiration of their service, September 14, 1829.

Daring robbery of St. John's Parsonage (Rev. S. Marsden). A quantity of valuable property, and the communion plate of St. John's Church carried off. November 26, 1879.

Annual conference with the aboriginals in the Market Place, by Governor Darling, January, 1830.

Foundation of King's School by the Home Government; Rev. Robert Forrest first Head Master, May, 1831. [Rev. W. B. Clarke, Simpson, Troughton, Walker, H. Hobart, Thos. Druitt, H. Armitage, and G. F. Macarthur were the successive Head Masters since. The present building was completed about the year 1836. The King's School was closed from 1866 to 1869, and then re-opened by the present Head Master.]

Lady Elizabeth Jane Bourke, wife of Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, died at Parramatta, aged 56. She was buried in the Church of England cemetery, Parramatta, May 7, 1832.

King's School (present building) Parramatta, opened, November 8, 1856.

Abbott, gaoler, was shot in the gaol, and three prisoners made their escape, December, 1842.

Observatory closed, 1847.

Lady Mary Fitzroy killed December, 1847.

PARRY, SIR EDWARD.

Celebrated Polar navigator, arrived in Sydney December 23, 1829.

Sir William Edward Parry, Arctic explorer, and for some years commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, died 1855.

PARDONS. Lieutenant King arrived in the "Gorgon" with his Majesty's authority to grant absolute or conditional pardon to a number of convicts. September 21, 1791.

PATERSON, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. Captain Paterson, late Lieutenant-Governor, embarked for England in the "Britannia," September 29, 1796.

PATERSON RIVER; settlement on, formed, 1818.

PATERSON, COLONEL, succeeded Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux. Colonel Paterson, as superior military officer at the time of Bligh's suspension, was entitled to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and remarked in the proclamation announcing his assumption that "Successive causes had until that period protracted his receiving the trust that devolved on him for the time being." January 9, 1809.

Colonel Paterson and lady embarked for England, April 17, 1810.

PATTISON, ROBERT LORN, Captain of the "Rose," one of the first coasting steamers of New South Wales, died October 10, 1877.

PEDDER, Sir JOHN LEWIS, Bart., Chief Justice of Tasmania, died, 1860.

PEDESTRIANISM, &c.

Old Racecourse (Hyde Park) Sydney—Dicky Dowling to carry 14st. and run 50 yards, whilst another ran backwards and forwards same distance; Dowling won. October, 1810.

Hyde Park—100 yards to be run by Lieutenant Raymond, while Captain Glenholm rode the same distance; the Lieutenant won. July 24, 1811.

Parramatta Racecourse—Mr. T. Nicholls and Mr. J. Lawson, 200 yards. The first trial resulted in a dead heat; Mr. Nicholls won the run off. September 26, 1829.

Hyde Park—A 200 yards backwards race took place between two amateurs, which was won by 3 yards in one minute. August 13, 1830.

Parramatta Road—A man leaped over three horses, January 15, 1832.

Great foot race at Campbelltown between Merritt and Warby, two celebrated runners; both claimed the victory. May 22, 1833.

Parramatta Road—Welch and Farrell, 100 yards. The winner had a wooden leg and received 10 yards start. May 5, 1834.

Parramatta Road—A gentleman, for a stake of £10 and a dinner, undertook to run a mile in 5min. 30sec.; he won by 3sec. March 31, 1835.

Parramatta Road—T. Wall and C. Hearne ran a 100 yards backwards race for £20; Hearne won; time, 15sec. May 4, 1835.

Hunt undertook to walk from Macquarie Place to Parramatta, against time—3 hours; time taken, 2h. 51min. October 13, 1840.

Elizabeth-street—W. Sparkes and W. Burcher, 200 yards, £20; Burcher won by 5 yards. January 27, 1842.

Parramatta Road—The famous Flying Pieman (King) undertook to walk from Macquarie Place to Ireland's public-house, carrying 6st., in 3 h. 20 min. He carried a boy, making up the weight with shot, and won with 9 min. to spare. October 28, 1842.

St. Aubin's—Abraham Nicholls, of Scone, picked up 100 stones, yard apart, dropping each into a basket (about 5½ miles). Time, 1 h. 42 min. December 26, 1844.

Petersham—One mile, between N. Dillon and a native boy, latter receiving 20 yards start, and won easy. January 24, 1845.

Windsor—Mad Arthur and Kurragong Sawyer to roll from Freeman's Australian Hotel to Blanchard's Signpost; the sawyer won in 9 min. The same distance was done immediately afterwards in 5 min. by Black Bobby. It was very muddy. September 13, 1845.

Woolpack, Petersham—A wager was laid that a man would go one mile without touching the ground, and would not be drawn or ride; it was accomplished on a bicycle. December 8, 1845.

Windsor—Thompson and an aboriginal (Neddy), £20, 100 yards; Thompson won by a foot. December 9, 1845.

Cook's River Road—Nap Dillon and Smith (the Flying Tailor), 100 yards, £10 a-side; Dillon won by 14 yards. March 8, 1847.

Hyde Park—H. Manuel and J. Farnell, 150 yards, £20; Manuel won by 5 yards. April 8, 1847.

Maitland—On a Friday the Flying Pieman was backed to pick up 100 cobs of corn, yard apart, in 55 min.: won by 2 min. On the Saturday he walked 5 miles for a wager—no time given; and on the Monday, at 3 o'clock, he commenced to walk 192 miles in 48 hours, the conditions being not to stop for a minute; three men to watch him—one to keep tally, second to keep a fire going, and the other asleep. At the end of the first 24 hours he had accomplished 102 miles. He failed in the attempt. August 27, 1847.

Maitland Racecourse—King, the Flying Pieman, successfully accomplished the feat of walking 192 miles in 48 hours; time, 46 h. 30 min. September 28, 1847.

Maitland—King successfully accomplished the great feat of walking 1000 quarter miles in 1000 quarter hours, at the back of the Fitzroy Hotel, November 8, 1847.

Maitland, "Fitzroy Hotel"—Flying Pieman to perform the following in 1 h. 30 sec., which he won by 45 sec. Started at 3·29 p.m.:—Ran a mile, 3·36-30; walked a mile, 3·47-45; wheeled a wheelbarrow ½ mile, 3·57-2; 2½ minutes rest; drew a gig with a lady in it ½ mile, 4·13-15; at 4·15 he commenced to walk backwards ½ mile, 4·24-47; rest, 2¾ min.; picked up 50 stones, 4·43-30; now had 15½ min. to perform 50 leaps, 4·58-15. December 26, 1847.

Dungog—Flying Pieman wheeled a barrow one mile, took 50 flying leaps, picked up 50 stones yard apart, ran backward ½ mile; after this he carried a live goat weighing 80lbs., 1½ mile in 12 min. January 8, 1848.

Dungog—Flying Pieman, 500 half miles in 500 half hours, accompanied by his dog Faithful, which was knocked up. February 28, 1848.

Singleton—Flying Pieman walked backwards ½ mile, 6 min; ran a mile, 7½ min.; wheeled a barrow 1 mile, 15 min.; 50 leaps, 2 ft. 6 in., 10 ft. apart, 6 min. 25 sec.; 50 stones, yard apart, 14 min.; walked a mile, 11 min.; wheeled a cart ½ mile, 20 min.; won by 8½ min. The whole was to be done in 90 min. He stopped 1 min. 45 sec. April 28, 1848.

Singleton—Flying Pieman to do 60 miles in 12 hours—completed 50 miles in 11 hours 40 minutes; he walked several yards over the measured mile. May 4, 1848.

Flying Pieman beat the coach from Brisbane to Ipswich by one hour, carrying a carriage pole 100 lbs. weight. October, 1848.

Parramatta—Ben Watsford and Tom New, 150 yards; Watsford, 2 yards. December 11, 1848.

Hyde Park—Paddy Sinclair and Hoppy Meharty, 100 yards; Meharty by 6 yards. After the above the latter ran a match with "Little Billy the Tailor," which he won. January 3, 1849.

Hyde Park—M. Morrissey and E. Byrnes, 100 yards; won by the latter by 6 inches. July 16, 1849.

Maitland—Mr. Hughes, of Patrick's Plains, to run 10 miles in 1 h. 20 min.; lost by 1½ minute. It was raining. November, 1849.

Waterloo Flats—M. Comerford and Nat Dillon, ¼ mile; Comerford won by 50 yards. July 1, 1850.

Hyde Park—Richards and Hutchinson, latter 3 yards start; Richards fell down. August 5, 1850.

Newtown—W. Sparkes and Hanslow, 200 yards; Hanslow easy. January 3, 1853.

Cook's River—Adelaide stag and W. Sparkes, ¼ mile; stag won easy. January 17, 1843.

Neich's, Burwood—Adelaide stag and Mr. Watsford, 100 yards; Watsford by 3 yards. January 20, 1853.

Neich's, Burwood—Two hours after the above, Adelaide stag and T. Farnell, 150 yards; Farnell, 5 yards. January 20, 1853.

Newtown—Adelaide stag and Hatfield, 200 yards, £100; stag won. March 21, 1853.

Cook's River—Eather and Hatfield, 150 yards, £50; Eather easy. March 23, 1853.

Cook's River—Adelaide stag and Farnell, of Parramatta, 200 yards, £200; Farnell, 2 yards. April 18, 1853.

Cook's River—Eather and Farnell, 150 yards, £200; Eather by less than a foot. April 25, 1853.

Cook's River—Alcorn, of Maitland, and Eather, of Windsor, 100 yards, £200; Alcorn, 2 yards. May 31, 1853.

Cook's River—Alcorn and Farnell, 100 yards, £200; Farnell, 2 yards. June 20, 1853.

Cook's River—Alcorn and Farnell, 100 yards, £100; Farnell, 1½ yard. June 21, 1853.

Farmer's Inn, Parramatta Road—W. Grigsby, walking, running, and wheeling a barrow a mile, and picking up 50 stones, yard apart; time, 47 minutes. Perry, of Parramatta, ran a mile against time. July 21, 1853.

Maitland—G. Rutherford, of Parramatta, and T. Wise, of West Maitland, 100 yards; Rutherford easy. November 7, 1853.

Essendon—Mr. Manuel, of Victoria, and T. Farnell, of N.S.W., 100 yards, £600; Farnell won by 3 yards. November, 1853.

St. Mary's—Pictori stag and Charles Roberts, 100 yards, £20; stag won. January 2, 1854.

Hyde Park—Dr. Watsford and Thompson, the former laying £100 to latter's £50; Dr. won easy. January 16, 1854.

Parramatta—Rutter and Perry, 50 yards, £100; Rutter, half yard. January 18, 1854.

Wilberforce—Oxley and Bushell, 100 yards, £20; Oxley by one foot. May, 1854.

Goulburn—John Hill and Patrick Byrne, 100 yards, £50; Byrne by 5 inches. In a return match next day Hill was the winner. April, 1854.

Hyde Park—Rutherford and The Stranger, 100 yards, £50; Rutherford, 4 yards: time, 10 seconds. July 3, 1854.

South Head Road—The elder of the Thomas Brothers, undertakers, to walk from Spink's public-house to the Lighthouse and back in 3 hours; time, 2 h. 43 min. The junior brother walked it the next evening in 2 h. 33 min. This was beaten the next week by 9 min. Distance, about 13 miles. July, 1854.

Hyde Park—Great foot hurdle race, 150 yards, four 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles; won by Lindsay, of Windsor. July 31, 1854.

Parramatta—Rutherford and Schofield, 150 yards; won by the former. Welsh and Rutter, 75 yards; was won by Welsh. August 14, 1854.

South Head—Welsh and the Stag, six score yards; Welsh, 1 yard. August 19, 1854.

Hyde Park—Welsh and Eather, 100 yards, £50; Welsh easy. August 28, 1854.

Hyde Park—Farnell and a Penrith boy, Farnell to carry 33 lbs.; the boy just won. September 18, 1854.

Surry Hills Boundary Stone—Welsh and Farnell, £500 and championship, 100 yards; Welsh won easy. October 9, 1854.

Hyde Park—Devonport and Farnell, 125 yards, £500; Devonport by a breast. Three quarters of an hour after, Farnell ran Rutherford, 150 yards; Farnell won. October 23, 1854.

Homebush—Devonport and Farnell, 125 yards, £100, championship; Devonport by a yard. November 27, 1854.

Museum, Geelong—Williams backed to perform the following 8 feats in 30 min.:—1. To run 100 yards against the best man in the town. 2. To pick up 30 eggs, yard apart, with his mouth, without touching the eggs or his knees the ground. 3. To throw 20 56lb. weights over his head. 4. To run 100 yards backwards. 5. To hop 100 yards. 6. To throw a 10lb. hammer 80 feet. 7. To throw a 2lb. quoit 140 feet. 8. To roll a coach wheel ½ mile. Time, 25 min. 30 sec. December, 1854.

Windsor Racecourse—Judd and Dalton, 150 yards, £100 a-side; Dalton, 3 yards. January 15, 1855.

Parramatta Road—Dalton and Devonport, 150 yards, £100, and championship; Dalton was never headed. January 31, 1855.

Perth, Tasmania—J. Gibson, of Tasmania, and Mr. Best, of Victoria, championship of Tasmania and £200; Mr. Best won. March, 1855.

Windsor—Devonport and Dalton, 150 yards; Devonport, 3 yards; time, 17 sec. April 2, 1855.

South Head—Mr. Baker, an amateur, 8¾ miles in 1 hour; lost by 43 sec. March 3, 1855.

Flying Pieman to pick up 50 stones, yard apart, in 17 minutes; he won by 15 sec. April, 1855.

Homebush—Devonport and Dalton, championship and £200, 150 yards; Devonport, easy, 17 sec. April 25, 1855.

Hyde Park—Messrs. Jones and Holman, to walk from St. James' Church round the Park; Holman won. Shortly after a Billy Humphries undertook to walk from Market-street round in 20 min.; his time was 17½ min. June 4, 1855.

Windsor—Dalton and Beasley, 50 yards; Dalton easy. June 18, 1855.

Homebush—Devonport and a darkey, 300 yards over hurdles. The pistol went off accidentally; the darkey ran over the ground. July 9, 1855.

Wilberforce—Bushell and a darkey, 300 yards, £200; darkey, 4 yards. July 16, 1855.

Canterbury—Mr. Baker against a horse, 50 yards; Mr. Baker was beaten. August 20, 1855.

Yass—D. Douglass and J. Quigley, 150 yards; Quigley easy. September 3, 1855.

Bendigo Camp enclosure—Devonport and Hayes, £400, 200 yards; Devonport, by a breast; time, 20 sec. May, 1856.

Kissing Point—Dalton and Farnell, 100 yards, £100; Dalton, by 18 inches. March 17, 1857.

Ryde—Farnell and Rutter (the latter 3 yards start), 100 yards, £100; Rutter, smallest possible win. April 13, 1857.

Randwick Road—Chamberlain and Murphy, 150 yards, £50; Chamberlain easy. April 13, 1857.

Melbourne Cricket Ground—450 yards Steeplechase, championship of St. Kilda and Brighton, between H. Ryder and J. Were; Ryder, 10 yards. June, 1857.

Brisbane Road, Launceston—G. M'Kertchy and Thos. Prosser, 150 yards, £20; Prosser, 2 yards; 17 sec. July 23, 1857.

Liverpool—Martineer and Hall, 126 yards, £100; Martineer 2 yards. March 29, 1858.

Domain, Sydney—Mr. C. R. Robinson and Mr. Alexander Black, 100 yards, £200; both these gentlemen were verging on 60 years of age. Robinson won easy. September 3, 1858.

Victoria Theatre, Ballarat—Allen M'Kean commenced the feat of 1000 miles in 1000 hours; finished on November 27, at 10 o'clock, with the greatest gameness, doing the last mile in 22¼ minutes, and successfully completing the 1000 miles. September 19, 1858.

Armidale—J. Scholes and J. Jones, 3 miles, £20. Jones fell down, and Scholes finished alone in a walk. Time 33 minutes. September, 1858.

Wowingragong course—John Robinson and William Ragen, championship of the Lachlan and £300, 100 yards; Robinson by 2 yards. September 15, 1858.

Barwon Park—Martineer and White, 100 yards, £200; Martineer, 5 yards. February 14, 1859.

Lyceum Theatre, Sydney—Allen M'Kean commenced 1000 miles in 1000 hours, at 31 min. 21 sec. past 12; on the 12th March he had 270 miles finished, when there was no further news. February 28, 1859.

Government Paddock, Melbourne—Hammond and Mills, £200, 200 yards; Hammond after a hard race. July 11, 1859.

Lower Araluen—J. P. Sweeny and W. Frost, 100 yards, £200; ended in dispute. August, 1859.

Tasmania—W. Guest and Allen M'Kean, the latter to give one minute start in 5 miles walk; Guest easy. Time 50 min. 37 sec. September, 1859.

Camp Reserve, Bendigo—Tom Moran and Joe Whitley, 200 yards, £300; Moran, 1 yard. March, 1860.

Randwick—J. R. Clarke, of George street, Sydney, walked round the Randwick course (1¼ mile) in 14 min. 10 sec.; Mr. Goyder wagered £5 that he would do the same feat. He accomplished it in 13 min. 26 sec. He had no training. July 28, 1860.

Punt Road, Richmond (V.)—Harry Sallars, of the P. R. to receive 250 yards start from G. Moore, in a 4 mile walk; Sallars gave up. October 30, 1860.

M. C. C. Ground—Charles Harrison, of Richmond, and Mr. Mount, of Ballarat, a match at 100 and 140 yards over hurdles, for the championship of Victoria; won by Mr. Harrison. June, 1860.

Mudgee—W. Freeman and J. Webster, of Mudgee, £100; Freeman won easily. August, 1861.

Bathurst—W. Freeman, of Bathurst, and John Webster, of Mudgee, 100 yards, £200; Webster, 3 yards. October, 1861.

Copenhagen Grounds, Ballarat—Alexander Mount and Harrison, three distances, viz.: 100 and 140 yards flat, and 880 yards over 16 hurdles; Mr. Mount won the 100 yards; time, 10½ sec.; Mr. Harrison the 140 easy in 14 sec., and Mr. Mount the 880. December, 1861.

Penrith—Webster of Mudgee, and Single of Penrith, 100 yards, £400; Single, 2 yards. Time 11 sec. March 10, 1862.

Bourke-street—Rankin and J. Earp, 130 yards, £30; Earp 5 yards. October 6, 1862.

Copenhagen Grounds, Ballarat—Mr. Harrison and Mr. Mount for the amateur championship, 100 yards, 140 yards, and 660 yards over 12 hurdles; Mr. Harrison won the 100 yards by a yard in 10½ sec., and the 140 yards by 4 yards, in 13½ sec. The 660 hurdle race was a dead heat—Mr. Mount running over the ground. December 2, 1862.

Lake Macquarie Road—Jones and Earp, 150 yards, £40; Earp 3 yards. December 6, 1862.

Wangaratta—T. Cusack of Wangaratta, and T. Holmes of Geelong, best two out of three at 150 and 300, and to decide at 200 yards; £400; Cusack won the 150 in 15½ sec., by a yard and a half, and the 300 by 8 yards in 32½ sec. December 22, 1862.

A. A. Company's Paddock, Newcastle—E. Jones of Newcastle, and J. Honeysett of Mudgee, 100 yards, £100. Jones, 2 yards. January 8, 1863.

Elsternwick Road—G. Moore and G. Shaw; 7 mile walk, £100; Moore won by 1 min. 58 sec. Time 1 h. 3 min. and 2 sec. September 14, 1863.

Double Bay—J. Earp and W. Malone, 120 yards, £40; Malone, 3 yards. Time, 11½ sec. June 10, 1864.

Opening day of the Albert Cricket Ground, Redfern, October 29, 1864.

Randwick—E. Jones and W. Malone, 155 yards, £200; Malone, 3 yards. Time 18 sec. March 11, 1865.

Randwick—Braithwaite and Lennon, 120 yards, £50; Braithwaite easy. December 14, 1865.
Double Bay—Braithwaite and Kelly, 200 yards, £50; Braithwaite, 2 yards. February 9, 1866.
Liverpool—Braithwaite and Newtown, 125 yards, £165; Braithwaite, 3 yards. April 4, 1866.
Red House, Northcote (V).—George Moore, of Melbourne, and William Payne of Ballarat, 7 miles championship and £100; G. Moore easy. A mistake was made in the distance; they walked 7 miles 1346 yards. Time 1 h. 2 min. 7½ sec. July 21, 1866.
Red House, Northcote—Mat Higgins, 10 miles in 59 min. 35 sec. September 22, 1866.
Albert Ground—Hincks and Leahart, 1½ mile walk £100; Hincks easy. Time 12 min. 50 sec. October 6, 1866.
Albert Ground—Strettles and Grisdale, 4 miles, £50; Strettles by 229 yards. Time 37 min. 50 sec. October 20, 1866.
Dunedin (N. Z.)—Wain of Dunedin, and Brown of Green Island, for championship of Otago and £100; 1 mile. Brown easy. October 19, 1866.
Albert Ground, Sydney—Mat Higgins, 5½ miles in half an hour; it was raining heavily; Higgins was beaten by 1 min. 40 sec. December 1, 1866.
Albert Ground—Hincks and Hamilton, 3 mile walk, £300 and championship; Hamilton by 55 sec. Time 24 min. 48 sec. February 8, 1867.
Albert Ground—Mat Higgins and S. Manning to pick up 50 apples yard apart; Higgins won by 2, or 120 yards. Time 9 min. 58 sec. March 23, 1867.
Albert Ground—Young Austin to run 10 miles in the hour. Time taken, 66 min. 15 sec. July 6, 1867.
Albert Ground—First 5 mile handicap, won by Mat Higgins. Time, 29 min. 28 sec. July 13, 1867.
Albert Ground—Match against time, 19 miles in 2 hours by Mat Higgins; he failed. Time 15 miles, 1 h. 36 min. 50 sec. August 10, 1867.
Albert Ground—Hamilton and Hincks, walk 1 mile, £30; Hincks came in first but was disqualified. Time 6 min. 30 sec. August 17, 1867.
West Maitland—F. Mitchell and R. Bogg, 100 yards, £60; Mitchell, 2 yards. August 31, 1867.
Albert Ground—Mat Higgins and M. Ryan, ¼ mile, £50; Higgins 10 yards. Time, 53½ sec. September 21, 1867.
Red House, Northcote—Mat Higgins and Cusack, 450 yards, Higgins easy. Time, 57 sec. February 28, 1868.
Wangaratta—Higgins and Cusack, three distances, viz.: 150, 200, and 300 yards. Higgins won the 200 in 28¼ sec., and 300 in 36 sec. June 15, 1868.
Red House, Northcote—J. G. Harris, of Victoria, v. Simon Hanrahan, of Sydney, 200 yards, £200; Harris 7 yards. Time, 22 or 23 sec. August 1, 1868.
Red House, Northcote—J. G. Harris, (V.) v. W. Braithwaite (N.S.W.), 150 yards, £400; Harris, 11 yards. Time, 15½ sec. August 8, 1868.
Mowbray Course (T.)—J. G. Harris (V.) v. R. Collins (T.) 150 yards, £400; Harris, 5 yards. Time, 15¾ sec. September 28, 1868.
Albert Ground—First Sydney Athletic Cup won by Yeomans, December 26, 1868.
Albert Ground—W. Baker v. W. Hamilton, 7-mile walk, £110; Baker, 50 yds. Time, 1 h. 41 sec. November 9, 1869.
Albert Ground—W. Hamilton v. W. Baker, 7 miles—£175. Baker gave up. Time, 56 min. 50 sec. December 17, 1869.
Melbourne—English pedestrians arrived at Melbourne: Bird, Hewitt, and Topley. December 16, 1869.
Croxton Park—J. G. Harris v. Bolton, latter 5 yds. start—150 yards—£200. Harris easily. Time, 15 sec. December 17, 1869.
M. C. C. Ground—J. G. Harris and Frank Hewitt, 100, 200, 300, 440.—Hewitt won the 100 by 1 foot in 10½ sec., the 440 finished alone in 51½ sec. The 300 was a dead heat in 33¾ sec. Harris won the 150 by 4 yds. in 15¼ sec., and the 200 by 3 yds. in 20½ sec. March 5-7, 1870.
Albert Ground—First appearance of English pedestrians in New South Wales, April 18, 1870:
Albert Ground—G. Topley v. W. Baker, 7 miles, £200. Baker, 300 yds. start. Topley won. Time, 57 min. 10 sec. May 7, 1870.
Friendly Societies Ground—F. Hewitt v. J. G. Harris—300 yards, £200. Hewitt, 5 yards. Time, 30½ sec. June 23, 1870.
Albert Ground—Mat. Higgins v. A. Pyke—150, 300, and 440 yards, £100. Higgins won the 150 yards by a yard in 15½ sec., and the 300 by 2 yards, in 32½ sec. September 17, 1870.
Albert Ground—Hewitt v. Harris, 150 and 200 yards. Hewitt won the 150 by ½ yard in 15½ sec., and Harris the 200 by a breast in 24½ sec. October 5, 1870.
Albert Ground—W. Lyall and W. Baker, walk 2 miles, championship. Baker gave up. October 22, 1870.
Albert Ground—H. Teddick and J. Wheeler, 1 mile, £100. Wheeler easily. Time, 4 min. 58 sec. November 9, 1870.
Christchurch, New Zealand—F. Hewitt, ½ mile, to beat a certain time. Time taken, 1 min. 53½ sec. (Fastest half mile on record.) September 17, 1871.
Eastern Oval, Ballarat—G. Cronk v. W. Sansom, ½ mile, championship and £100. Sansom, 2 feet. Time, 2 min. 2-10 sec. February 2, 1874.
West Maitland—R. F. Watson v. F. Brown, 200 yards, £200. Watson, 6 yards. April 4, 1874.
Hamilton—R. F. Watson v. G. Cronk, ½ mile, £200. Watson won in 50½ sec. July 11, 1874.
Parkes—J. Applitt v. G. Thompson, 100 yards, £100. Applitt easily. April 11, 1870.
Albert Ground—L. Pyke v. Henderson, 1 mile, £100. Pyke, 7 yards. Time, 5 min. July 25, 1870.
Launceston—Bird, 10½ miles in 56 min. August 22, 1870.
Parkes—Applitt v. Baxter, 250 yards, £400. Applitt by 8 yards. Time, 29 sec. December, 1874.
Narrandera—R. Williams v. T. Green, 100 yards, £100. Williams, 8 yards. January 1, 1875.
Albert Ground—First Sheffield Handicap, prize £40; won by H. Thompson, W. H. Morgan, second, and R. Hill, third. January 26, 1875.
West Maitland—R. F. Watson v. J. M. Watson, 200 yds., £500. R. F. Watson, 4 yards. Time, 19 8-10th sec. May 22, 1875.
Dunedin—W. Edwards to walk 70 yards—Burke to run 100, £80. Dead heat. June 12, 1875.
Auckland—Collins v. Delaney, 100, 150, and 300 yards. Delaney won the first two. June 12, 1875.
R. F. Watson v. F. Hewitt, 200 yards, £400. R. F. Watson, 1 yard—20 1-10th sec. May 6, 1876.
Parkes—R. F. Watson v. J. Applitt, 200 yards, £400. Applitt easy. Time,. 19½ or 20½ sec. November 4, 1876.
South Melbourne Ground—Hewitt v. F. S. Davis, 100 yards, £200. Hewitt easy. November 8, 1876.
West Maitland—R. F. Watson v. F. S. Davis, 150 yards, £200. Won by Watson by 9 inches. Time, 14 6-10th sec. January 13, 1877.
Richmond—C. Carver v. J. Griffiths, 150 yards, £200. Carver won in 15 sec. August 15, 1877.
Longest hop, step, and jump in Australia done at Mortlake (Victoria) by a half-caste named Frank Clarke—distance covered 42 feet 7½ inches. December 26, 1877.
West Maitland—R. F. Watson v. C. Carver, 200 yards, £400. Watson easily. May 18, 1878.
West Maitland—R. F. Watson v. J. Applitt, 200 yards, £400. Watson won by 6 yards. Time, 20 sec. 1878.
W. Edwards to walk 110 miles in 24 hours, at Guild Hall, Sydney, walked 102 miles in the specified time. October 5, 1878. [He performed the feat in Bathurst same year.]

PEERAGE, COLONIAL.

ATTEMPTED CREATION OF. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Charles Cowper, T. A. Murray, George Macleay, E. Deas-Thomson, J. H. Plunkett, Dr. Douglas, W. Thurlow, James Macarthur, James Martin, and W. C. Wentworth, appointed on the motion of W. C. Wentworth, held its first meeting, Sydney, May 27, 1853. Fifteen meetings were called. Half the members did not attend meetings. The Bill was reported July 28, 1853. [It was almost universally condemned by the people, and a large public meeting was called to oppose it. In the advertisement convening the meeting were the following paragraphs:—"A committee of the

Legislative Council has framed a new Constitution for the colony, by which it is proposed (1.) To create a colonial nobility with hereditary privileges. (2.) To construct an Upper House of Legislature in which the people will have no voice. (3.) To add eighteen new seats to the Lower House, only one of which is to be allotted to Sydney while the other seventeen are to be distributed among the country and squatting districts. (4.) To squander the public revenue by pensioning off the officers of the Government on their full salaries! thus implanting in our institutions a principle of jobbery and corruption. (5.) To fix irrevocably on the people this oligarchy in the name of free institutions, so that no future Legislature can reform it even by an absolute majority. The Legislative Council has the hardihood to propose passing this unconstitutional and anti-British measure with only a few days notice, and before it can possibly be considered by the colonists at large." The meeting was addressed by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Parkes and other Liberals, and the result of the agitation was that the most objectionable clause, to create an hereditary colonial peerage was struck out.]

PELLETIER. Rescue by the crew of the schooner "John Bell" from the blacks at Rocky Point, Cape Direction, Northern Queensland, of Narcisse Pelletier, who had been wrecked 17 years previously, April 11, 1875. [Pelletier had been a cabin-boy on the ship "St. Paul," of Bordeaux, which in 1858 was wrecked on the Louisaida Group, whilst carrying 350 Chinese to Australia. The captain and crew escaped; all the Chinese except 16 were eaten by the blacks.] [*See* "ABORIGINALS, WHITES AMONGST."]

PHILLIP, GOVERNOR ARTHUR, was, through a misunderstanding, speared by a blackfellow at Manly Beach, September 20, 1790. Died at Bath, England, whither he had retired on a pension of £500 a year, with the rank of a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy, 1814. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Phillip, Captain Arthur*).]

PICTURE GALLERIES, NATIONAL.

Queen's Room, Melbourne, opened May 24, 1859.

In the Public Library Buildings, Melbourne, opened May 24, 1875.

Academy of Art Sydney, founded May 24, 1871; opened in present premises May 1, 1875.

Opening of seventh annual exhibition of Academy of Fine Arts, Melbourne, March 17, 1877.

"PIEMAN, THE FLYING." [*See* KING, WILLIAM FRANCIS.]

PIGEON MATCHES.

Pigeon match at Parramatta, October 8, 1831.

At Maitland, October 8, 1833.

Mr. Gumbleton won pigeon shooting wager. He undertook to kill 30 pigeons out of 50, with an ounce of shot to each charge, at 25 yards rise, the backer of the birds finding them and laying 15 to 10. Mr. Gumbleton won by scoring 30 birds for 32 shots. January 28, 1871.

PIGS.

74 Pigs, viz., 49 hogs and 25 sows, came out in the "first fleet," January, 1788.

NUMBER OF PIGS IN AUSTRALIA, DEC. 31, 1877.

New South Wales	191,677
New Zealand	123,921
Queensland	52,371
South Australia	104,527
Tasmania	55,652
Victoria	183,391
Western Australia	18,942
Total	730,481

[*See* STOCK.]

PILLARS, REV. JAMES, Unitarian clergyman, killed by falling off the cliffs at Sydney Heads, July 31, 1875.

PINCHGUT (native name MATTEWAE), an island situated in the harbour of Port Jackson, near Sydney. It was named Rock Island by Governor Phillip, but called Pinchgut by some of the "first fleet," who had, for bad conduct, been sent there and placed on short allowance of food. [*See* COURT, CRIMINAL, FIRST.]

PIPER, CAPTAIN, DEFALCATIONS OF. 1827. [*See* CRIMES.]

PIRACY.

The "Cyprus," convict ship, seized by Captain Swallow and 31 other prisoners, in Recherche Bay, on their voyage to Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania. Lieutenant Carew, 10 soldiers, and 13 prisoners were afterwards landed. August, 1829. The mutineers made their way to the Friendly Islands and Japan, thence to Canton, whence they took passages to England, and there three of them were arrested. Two (Watts and Davis) were condemned and executed; Captain Swallow was acquitted, 1830.

The "Frederick," 100 tons, seized by 10 prisoners at Macquarie Harbour; January 11, 1834. John Barker was chosen captain, and John Fair mate, and they escaped to Valdavau, where they landed, February 26, 1834. Some of them were arrested, and brought back to Tasmania, where they were tried, but acquitted on some technical points. 1837.

The "Louisa Maria," schooner, seized by the natives in Whitsunday Passage, and burnt. One of the crew was killed. August 11, 1878. [*See* HAYES, CAPTAIN.]

PITT TOWN, N.S.W., named December, 1810.

PITTWATER, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury, so named by Governor Phillip, who examined the coast from Port Jackson to Broken Bay. March 2 to 9, 1788.

PLATINUM. Mine discovered near Bendemeer, N.S.W., April 3, 1872.

PLOUGHING MATCHES.

First ploughing match, Bong Bong, Aug, 1828.

Great ploughing match—the fourth annual—at Mr. Waite's farm, Sutton Forest; there were 19 ploughs in the field. August 3, 1831.

The sixth annual ploughing match came off at Oldbury, near Sutton Forest; 21 competitors.

The Governor gave a silver medal, which was won by Gulmel Nicholl, overseer to Mr. Bowman. July 9, 1833.

PLUNKETT, J. H., arrived by the ship "Southworth" from Cork, June 14, 1832. Mr. Plunkett removed from the Chairmanship of the Board of National Education. February, 1858. [This event was the subject of discussion among the colonists at large for some time. The Board was appointed to superintend the formation and management of schools, to be "constituted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education" with power to make by-laws, rules, &c., directing such by-laws, rules, &c., to be published within a month of the date of making the same, in the *Government Gazette*. At this time the Government aid was only extended to vested schools, but the Board, considering that the extension of grants to non-vested schools would advance education, drew up a set of rules to bring non-vested schools within the scope of their operations, and transmitted the same to the Chief Secretary, to be published in the *Gazette*, and also to be laid before Parliament. The Board receiving no answer, and the rules not having been published, a correspondence took place between the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Secretary, when the latter replied that it was the deliberate opinion of the Government that the Board had no authority under the Act to make such rules and regulations, and that the Government was not pledged to find funds for the class of schools proposed to be established without express sanction of Parliament. Mr. Plunkett, in answer, said he did not attach much weight to the deliberate opinion of the Government, the office of Finance Minister being vacant, and the Attorney-General (Mr. Martin), being out of town, preparing for his election. In consequence of this letter, and the publication by Mr. Plunkett of the correspondence and the regulations in one of the morning papers, while the correspondence was going on, a letter from the Chief Secretary was forwarded to Mr. Plunkett, in which Mr. Cowper informed him that the Executive Council considered the letter to the Government was in terms highly improper, and the publication of the correspondence they could not but consider unjustifiable in every respect; it was therefore the duty of the Government, under the circumstances, to dispense with his further services as a Commissioner of the Board of Education. On the same day Mr. Plunkett resigned all his other appointments, namely, President of the Upper House, with his seat in the Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, and Manager of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. The matter of Mr. Plunkett's removal was afterwards brought before the House of Assembly, and resolutions were passed to the effect that the House desired to record its deep regret at the removal of Mr. Plunkett, and felt called upon to express a hope that the Government would take such steps as would enable it to restore him to a position in which he had already rendered such eminent services to the cause of education in the colony, and that the House desired to record its opinion that the Board, in drawing up the regulations, had not exceeded its power. Subsequently, it was announced that the Government were prepared to restore Mr. Plunkett, provided he withdrew the offensive part of the letter.]

POLICE.

A document was issued dated August 7, 1789, and signed by A. Phillip (Governor Phillip, who came out with the First Fleet), and David Collins (Judge-Advocate), contained regulations for a night watch of twelve persons that had been appointed for the more effectual preservation of public and private property, and for the prevention (or detection) of the commission of nightly depredations in the new settlement of Sydney. The names of the first watch were:—Herbert Keeling, Charles Peat, John Harris, John Coen Walsh, John Neal, John Massey Cox, William Bradbury, James Clark, Josh Marshall, Thomas Oldfield, George Robinson, and John Archer. Three of these were afterwards replaced by W. Hubbard, John Anderson, and Stephen Le Grove, Aug. 7, 1789.

First horse-patrol in N.S.W., consisting of 30 men, established 1825.

Number of Police in Australasia, 1879.

	Population.	No. of Police.
New South Wales	645,994	1,150
New Zealand	406,848	824
Queensland	195,092	520*
South Australia	231,383	320
Tasmania	106,294	340
Victoria	849,870	1,137
Western Australia	27,579	129

* And 201 native troopers.

POLICE MAGISTRATE. Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth retired from the office of police magistrate, which he had held for many years; he was succeeded by Captain Rossi. 1825.

POPULATION.

The population of New South Wales (excluding Norfolk Island) was 3,500. Dec. 11, 1792.

The number of children in Sydney, born in the colony, was 300. 1796.

Population of New South Wales, 5,557. 1799.

The population of the colony was 5,547 persons of all descriptions. Of these 776 were children; at Norfolk Island 96; making a total under the authority of the Governor of 6,508 persons. June 30, 1801.

The population of New South Wales was 7,083; Hobart Town, 528; Norfolk Island, 1,084; and employed in fishing, 123. Total, 8,818. 1805.

First general muster of the colony, by order of Governor Macquarie, took place Feb. 1, 1810.

Census (a muster) taken, October, 1820.

Population of Sydney, 10,815. 1828.

Fifth census taken in New South Wales and Port Phillip, July 16, 1841.

First Queensland census taken, population, 30,059. April 7, 1861.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, JANUARY 1, 1878.

New South Wales	645,904
New Zealand	408,348
Queensland	195,092
South Australia	231,383
Tasmania	106,294
Victoria	849,870
Western Australia	27,579
Total	2,464,560

NOTE.—Statistics to December 31, 1878, show that the population of Victoria has increased to 879,396, and New South Wales to 698,743.

Estimated population of the principal cities in Australia and New Zealand (including suburbs of each), for 1878.

Sydney	200,000
Melbourne	280,678
Adelaide	60,000
Brisbane	35,000
Ballarat	47,156
Auckland	39,401
Dunedin	34,674
Christchurch	29,029
Sandhurst	26,929
Hobart Town	22,500
Wellington	21,095
Launceston	13,000
Rockhampton	9,650
Maitland	8,100
Newcastle	8,000
Perth	7,120
Bathurst	6,150
Goulburn	4,800
Grafton	3,900

PORT CURTIS.

Oxley anchored the "Mermaid" at Gatch Head, Port Curtis, November 6, 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel Barney anchored in Port Curtis, September, 1846.

Governor Fitzroy visited Port Curtis, 1854.

PORT DALRYMPLE.

Discovered by Bass, 1798.

Settled on by Colonel Paterson, 1809.

PORT DARWIN. Captain Douglass, Government resident at Port Darwin, succeeded Goyder, and retired in May, 1874; Dr. Miller acted in that capacity until October, 1874, when G. B. Scott assumed the direction of affairs, a position which he still holds. 1878.

PORT DENISON. First sale at Brisbane of Port Denison land. September 7, 1861.

PORT ESSINGTON. A committee of the Council (Dr. Charles Nicholson, Chairman) recommended the despatch of an overland expedition to Port Essington, 1843. [*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS, *Leichhardt.*]

PORT JACKSON, the principal harbour of New South Wales, the opening to which lies between two rocky promontories, known as North and South Heads. Sydney Harbour is said to be the most beautiful, and for shipping, one of the safest in the world. It has 900 miles of coast line, and a hundred and fifty bays and harbours within it. The shallowest depth of water at the entrance to Sydney Harbour, at low water, in the eastern channel is 26 feet, in the western channel 22 feet. The distances between the three headlands at the entrance to Sydney Harbour are as follows :—

Outer South Head to Outer North Head, 2¼ miles.
Inner South Head to Inner North Head, 1 mile 256 yds.
Inner South Head to Middle Head, 1,100 yards.

[*See* NEW SOUTH WALES, SETTLEMENT OF.]

PORT LINCOLN, S. A., discovered 1801.

PORT MACQUARIE.

Surveyed by Oxley, June 19, 1819.

Expedition for the formation of a settlement at Port Macquarie sailed from Sydney under command of Captain Allman, 48th Regiment, March 21, 1821.

Port Macquarie appointed a place to which offenders convicted in New South Wales, and being under sentence of transportation, should be sent, August 15, 1826.

PORT PHILLIP (*Now* VICTORIA.)

PORT PHILLIP BAY is over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and 35 miles from east to west; area 700 square miles. In Port Phillip Bay there are two minor bays, viz.: Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the Port of Melbourne, and the point at which the river Yarra Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself, and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of Geelong. Its width at the entrance is 3,900 yards.

First discovery of Port Phillip district made by Captain Cook, R.N., in his ship the *Endeavour*, 1770.

Mr. George Bass, Surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, when on an exploring expedition in a whale boat, entered a harbour which he named Western Port, June 4, 1798.

Mr. Bass, with Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., in the *Norfolk*, discovered Bass's Straits, October, 1798.

Lieutenant Grant, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*, passed through Bass's Straits on a voyage from England to Sydney, when he named Mount Gambier, Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, the Lawrence Islands, Portland Bay, Lady Julia Percy's Island, Cape Otway, Cape Patton, Governor King's Bay (the curve in the land at the entrance of Port Phillip), Cape Liptrap, the Rodondo Rock, the Glennie Islands, the Hole in the Wall, Sir Roger Curtis Island, Moncur Island, and the Devil's Tower. December, 1800.

Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*, examined the Bay now called Port Phillip Bay. He entered and named it Port King, in honor of Governor King, at whose request it was afterwards changed to Port Phillip, in honor of Governor Phillip. Lieutenant Murray also named Arthur's Seat and Point Nepean. February 18, 1801.

Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., made a survey of the coast from Wilson's Promontory, to, and including, Western Port, March 21, 1801.

Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, R.N., in H.M.S. *Investigator* entered Port Phillip Bay, where he remained a week, and examined it, not knowing that Lieutenant Murray had already been there. April 27, 1801.

Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was sent by Governor King, with Lieutenant Robbins, R.N., and Mr. James Meehan, a surveyor, to survey Port Phillip Bay, 1803. [Grimes' report of his explorations of Port Phillip have never been found in the colonial records, but in January, 1877, his original map was disinterred from an obscurity of 73 years, in the survey office, at Sydney, and, without doubt, gives the credit of the discovery of the river falling into the head of the bay to Grimes.]

H.M.S. *Calcutta*, 50 guns, Captain Woodriff, and the *Ocean*, transport, 500 tons, Captain Matthews, arrived in Port Phillip Bay. The Calcutta had on board Lieutenant-Governor Collins, and the vessels contained free settlers and convicts, for the purpose of forming a settlement. October 9, 1803.

Mr. J. H. Tuckey, first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, published an account of this attempt to form a settlement, in which he says, "Though the vicinity of the harbour's mouth afforded no situation calculated for the establishment of the colony." 1803.

The *Ocean*, transport, left Port Phillip Bay for Port Jackson, November 16, 1803.

A marriage was solemnized at Sullivan's Bay Camp, Port Phillip, by the Rev. Robert Knopwood, between Richard Garrett and Hannah Harvey, 27th November, 1803.

The *Ocean*, transport, returned to Port Phillip Bay from Port Jackson, December 12, 1803.

The *Francis*, schooner, arrived from Port Jackson. She was sent by Governor King to assist at the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Collins's party to Van Diemen's Land. December 14, 1803.

H.M.S. *Calcutta* sailed for Sydney, December 18, 1803.

Four of the convicts, William Buckley, David Marmon, — Pye, and David Gibson, escaped from the settlement, December 27, 1803.

In consequence of the reports of Lieutenant Tuckey's explorations being unfavourable, the settlement was abandoned January 24, 1804.

Port Phillip abandoned, January 31, 1804.

Messrs. Hume and Hovell succeeded in travelling overland from Sydney to the shores of Port Phillip Bay, October, 1824.

In consequence of reports that the French had resolved to found settlements on some parts of the Australian coast, an expedition was sent from Sydney with that object, consisting of H.M.S. "Fly," Captain Wetherall, and the brigs "Dragon" and "Amity," with detachments from the 3rd Regiment (Buffs) and the 39th Regiment, under Colonel Stewart. This expedition reached Western Port, and the officers and soldiers intended for that place disembarked on its eastern side, and erected a small fortification at the eastern end of Phillip Island, which lies across the entrance. They found a French expedition had been there before them but that no steps had been taken to form a settlement. 1826.

Mr. Joseph Tice Gellibrand and Mr. John Batman made an application by letter soliciting a grant of land at Western Port, January 11, 1827. Sir Richard Bourke replied to Messrs. Gellibrand and Batman's letter, refusing their request, March 17, 1827.

The cutter "Fairy," Wishart master, having been caught in a south-westerly gale, put into a bay which was named Port Fairy, 1828.

Mr. William Dutton visited Portland Bay in the schooner "Madeira Packet," on a sealing voyage, December, 1828.

Mr. Dutton visited Portland Bay in the schooner "Henry," Captain McLean, on a sealing voyage. He was captain of a boat's crew which landed at the present site of Portland, where he remained sealing, and built a house and lived in it. July, 1829.

Captain Charles Sturt, accompanied by Mr. George Macleay, reached a river which Messrs. Hume and Hovell had crossed in 1824, on their journey to Port Phillip, and called the Hume. Captain Stuart gave it the name of the Murray, by which it has been since known. January, 1830.

Mr. William Dutton again visited Portland Bay, and resided there until March, 1833. He established a whaling station, and erected buildings and grew vegetables for his own use. 1832.

Mr. Edward Henty, in the schooner "Thistle," Captain Liddle, entered the bay, July, 1833.

Mr. Edward Henty landed at Portland Bay with stock, and also boats, &c., to form a whaling establishment. This was the first permanent settlement in Port Phillip. November 19, 1834.

Mr. John Batman returned to Port Phillip, in the *Caledonia*, accompanied by his wife and family and Miss Newcombe, his governess. Mr. James Simpson and the Rev. James Orton, a Wesleyan Minister, were passengers by the same vessel, as also Major Wellman and his son, who were on their way to India. Batman conducted the remainder of his party from Indented Head to the Yarra Yarra river, and fixed his abode on a hill at the western extremity of Collins-street, called from the circumstance Batman's Hill. He built a house there, and opened a general store. His first sheep station was the present site of St. James's Cathedral, in William-street, where he had a shepherd's hut. April, 1835. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Batman John*).]

It was on this occasion that Mr. Wedge named the Yarra Yarra from the following circumstance: On arriving in sight of it, the native boy who was with him, pointing to the river, called out "Yarra Yarra"; which at the time he imagined was the native name of the river, but he afterwards learnt that the words were those the natives used to designate a waterfall, as the boy afterwards used the same expression to denote a small fall in the river Werribee. 1835.

Mr. Wedge left Port Phillip by the vessel in which he came. 1835.

Batman went up the Yarra Yarra in a boat to the falls above the basin, June 8, 1835.

Batman determined to return to Van Diemen's Land, and proceeded in his vessel to Indented Head, near Swan Point, about twelve miles inside the Heads, where he left the three white men he had brought with him, and five of the aboriginal natives of Sydney, viz., Pigeon, Joe the Marine, Bungit, Bullet, and Old Bull; also a supply of provisions for three months, a quantity of garden seeds, and six dogs, and gave directions to erect a hut and commence a garden, June 9, 1835.

Batman quitted Port Phillip and arrived at Launceston after a passage of thirty-six hours, June 14, 1835.

William Buckley, one of the prisoners who had escaped in 1803 from Governor Collins, came to Batman's camp at Indented Head, July 12, 1835.

Mr. John Helder Wedge landed at Indented Head in company with Henry Batman and his wife, August 7, 1835.

Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner purchased a schooner called the "Enterprise," and on July 18, 1835, he proceeded to purchase provisions, blankets, tomahawks, knives, handkerchiefs, a whale boat, horses, ploughs, grain for sowing, &c. He put to sea from George Town, having on board all the members of the party, July 27, 1835. Mr. Fawkner became ill from sea-sickness; in consequence he caused the vessel to put back to George Town, July 1835. She again put to sea and entered Western Port, August 8, 1835.

The "Enterprise" entered Port Phillip Heads, August 15, 1835.

The "Enterprise" proceeded to the mouth of the Yarra Yarra river, where she arrived August 20, 1835.

Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, issued a proclamation, notifying "that every treaty, bargain, and contract, with the aboriginal natives, for the possession, title, or claim to any Crown lands within New South Wales, is void, as against the rights of the Crown; and that all persons found in possession of any such lands, without license or authority from Her Majesty's Government for such purpose, first had and obtained, would be considered as trespassers." August 26, 1835.

John Pascoe Fawkner's party first encamped on the site of Melbourne, August 29, 1835.

John H. Wedge left Indented Head in company with one white man, James Gumm, two Sydney blacks, and a Port Phillip aboriginal boy, and reached the present site of Melbourne, where, with no little surprise, he observed in the basin a vessel, the "Enterprise," moored. For a moment he fancied he had come upon an unknown settlement. Mr. Wedge says, "She was certainly the first vessel that had ever worked her way up to where the Queen's Wharf has since been built." September 2, 1835.

An Association was formed in Van Diemen's Land, consisting of Messrs. John Batman, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, James and William Robertson, Henry Arthur, John Sinclair, Charles Swanston, James Simpson, John Thomas Collicott, Anthony Cottrell, William George Sams, Michael Connolly, Thomas Bannister, and John Helder Wedge, to colonize Port Phillip. It was determined by the association that Batman should at once cross over to Port Phillip, with a view, as Batman states in his journal, "Of secretly ascertaining the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural district." Concerning this visit, there are two sources of information, viz., Batman's journal, and his letter of June 25, 1835, to Colonel Arthur, Lieutenant Governor of Van

Diemen's Land, and the chart and copies of deeds accompanying it. Between these two accounts many grave discrepancies exist, concerning the details of the undertaking. 1835.

Captain Lancey, Mr. George Evans, his servant, Evan Evans, Charles Wise, James Gilbert and his wife, sowed with wheat five acres of land at the south-western extremity of Melbourne, and erected near Batman's hill some tents or huts, as well as a secure place for the stores, 1835.

The "Enterprise" again returned to Port Phillip, having on board Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner and his servant Thomas Morgan. Mr. Fawkner removed the tents or huts which had been erected near Batman's Hill to the rise opposite the falls, and formed a cultivation paddock of 80 acres, on the opposite, or south side of the river, October 10, 1835.

The "Endeavour," with Mr. John Aitken on board, followed Mr. Fawkner's vessel, and arrived at Melbourne a short time after it, October, 1835.

Mr. John Batman addressed a letter from Launceston to Mr. John Helder Wedge, in reference to Fawkner's intrusion upon the land, which he (Batman) had obtained from the natives of Port Phillip. Oct. 18, 1835.

Five hundred sheep were imported from Launceston, in the "Normal," Captain Coltish, for Batman's Association, and landed at Point Gellibrand. This vessel also brought fifty pure Hereford cows, belonging to Dr. Thompson. October 26, 1835.

The first publican's license was issued in Melbourne, October 31, 1835.

First house erected on the site of Melbourne, November 17, 1835.

The first newspaper was published in Melbourne by Mr. John Fawkner, and was called *The Melbourne Advertiser*. It consisted at first of a written sheet; was distributed weekly for nine weeks; and was afterwards continued in a printed form to the extent of 32 numbers. January 1, 1836.

Dr. Thompson arrived at Melbourne with his family, March, 1836.

Lord Glenelg, in a despatch to Governor Sir Richard Bourke, in reply to his letter of the 10th October ultimo, approved of the course he had pursued in reference to Batman's proceedings at Port Phillip, April 13, 1836.

Lord Glenelg, in a despatch in reply to Governor Arthur's despatch of July 4, 1835, on the subject of the negotiations which had been entered into by Batman for the acquisition of a large portion of land, consisting of 600,000 acres in the vicinity of Port Phillip stated, "That all schemes for making settlements by private individuals or companies in the unlocated districts of Australia, have of late years been discouraged by His Majesty's Government, as leading to fresh establishments, involving the mother country in an indefinite expense, and exposing both the natives and the new settlers to many dangers and calamities. And there is so much of prudence and of justice, and I think I may add of humanity in this policy, that I do not feel disposed to depart from it in the present instance." January 23, 1836.

A public meeting of the residents in Melbourne was held, at which seventy-seven persons were present. A resolution was passed, "That James Simpson be appointed to arbitrate between individuals disputing, on all questions excepting those relating to land, with power to name two assistants when he may deem fit." Other resolutions were also passed, including one, "That a petition be prepared to Governor Bourke, praying him to appoint a resident magistrate at Port Phillip, as well as other magistrates from among the residents." June, 1836.

Messrs. Henry, Alexander, and James Brock imported sheep from Van Diemen's Land, and landed them at Gellibrand Point, near Williamstown, which they occupied for some few months as a station, removing afterwards to Emu Creek, beyond Sunbury. July 8, 1836.

The brig "Chili," Captain Nixon, arrived at Port Phillip. This vessel had been chartered at Launceston by Messrs. Gellibrand, Swanston, Geo. Evans, and Messrs. S. and W. Jackson, to convey stock to Port Phillip. July 10, 1836.

Messrs. Jackson and Evans, upon landing, explored the Deep Creek, and reached a place afterwards called Jackson's Creek, now Sunbury, where they determined to form a station. July, 1836.

Captain Lonsdale, police magistrate, arrived to take charge of Port Phillip, September 29, 1836.

Major (afterwards Sir) Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, crossed the Murray river June 15, proceeded along its southern bank, and subsequently reached Portland Bay, where he saw a vessel, the *Elizabeth*, of Launceston, at anchor, and visited the establishment of the Messrs. Henty, 1836.

Major Mitchell surveyed Port Phillip. September, 1836.

Mr. Russell and his assistants were instructed to survey the shores of Port Phillip Bay. 1836.

C. H. Ebden, Esq., formed a station on the Murray. He first established a crossing place at Albury. September, 1836.

Mr. Charles Franks and his shepherd were killed by blacks, supposed to be of the Goulburn tribe of aborigines, at Mr. Frank's station, at Mount Cottrell, near the River Exe or Werribee. Their remains were brought to Melbourne and interred at the Flagstaff Hill, which had been already selected as a burial place where the child of a man named Goodman had been interred previously, the child being the first person buried by Europeans at Melbourne. 1836.

Her Majesty's ship "Rattlesnake," Captain Hobson, R.N., arrived in Port Phillip Bay, having on board Captain William Lonsdale, late of the 4th Regiment of Foot, as resident magistrate. September 29, 1836.

Captain Hobson surveyed the inlet at the head of the bay, which now bears his name. Mounts Martha and Eliza were named by one of the Lieutenants of the "Rattlesnake," in compliment to Mrs. Lonsdale and Mrs. Batman, respectively. 1836.

The brig "Stirlingshire," which left Sydney September 24, arrived in Port Phillip Bay. This vessel had on board Mr. Robert Saunders Webb, officer in charge of the customs; Mr. Skene Craig, commissariat officer; and Mr. Robert Russell and his assistants; Mr. Fred. Robert Darcy and Mr. William Wedge Dark, of the survey department; Ensign King, with a detachment of the 4th Regiment; thirty prisoners, and Mr. Joseph Howson as chief constable. October 5, 1836.

Cattle were brought to Port Fairy in the *Thistle*, by Captain Mills, 1836.

Messrs. Gellibrand and Swanston, accompanied by Mr. Dobson, a solicitor at Hobart Town, proceeded to Sydney, to urge upon the Government the claims of Batman's Association, and ultimately obtained for the association as compensation in respect of their claims, an allowance of £7,000, in the remission of the purchase of land at Port Phillip. October, 1836.

Messrs. Joseph Hawdon and John Gardiner, on their way overland from New South Wales to Port Phillip with cattle, met at Mr. M'Arthur's station on the Murrumbidgee, called Nangus, Major Mitchell and his party, returning to Sydney from their exploration of Port Phillip. Messrs. Hawdon and Gardiner reached Melbourne at the end of November or beginning of December. October 27, 1836.

Mr. John Batman had a son born, who was subsequently drowned in the Yarra Yarra at the Melbourne Falls. November 5, 1836.

A census taken in Port Phillip showed the population to be 186 males and 38 females, November 8, 1836.

An aboriginal mission was established at Port Phillip, The station was on the banks of the Yarra, on the site of the present Botanical Gardens. Mr. George Langhorne was appointed missionary to the aborigines, and was joined by Mr. John Thomas Smith, as his assistant. December, 1836.

The *Francis Freeling*, Captain Pollock, arrived from Van Diemen's Land, having been chartered by Mr. Joseph Sutherland to convey to Port Phillip 300 sheep, which he had purchased at Hobart Town for two guineas a head. The sheep were landed in Port Phillip Bay between Indented Head and Point Henry, 1836.

The revenue cutter *Prince George* arrived from Sydney, having on board George Stewart, Esq., who was a Territorial Magistrate, and also Police Magistrate at Goulburn, New South Wales. He was the first to exercise magisterial authority in Port Phillip, and was ordered to report on the place, and on the condition of its inhabitants. A meeting took place between Mr. Stewart, as representative of the Government, and the inhabitants, when it appeared that 177 persons from

Van Diemen's Land had settled in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip Bay, and had imported live stock and other property to the value of £110,000. 1836.

Mr. Thomas Bates imported from Launceston, in the "Indemnity" and "Henry," some sheep which he landed at Point Henry. Mr. Bates settled at Cowie's Creek, near the Bell Post Hill, so called in consequence of Messrs. Cowie and Stead having erected a bell on a high sapling, to give the alarm in case of an attack from the aborigines. 1837.

Henry Batman was appointed a district constable, February 7, 1837.

Mr. Taylor, with John Ewart, arrived in Melbourne with cattle. This party was organized near Yass, by Mr. W. A. Brodribb, for Mr. John Gardiner and Mr. J. T. Gellibrand. February 13, 1837.

Mr. Charles Bonney left Mr. Ebden's station on the Murray with about 9000 of Mr. Ebden's sheep, and took up a run which he had chosen, south of the Goulburn. They were the first sheep brought by land to Port Phillip. March 2, 1837.

Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney at the settlement on the Yarra Yarra, in H.M. ship "Rattlesnake," Captain Hobson, R.N., March 4. He was accompanied by Captain Hunter, military secretary; George Kenyon Holden, Esq., his private secretary; Captain P. P. King, as his travelling companion; and Mr. Robert Hoddle, surveyor in charge. The object of this visit was to fix the site for a township. One morning, shortly after their arrival, and whilst they were in camp, the shock of an earthquake was felt. No repetition of the shock occurred, however, and the Town of Melbourne was laid out by Mr. Hoddle. The principal streets were marked to be 99 ft. wide. Governor Bourke named Melbourne after the then Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne; Collins-street, after Lieutenant Governor Collins; Flinders-street, after Captain Flinders; Bourke-street, after himself; Lonsdale-street, after Captain Lonsdale; Swanston-street, after Captain Swanston; and Russell-street, after Lord John (now Earl) Russell. March, 1837.

An address was presented to Sir Richard Bourke, by the inhabitants, to which he replied, and he subsequently made a trip into the interior under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Jackson and Wm. Buckley: he visited Mount Macedon and Geelong, the latter of which he named after the native name of the hill on which it stands.

Governor Sir Richard Bourke named Hobson's Bay after Captain Hobson, R.N., of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," April 10, 1837.

First marriage solemnized in Melbourne, April 30, 1837.

The first child baptized at Melbourne was the son of James Gilbert, who arrived with Fawkner's party at Port Phillip on the first voyage of the "Enterprise." He was named John Melbourne Gilbert. April 30, 1837.

The first land sale took place at Melbourne, Robert Hoddle, Esq., surveyor in charge of the district, acting as auctioneer. The average price realised for each lot of about half an acre was £35. June 1, 1837.

Sir Richard Bourke landed and encamped on the site of Melbourne, March 4, 1837.

Messrs. John and Joseph Hawdon brought cattle from their station at Howlong on the Murray to Melbourne, and took them to a station at Dandenong called Bigning, which Mr. Alfred Langhorne had formed on Dandenong Creek for Captain Lonsdale and himself. July, 1837.

Foster Fyans, Esq., was appointed police magistrate at Geelong, September 5, 1837.

Patrick Cussen, Esq., was appointed colonial assistant-surgeon, September 12, 1837.

A second land sale was held at Melbourne. Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner purchased the allotment at the corner of Collins and Market-streets for £10. November 1, 1837.

Messrs. James Backhouse and George Washington Walker, Quaker missionaries, arrived at Port Phillip in the "Edora," Stephen Addison, master. They left Port Phillip on the 17th November of the same year. November 10, 1837.

Messrs. J. T. Gellibrand and Hesse were lost in the bush at the Cape Otway ranges. It is supposed that they were murdered by the aborigines. A skeleton, discovered some time after, was identified as that of Mr. Gellibrand, from the fact of one of the teeth being filled with gold. Two hills not far from Winchelsea were named after these explorers, November, 1837.

A fortnightly mail by land was established between Sydney and Melbourne. Mr. Joseph Hawdon contracted to convey it between Melbourne and Yass. It was carried on horseback by his stockman, John Bourke, who acted as mailman. December 30, 1837.

A bushranger, named Cummerford, having at Sydney confessed that he and a shoemaker, name unknown, and a man named Dignam, had murdered between Melbourne and Portland Bay six bushrangers, whilst asleep, Governor Sir Richard Bourke sent Cummerford to Port Phillip to point out the place where the murder had been committed. Upon Cummerford's arrival in Melbourne he was sent for this purpose in charge of a sergeant, one soldier, and two constables. On arriving at the spot indicated, 200 miles from Melbourne, the police found one or two bushels of calcined human bones, some human teeth, and hair unburnt, and some shoe nails and buttons from the clothes of the murdered men. On their return they found the bones of a horse's head, which Cummerford stated had belonged to Mr. Ebden, and which he and Dignam had shot. One constable and the soldier turned back for some tea which they had left behind, whilst the sergeant, the remaining constable (Tompkins), and Cummerford went on. The party stopped to cook, the sergeant giving his musket to Tompkins whilst he made a fire. Tompkins having left the firearms, Cummerford seized a musket and shot him, and he died in three hours, the ball having entered the left side and passed out at the right breast. Cummerford then plundered the pack-horse and escaped, though pursued by the sergeant for some time. This took place on December 30, 1837, and on January 1, 1838, Cummerford, whilst trying to steal a horse, was taken into custody by three of Mr. Wedge's men.

Mr. Benjamin Baxter was appointed clerk of the bench of magistrates, January 16, 1838.

The Rev. James Forbes, Presbyterian minister, arrived in Melbourne, January 28, 1838.

Mr. Joseph Hawdon, in company with Mr. Charles Bonney and a party of nine men, started from his station on the River Murray (at that time known as the Hume), to drive to Adelaide about three hundred head of cattle, which he had, towards the end of the previous year, brought from New South Wales. January, 1838.

Peter Snodgrass, Esq., appointed commissioner of Crown Lands for the Port Phillip district, February 8, 1838.

Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner commenced the printing and publication of a newspaper, which was called *The Melbourne Daily News and Port Phillip Patriot*. It was some time after edited by Mr. George Darly Boursiquot, March, 1838.

A party of men in charge of Mr. William P. Faithful's sheep, travelling from New South Wales, were preparing to proceed from the Broken River to the Goulburn River, in the Port Phillip district, where it was understood good sheep stations might be had. Whilst the bullocks were being yoked, the men with the drays heard the shepherds shouting for help: these latter, who were a short distance from the encampment herding the sheep were presently seen running with great speed towards the drays, pursued by a body of blacks throwing spears at them. Their companions at the encampment, three of whom were armed with guns, immediately ran to their assistance, with the intention of driving off the blacks, who were at that time within three or four hundred yards of the encampment. One of these men, named Bentley, fired his gun into the air, thinking by this means to intimidate the blacks, but the shot had no effect; the blacks still pushed forward, cautiously sheltering themselves in their advance behind the trees. When very near the whites, one came forward, and was in the act of deliberately poising his spear when Bentley shot him dead, and was himself immediately afterwards pierced with three spears: the contest then became general, and Bentley was last seen wounded and fighting desperately with the butt end of his musket; the other men, at whom spears were hurled

from all directions, fired several shots without effect, owing to the shelter of the trees of which the blacks had availed themselves. The blacks increased in numbers and pressed their advance, until the whites were in danger of complete massacre. Seven of the party of fifteen were killed, and one mortally wounded. The survivors joined in a final rush for escape: the blacks opened in two lines, and speared at the whites as they fled between them. John Campbell, who escaped, died of his wounds. Mr. Crossley, the overseer of the party (subsequently a butcher at Kilmore), was one of those who escaped. The attacking party appeared to the fugitives to be about 150 in number, as seen ranged up in the two lines through which they retreated. At about 100 yards distant another strong party of armed blacks was drawn up; but took no part in the contest. It is said there were not fewer than 300 fighting men present, and that not one old man was seen among them. The party in charge of the sheep and cattle had been awaiting from the Saturday previous the arrival of Mr. George Faithful, who was only a day's stage behind, and was momentarily expected. The sheep were dispersed, but with the exception of 130 were all recovered; some of the cattle were lost. Mr. George Faithful and Col. White were camped near the crossing place of the Ovens River, where one of the men who had escaped from the affray arrived some 28 hours after, reporting that he believed he was the only man of the party saved. April 11, 1838.

Mr. Alfred Langhorne left Melbourne for Sydney, overland; on his way he fell in with the remainder of Mr. Faithful's party, near the Broken River, on the morning after their affray with the blacks, and on the night of the same day camped with them near Ovens River. April, 1838.

Lady Franklin visited Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land, of which colony Sir John Franklin, her husband, was Lieutenant-Governor, April, 1838.

The Rev. P. B. Geoghegan, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, arrived in Melbourne from Sydney, May 15, 1838.

The Rev. P. B. Geoghegan (subsequently Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide) celebrated mass in Melbourne, May 19, 1839.

William Wright was appointed chief constable at Melbourne, in place of Henry Batman, August 5, 1838.

A branch of the Bank of Australasia was opened at Melbourne, in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins-street, near Elizabeth-street, with David C. M'Arthur, Esq., as manager, August 15, 1838.

Mr. David Kelsh was appointed by the Governor postmaster of Melbourne; he opened a post office in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins-street, a little to the westward of Temple Court. September, 1838.

An Act (2 Victoria, No. 20) was passed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, to enable the printer and publisher of a newspaper to make the affidavit and enter into the recognisance required by law, before the police magistrate of the district in which such newspaper was to be printed and published. October 2, 1838.

A branch of the Union Bank of Australia was opened at Melbourne in a weatherboard building in Queen-street with William Highett, Esq., as manager, October 17, 1838.

A second newspaper, called *The Port Phillip Gazette*, was printed and published in Melbourne, by Messrs. Strode and Arden. It was issued twice a week. Mr. Strode had brought from Sydney, by the "Denmark Hill," the type, and a wooden press of very ancient construction, with which this paper was printed. October 27, 1838.

A general fast was kept in Port Phillip on account of the long-continued drought, November 2, 1838.

Captain Tobin commenced taking charge of vessels as a private pilot, and brought the schooner "Industry," drawing eight and a half feet of water, up to the Melbourne wharf, November, 1838.

Mr. George Augustus Robinson was appointed chief protector of Aborigines, and Messrs. Edward Stone Parker, William Thomas, Charles Wightman Sievwright, and James Dredge, assistant-protectors. December 11, 1838.

It appears from a memorandum of the chief protector of aborigines, that upon the establishment of the protectorate by the appointment of these gentlemen, Port Phillip was divided into districts as follows:—

"1. The Geelong or Western District, embracing the whole of the country bounded on the south by the coast extending from Indented Head to the Glenelg, or boundary of the South Australian Province; on the north by a line running from a point 20 miles north of Melbourne to Nurniyong, the Mount Blackwood of Mitchell, thence to Mount Colo, Mount William, and the Glenelg; the west boundary by the South Australian Province." This district was supposed to contain about 1000 aborigines, and was under C. W. Sievwright, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head-quarters were at Mount Rouse.

"2. The Mount Macedon, or North-Western District, bounded on the south by the district of Geelong; on the west by the boundary of the South Australian Province: on the east by a line running north from Tarrewait, or Mount Macedon; the Northern boundary line undefined." This district was supposed to contain not more than 300 or 400 aborigines, and was under E. S. Parker, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head-quarters were on the Loddon River, at the foot of a volcanic hill, called Jim Crow, now Mount Franklin.

"3. The Goulburn River District, bounded upon the south by the Australian Alps; on the west by the boundary of the Mount Macedon district; northern and eastern boundaries undefined." This district was supposed to contain about 1000 aborigines, and was under W. Le Soueff, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head-quarters were on the Goulburn River.

"4. The Western Port, or Melbourne District, bounded on the south by the coast from Point Nepean, eastward; on the north by the Australian Alps; on the west by the Bay of Port Phillip; the eastern boundary undefined." This district was supposed to contain 500 or 600 aborigines, and was under W. Thomas, Esq., assistant-protector, whose head-quarters were at Narre-Narre-Warren, about 20 miles from Melbourne.

The Chief Protector, Mr. G. A. Robinson, received a salary of £300 a year; out of which he had to provide horses, travelling equipments, and attendants. He had the control of the assistant-protectors, had to travel, and also conduct the correspondence of the department. The salary to each assistant-protector was £250 a year, with an allowance of 10s. 6d. a day as commutation for forage and rations. The chief and assistant-protectors were also magistrates of New South Wales.

Prior to the establishment of the Protectorate, a Wesleyan Mission to the Aborigines was in operation at Buntingdale, on the Barwon river, in the County of Grant, on the reserve allotted to the Mission by the Government. The Rev. B Hurst was superintendent; the Rev. F. Tuckfield, missionary; and Mr. J. Dredge, secretary.

The Port Phillip Bank was established in Melbourne, with a capital of £120,000; John Gardiner, Esq., being the managing director. 1838.

First races held, 1838.

William Lonsdale was appointed police magistrate at Melbourne, January 1, 1839.

The Melbourne Club was instituted, January 1, 1839.

The barque "Hope," arrived from Sydney, with 130 immigrants, two officers, and 34 rank and file, 30 women, and 50 children; Messrs. Parker, Thomas, Sievwright and Dredge, who had recently arrived from England with the appointments of Assistant-Protectors of Aboriginals were on board, January 3, 1839.

The minimum price of Crown Lands, which had heretofore been 5s. an acre, was raised to 12s. an acre, January 17, 1839.

The barque "Thomas Laurie," 300 tons, W. B. Price, master, sailed from Port Phillip, direct for London, taking the first mail, and 400 bales of wool, valued at £6,500. January, 1839.

The members of the association formed by Batman, called The Port Phillip Association, having, as already stated, obtained an allowance of £7,000, in the remission of the purchase of land, in consideration of the expenses they had incurred in the first formation of the settlement, exercised this concession in the purchase of 9,416 acres of land to the west of Geelong. February 13, 1839.

The petition of Mr. W. H. Burnard was printed by order of the House of Commons. In this petition reference was made to a correspondence which took place in October, 1838, and January, 1839, between Messrs. James Graham and Co., and Lord Glenelg, in which the former solicited permission to purchase 20,000 acres of land at or near the Glenelg River, Australia Felix, with the object of establishing a colony there. The petitioner was informed that Australia Felix was a part of New South Wales, and that it must rest with the local Government, in the first instance to determine the expediency of putting up for sale lands in that district. February 14, 1839.

Mr. Charles Bonney left Port Phillip, for Adelaide, with cattle; he proceeded by way of the Glenelg, following

the coast line near Mount Gambier. He was the first person who crossed to that colony by this route. Mr. Alfred Langhorne followed Mr. Bonney, keeping his track to the junction of Lake Alexandrina with the Murray River. February 26, 1839.

A stone jetty was completed at Williamstown, March 24, 1839.

Edward Jones Brewster, Esq., barrister-at-law, was appointed chairman of quarter sessions at Port Phillip, March 27, 1839.

The first pound was established at Port Phillip, March 31, 1839.

The ship "John Barry," J. Robson, master, arrived from Sydney with 200 immigrants; E. J. Brewster, Esq., was a passenger. April 28, 1839.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions was held at Melbourne, E. J. Brewster, Esq., being chairman, and Mr. Horatio Nelson Carrington, Crown Prosecutor, May 13, 1839.

The barque "Midlothian," George Morrison, master, arrive from Leith. This was the first merchant vessel direct from a British port to Hobson's Bay. Mr. John Hunter Kerr, a relative of Governor Hunter, came to the colony in her, as also 31 cabin passengers. On the same day, the barque "William Bryan," Roman, master, from London, *vid* Circular Head and Launceston, passed up the bay. Thomas Herbert Power, Esq., late M.L.C., was on board. Both vessels grounded on the passage up. June 17, 1839.

A branch of the Colonial Treasury at Sydney established at Melbourne, July 7, 1839.

Mr. Edward Curr, afterwards known as "the Father of separation," arrived from Circular Head, Van Diemen's Land, in the schooner *Eagle*, bringing with him, for sale, some cattle descended from some of the best herds in England, August, 1839.

The foundation stone of an Independent Chapel, in Collins-street east, Melbourne, laid September 6, 1839.

Robert Saunders Webb, Esq., appointed sub-treasurer at Port Phillip, September 10, 1839.

Three allotments in the town of Melbourne, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, of block 14, situate in Collins-street, near Queen-street, each containing about half an acre, and which had been purchased by Mr. Charles H. Ebden, at the Government land sale on the 1st June, 1837, for £136, were sold by auction, and realized £10,224. September 14, 1839.

Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., who had been appointed Superintendent of Port Phillip by the Home Government, with a salary of £800 a year, arrived in Melbourne by the "Pyramus," from Sydney, and landed under a salute of nine guns. September 30, 1839.

Mr. La Trobe met the inhabitants of Melbourne in the Auction Company's Rooms, Collins-street. His instructions were read to the public, and he was presented with addresses, to which he replied. October 2, 1839.

The Rev. James Coud Grylls, a clergyman of the Church of England, arrived in Melbourne from Sydney, in the "Denmark Hill." He had been appointed, on the 5th September, bishop's surrogate for granting marriage licenses. October 12, 1839.

James Montgomery, Esq., was appointed Clerk of the Peace at Port Phillip, October 20, 1839.

The foundation stone of St. James's Church, William-street, was laid by his Honor C. J. La Trobe, November 6 1839.

James Croke, Esq., who had been appointed by the Home Government Clerk of the Crown at Port Phillip, Mr. (now Sir) Redmond Barry, J. B. Brewer, Esq., barrister-at-law, James Montgomery, Esq., and Messrs. Edward Sewell, Robert Dean, and Richard O'Cock, solicitors, and Neil Black, Esq., arrived in Melbourne by the "Parkfield." November 13, 1839.

Great flood at Port Phillip, November 26, 1839.

Foster Fynns, Esq., was appointed police magistrate at Portland Bay, and Nicholas A. Fenwick, Esq., police magistrate at Geelong, December 22, 1839.

First Government sale of land in Portland Bay District, at the Auction Company's rooms, Melbourne, October 15, 1840.

Port Phillip Turf Club formed. Committee:—J. D. Lyon Campbell, C. H. Ebden, J. Hawdon, H. Jamieson, G. B. Smyth, and William Verner, December 12, 1840.

First race meeting commenced under the auspices of the Club, April 13, 1841.

Regulations promulgated for the sale of Crown Lands in Port Phillip, January 21, 1841.

Foundation stone of the first Presbyterian church laid in Melbourne, January 22, 1841.

The Supreme Court, Melbourne, opened for the first time, April 5, 1841.

A Water Police Magistrate appointed for Port Phillip, July 8, 1841.

Little Bourke, Little Collins, and Little Lonsdale streets, Melbourne, named, and width fixed at 33 feet, March 7, 1844.

Foundation stones of Prince's Bridge and Melbourne Hospital laid, March 20, 1846.

Public meeting held, and measures taken, for separating Port Phillip from New South Wales, December 30, 1840.

First Judge (Willis) appointed, February 5, 1841.

Judge Willis, Resident Judge at Port Phillip, removed from the Bench November 12, 1842. [*See* MEN OF THE TIMES (*Willis Judge*).]

Governor Gipps visited Port Phillip, October 25, 1848.

Certain returns were laid before the Legislative Council with respect to the Port Phillip district, which showed that from the foundation of that settlement 40 whites had been killed, and the Europeans had despatched 113 blacks. 1844.

Erected into the Colony of Victoria, July 1, 1851. [*See* VICTORIA.]

PORT PHILLIP HEADS. The distance between the heads of Port Phillip is 3,900 yards. The navigable channel is about 1,600 yards. 1879.

PORT STEPHENS. Mr. Charles Grimes, Deputy Surveyor-General, was sent to Port Stephens to examine its locality, and returning from his visit, reported that he saw nothing in the locality to recommend it to the colony. 1794.

POSTAL.

Isaac Nichols first Postmaster, N. S. W., 1815. [He died in 1819.]

The system of General Post Office communication established. The lowest postage was three pence, the highest one shilling, according to distance, on newspapers one penny was charged; March 8, 1827.

Mr. Raymond appointed Postmaster, New South Wales, 1829. [He died during his term of office, May 29, 1851.]

The question of a regular postal communication between England and the Colonies first opened; two routes were advocated—one by the way of the Red Sea, and the other by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, but neither plans were put into practice until the lapse of many years. July, 1834.

Mr. John Bateman elected by the settlers of Port Phillip as their Postmaster General, July, 1836.

Fortnightly mail between Sydney and Port Phillip established, February 3, 1837. [John Hawdon, first contractor.]

Melbourne Post Office opened August 12, 1841.

The first mail from Melbourne to Mount Macedon, started February 17, 1844.

A public meeting was held in Sydney, to consider the question of steam communication

between Sydney and England. A committee was appointed to collect information on the subject, and the result was the recommendation of a postal service between this colony and England, which was subsequently adopted by a Committee of the Legislature. The route by way of Singapore was adopted. At this time the latest intelligence from England was generally five months old. March, 1846.

Intelligence first received that the Lords of the Admiralty had advertised for tenders for the conveyance of the mails between Sydney and Singapore, January 15, 1849. The colonists were without the mails which were despatched from London on the 1st September, in the previous year. During this year the contract for the conveyance of mails was entered into by way of Singapore and Torres Straits, with the Indian and Australian Steam Packet Company. January, 1849.

The Government brought forward a measure for the introduction of a uniform rate of postage, 1849.

"Chusan," first steamer from England, arrived at Melbourne, July 23; arrived at Sydney, August 3, 1852.

A measure was passed in the Legislative Council for a reduction of charge for books sent by post. It was intended to foster a taste for literature and disseminate useful information throughout the colony. 1852.

The New South Wales Government offered a bonus varying from £6,000 to £20,000 for the establishment of a monthly line of steamers to England. 1852.

New General Post Office, Melbourne, opened 1867.

New Post Office, Adelaide, opened May 6, 1872.

The "Sun Foo," first mail steamer *via* Torres Straits, arrived off Cape Moreton, December 12, 1873.

New General Post Office, Brisbane, erected, 1873.

The "Macgregor" steamship—the first Australian and American mail vessel—left Sydney for San Francisco, December 20, 1873.

The English mail service from Sydney *via* San Francisco, undertaken, temporarily, by the A. S. N. Company, August 31, 1874.

New General Post Office, Sydney, commenced in February, 1866; opened by Hon. Saul Samuel, Postmaster-General, September 1, 1874.

Postal cards first issued in Sydney, New South Wales, by Hon. J. F. Burns, Postmaster-General, the first day's issue being 12,000, October 1, 1875.

Ladies first employed in Electric Telegraph Department, at the General Post Office, Sydney, N. S. W., by the Hon. J. F. Burns, Postmaster-General, 1875.

The R. M. S. S. "Siam" delivered the mails which left London on October 26th (the mails, allowing for detentions, having been only 34 days, 22 hours at sea), December. 3, 1877

R. M. S. S. "Siam" delivered in Melbourne the mails from England *via* Brindisi, in 36 days, August 11, 1878.

POST OFFICES.

Number of, in Australasia.

New South Wales	782
New Zealand	816
Queensland	210
South Australia	414
Tasmania	177
Victoria	948
West Australia	58
Total	3,405 in 1878

POUNDS.

First established and pound-keepers appointed throughout New South Wales. August 24, 1811.

The first pound at Port Phillip, established March 31, 1839.

PRAED, WINTHORP MACKWORTH. [*See* PRIZE POEMS.]

PRATT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS SIMPSON, publicly invested by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of Victoria, with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, this being the first ceremony of the kind performed in Australia. April 15, 1862. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Pratt, Major-General Sir T. S*).]

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church erected in the colony, at Portland Head, Hawkesbury. Divine worship conducted by James Mein. 1809.

The first church erected in the colony of New South Wales by voluntary subscription was the work of a dozen free immigrant families of Presbyterians, who had in 1809 settled on their 100-acre grants at Portland Head, on the Hawkesbury, 1810.

The foundation-stone of the Scots' Church of St. Andrew's was laid by Governor Brisbane. July 1, 1824.

Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., first minister, arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., May 8, 1823.

Rev. Dr. Lang preached his introductory sermon in Sydney, June 8, 1823.

Rev. Archibald Macarthur preached first sermon at Hobart Town, January 12, 1823.

Foundation-stone Presbyterian Church, Hobart Town, laid by Governor Arthur. March 21, 1824.

Presbyterian Church, Hobart Town, opened September 12, 1824.

Foundation-stone of Presbyterian Church, Charlotte Place, Sydney, laid by Governor Brisbane, July 1, 1824.

Rev. J. M'Garvie, minister of the Established Church of Scotland, arrived in the colony, May 23, 1826.

The foundation stone of St. Andrew's Scots' Church was laid by Colonel Snodgrass, Nov. 30, 1833.

Rev. James Forbes, the first Presbyterian clergyman, arrived in Victoria, 1838.

Foundation-stone of a Scotch Church laid in Melbourne by David Patrick, Esq., M.D. The Rev. James Forbes was the resident minister. January 22, 1842.

A separation in the Scots' Church took place at a public meeting of the Presbyterians, held in the Scots' Church in Jamison-street, Sydney; it was formally determined to renounce their connexion with the Synod of Australia, and all State support. February 22, 1842.

The Synod of Australia deposed Dr. Lang, he having formerly abandoned them in February previous. October 12, 1842.

Foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Presbyterian College, Sydney, laid May 9, 1875.

Rev. Irvine Hetherington died at Melbourne, July 5, 1875.

St. Andrew's College, Sydney, opened, July 22, 1876.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN.

New Hebrides.

Armand J.	Aneitum
Copeland J.	Futuna
Mackenzie J. W.	Efaté
Macdonald Daniel	Efaté
Milne Peter	Nguna
Neilson Thomas	Tanna
Paton J. G.	Aniwa
Robertson Hugh A.	Eromanga
Watt W.	Tanna
Michelsen Oscar, Mr.	Nguna

New South Wales.

Adam Rev. James, M.A.	Penrith and St. Mary's
Armstrong Rev. Andrew, M.A.	Tamworth
Archibald Rev. J. H.	Cooma
Aspinall Rev. Arthur Ashworth	St. Andrew's, Forbes
Auld Rev. John, M.A.	Ashfield, Liverpool Road
Ayling Rev. John	Scone and Aberdeen
Bain Rev. William	Hunter-street, Newcastle
Baker Rev. William	Ordained Missionary, Twofold Bay
Bannatyne Rev. John	Manning River
Beg Wazir, M.D., LL.D.	Chalmer's Church
Benvie Rev. James	West Maitland
Boag Rev. Robert, LL.D.	Hinton and Morpeth
Bonthorne Rev. James, M.A.	St. Stephen's, East Maitland
Cameron Rev. Archibald	Glen Innes
Cameron Rev. James, M.A.	Richmond and Kurrajong
Collie Rev. Robert	Newtown
Cosh Rev. James, M.A.	Balmain
Coutts Rev. James, M.A.	St. Andrew's, Newcastle
Curtis Rev. Thomas J.	Waterloo
Dymock Rev. J. W.	Broughton Creek
Fitzgerald Rev. Patrick	Portland Head, Pitt Town, and Windsor
Frazer Rev. Wm. Forsyth, M.A.	Richmond River
Fullerton Rev. James, LL.D.	Pitt-street, South
Gardiner Rev. Andrew, M.A.	Glebe
Gardner Rev. William	Bombala
Geekie Rev. Arch. Constable, D.D.	St. Stephen's, Bathurst
Gibson Rev. John	Dungog and Stroud
Gordon Rev. Thomas Achison (C. and S.)	St. Andrew's, Newcastle
Grant Rev. William, M.A.	Shoalhaven
Greig Rev. Colin R.	Hill End
Grimm Rev. George, M.A.	Young
Haussman Rev. John (without charge)	———
Hill Rev. Thomas, M.A. (Licentiate)	Balmain Mission Church
Holland Rev. Edward	Dubbo
Innes Rev. James Mark, (C. and S.)	Wellingrove
Jarvie Rev. A. Milne	St. David's, Ashfield
Johnstone Rev. Thomas	Armidale
Kerr Rev. Robert M.A. (without charge)	Haslem's Creek
Kinross Rev. John, B.A.	St. Andrew's College
Laing Rev. James Samuel	Muswellbrook
Laughton Rev. James B., B.A.	St. John's, Orange
Mackenzie Rev. Peter Falconer C. and S.	St. John's, Paddington
Mackenzie Rev. William	Bowenfells
Mackenzie Rev. Simon, M.A.	Braidwood
Macready Rev. Henry (C. and S.)	Pitt-street, South
Macdougall, Rev. Allan M.A.	Grafton and Ulmarra
M'Ewen Rev. Alexander	St. Paul's, Mudgee
M'Gibbon Rev. John, LL.D.	Woolloomooloo
M'Kinnon Rev. Roger	St. Peter's, St. Leonard's
Malcolm Rev. Gavin (without charge)	———
Milne Rev. James, M.A.	St. John's, Paddington
Mood Rev. Christopher John	Wallsend and Lambton
Moore Rev. David, B.A. (without charge)	Tutorial Institution
Murray Rev. J. D.	Parramatta
Osborne Rev. Thomas	Taralga
Paterson Rev. Robert Smith	Pyrmont
Ross Rev. Duncan	Walcha
Steel Rev. Robert, Ph. D., D.D.	St. Stephen's, Phillip-street.
Steel Rev. Robert A., B.A. (Licentiate)	———
Stewart Rev. Colin, M.A. (without charge)	Sydney
Stirton Rev. Thomas	Inverell
Stuart Rev. John Anthony	Wollongong
Tait Rev. A. M.	St. Andrew's, Goulburn
White Rev. William Moore, LL.D.	St. Andrew's
White Rev. James Smith, LL.D	St. Andrew's, Singleton
Wilson Rev. John, M.A.	Kiama.

New Zealand.

Allsworth Rev. Ralph J.	Waverley, W.
Barclay Rev. George	Geraldine, C.
Breach Rev. Moses S.	New Plymouth, T.
Brown Rev. George, M.A.	Onehunga, A.
Bruce Rev. David	Auckland
Burnett Rev. Henry B.	Ashburton, C.
Calder Rev. Patrick	Nelson
Campbell Rev. John	Napier, H. B.
Campbell Rev. William Ricarby	Omaru, C.
Carrick Rev. Alexander	Auckland
Cree James Warwick	Leeston, C.
Douglas Rev. Alexander Frost	Greymouth
Douglas Rev. Wm., M.A.	Akaroa, C.
Doull Rev James	Rangitikei, W.
Duncan Rev. James	Foxton
Elmslie Rev. John, M.A.	Cheh
Frazer Rev. J.M.	Waipowa, H. B.
Frazer Rev. Robert, MA.	Waipukurau
Galloway Rev. James	Pukekohe, A.
Gillies Rev. Wm.	Timaru, C.
Hay Rev. Peter S., M.A.	Tauranga, A.
Hill Rev. James	Thames, A.
Hogg Rev. David	———
Horner Rev. W. Hancock	Papanui, C
Lindsay Rev. George	Wiamate, C.
Mackay Rev. John, M.A.	Otahuhu, A.
MacNicol Rev. Robert Ferguson	Auckland
Mark Rev. John	Katikati, A.
Mason Rev. Peter, B. A.	Auckland
M'Ara Rev. Wm.	———
M' Callum Rev. Neil	Oxford, C.
M'Gregor Rev. Robert Fielding	W.
M'Intosh Rev. Joshua, M.A.	Sefton, C.
M'Kee Rev. James	Masterton, W.
M'Kenney Rev. R.	Warkworth, Auc
M'Lae Rev. William	Waiapu, A.
Moir Rev. John	Wellington
Monroe Rev. George Bissett	Auc.
Morice Rev. George	Hokitika
Neill Rev. Samuel James	Thames, A.

Norrie Rev. Thomas	Papakura, A.
Ogg Rev. Charles S., M.A. ..	Wellington
Paterson Rev. James.....	Wellington
Riddle Rev. Patrick	Picton, M.
Root Rev. Wm. H.....	Gisborne, A.
Ross Rev. John	Turakina, W.
Runciman Rev. David Williamson, M.A.	———
Shepherd Rev. Alexander ..	Havelock, H. B.
Shirrifs Rev. Wm., M.A.	Blenheim
Sidey Rev. David	Napier
Smith Rev. James Milne	Pollock, A.
Somerville Rev. Robert	Whau, A.
Stewart Rev. Wm.	Marton, W.
Torry Rev. James	Hawera, T.
Treadwell Rev. James	Wanganui
Waddell Rev. Rutherford ..	Prebbleton, C.
Wallis Rev. James, M.D.	Wangarei, A.
Watt Rev. William.....	———.

Otago and Southland (N.Z.)

Alexander Rev. Thomas	Longbush, O.
Allan Rev. John M.	Inchclutha, O.
Arnot Rev. Alfred B.	Dunedin
Baird Rev. James	Hampden, O
Bannerman Rev. Wm.	Puerua, O
Bett Rev. Andrew	Tapanui, O
Blake Rev. Alexander	Dunedin
Boyd Rev. A. G.....	Kaikorai, O
Borrie Rev. David	Waihola, O
Cameron Rev. James.....	Weston, O
Christie Rev. John.....	Waikouaiti, O
Chisholm Rev. James	Milton, O
Clark Rev. James	Palmerston, O
Connor Rev. Charles.....	Clinton, O
Copland Rev. James, M. D...	Dunedin
Cow Rev. Hugh	Lawrence, O
Davidson Rev. T. M.	Mataura, O
Drake Rev. Benjamin	Cromwell, O
Finlayson Rev. Alexander M.	Blueskin, O
Gown Rev. John.....	Dunedin
Greig Rev. A.	N. E. Harbour, Dunedin
Henry Rev. James.....	Mataura, O
Johnstone Rev. William	Port Chalmers, O
James Rev. Kirkland	Outram, O
Mackie Rev. Lindsay.....	Dunedin
M'Ara Rev. John	Balclutha, O
Morrison Rev. Robert C.	Switzers, O
Niven Rev. James	Dunedin
Patterson Rev. James Gillie	Invercargill
Ross Rev. C. S.	Anderson's Bay, Dunedin
Ross Rev. Donald	Queenstown, O
Russel Rev. T. M.	Caversham, Dunedin
Ryley Rev. John.....	Otepopo, O
Salmond Rev. William	Dunedin
Skinner Rev. James	Waitahuna, O
Smith James M'Cosh.....	Naseby, O
Steven Rev. John	Papakaio, O
Stevens Rev. Andrew	Wallacetown, O
Stobo Rev. Andrew H.	Invercargill
Stuart Rev. Donald M.....	Dunedin
Sutherland Rev. J. M.	Taieri O
Telford Rev. Robert	Roxborough, O
Thomson Rev. J. M.	Winton, O
Todd Rev. B. A.	Omaru
Watere Rev. John	Wareapa, O
Watt Rev. Michael.....	Green Island, O
Will Rev. Wm.	Taieri, O.

South Australia.

Angus J. H.	Mount Pleasant, Tunghills South Rhine
Davidson J.	———
Davidson W.....	Wallaroo
Gordon J.	Gawler, Smithfield
Henderson J.	St. Andrew's, Adelaide
Henderson J. F.	Strathalbyn
Knox A. F.....	Adelaide North
Law A.	Monarto
Lyall J.	Flinder's Street, Adelaide
McBean J. (M.A.)	Woodside
Mitchell, R.	Clare and Blyth's Plains.
Paton D. M, A B.D.)	Chalmer's Adelaide

Victoria.

Presbytery of Melbourne.

Abernethy J., B.A.	Sandridge
Ballantyne D. H.....	Brighton, Cheltenham
Ballantyne J.	Presbytery Clerk
Beattie J.	Melbourne, Simpson's Road Latrobe-street.
Bell —	Emerald Hill
Brown J. (Missionary)	Charitable Institutions
Cairns A., D.D.	Emeritus
Caldwell J.....	Mornington
Clarke John	Williamstown
Cooper John	Coburg
Davidson A., M.M.	Cranbourne
Elliot F. (Missionary).....	Yarraville
Fraser W. G.....	Essenden
Gilchrist A. (LL.D.)	Hotham
Hamilton Robert.....	Fitzroy
Hardie A.	Richmond
Hay J.....	Elsternwick
Kininmout A. D.....	Emeritus
Lyle J. (M.A.)	North Carlton
Macdonald D. (D.D.)	Emerald Hill
Macdonald M.	Toorak, Orrong Road
Mackail H.....	Bulla
Mackie A.	Lilydale
Mackie W. M.	Donnybrook
McEachran D. S.....	Carlton
McKenzie D.....	Collingwood
MacNean A.	Brunswick
Manby J.	Campbellfield, Epping
Mercer P. (D.D.)	Assembly Treasurer
Patten J. (M.A.)	Hawthorn
Robinson S.	St. Kilda
Rorke E. (B.A.)	Footscray
Souter William	Whittlesea
Stobbs J. G. (M.A).....	West Melbourne
Strong Charles.....	Melbourne
Weir J. (Missionary)	Simpson's Road
Wilson, F. R. M.....	Kew
Baird C. J.....	Geelong
Campbell A. J.	Geelong
Dickie John D.	Colac
Gardner John	Queenscliff
Fraser T. M. (M.A.)	Geelong
Lambie J.	Wyndham
Milne S.	Duneed
Simpson A.	The Leigh, Inverleigh
Smith R. J. (B.A.)	Meredith, Lethbridge
Steele John	Bellarine

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Corrie Samuel	Kilnoorat
Dykes John	Mortlake
Ellerman H. C.....	Lismore, Foxhowe
Fraser S. (M.A.)	Terang
Giles H. B.	Belfast
Hamilton W. (M.A.)	Emeritus
Morton W. L.	Camperdown
Muir J. S.	Wickliffe
Robb A.	Koroit
Souter D. A.	Allansford

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Bagley John	Portland
Caldwell R. A.	Mount Gambier
Chamber Andrew	Penshurst
Finlay H. H.....	Penola
Gillespie W. J.	Coleraine, Merino
Henderson J.	Balmoral
Lee S. D.	Cavendish
McCalman D.....	Mosquito Plains
Macmillan J. K. (B.A.)	Hamilton
Thomson C. (M.A.).....	Branxholme

Presbytery of Wimmera.

Adam G. W.	Horsham
Graham G.	St. Arnaud
Kelso Samuel	Stawell
Megaw James	Ararat
Swan H.....	Donald

Presbytery of Beechworth.

Edwards T.	Chiltern
Greig James (M.A.)	Yackandandah
Henry J.	Albury
Mackie J. G.	Beechworth
Murdock A.	Benalla

Presbytery of Seymour.

Baker W. A.	Seymour
M'Cutchan J. W.	Lower Goulburn
Maxwell D. S.	Kilmore
Reid J. B.	Mansfield
Swift T. B.	Murchison
Thomson W.	Mooroopna
Weir J.	Buroa

Presbytery of Ballarat.

Adams Alex. (M.A.)	Beaufort
Brunton D. S.	Ballan
Campbell William	Carngham
Dick James	Ballarat
Gray Elder (B.A.)	Clunes
Hamilton R. (M.A.)	Learmouth
Hastie Thomas	Buninyong
Henderson W.	Ballarat
Hutchison W. B. (M.A.)	Scarsdale
Inglis J. W.	Ballarat, South-street
Robinson C. (B.A.)	Creswick
Souter F.	Miners' Rest
Steel J. B.	Windermere
Steele John (M.A.)	Rokewood
Taylor Robert G.	Smeaton, Kangaroo Hills
Walker Robert T.	Ballarat
Whan W. T. (M.A.)	Skipton

Presbytery of Castlemaine.

Chambers J. S.	Rochester, Corop
Griffiths J. (Missionary)	Tarnagulla
Hamilton S. A.	Hay
Johnstone J. C. (M.A.)	Echuca
Kirkwood J.	Avoca
Lawson J. W.	Dunolly
Lewers R.	Eaglehawk
McArthur J.	Deniliquin
McCay A. R. B. (B.A.)	Castlemaine
M'Nicol A.	Moulamein
Macdonald W. C.	St. John's, Sandhurst
Mathers George	Swan Hill
Nicol John	Talbot
Nish James	Sandhurst
Robertson J. D.	Wentworth
Ross W. (M.A.)	Taradale, Fryerstown
Roxburgh L.	Medderburn
Russell J.	Newstead
Smeaton James (M.A.)	Maryborough
Stoker A.	Golden Square, Sandhurst
Taylor J. W.	Maldon

Presbytery of Macedon and Werribee.

Armour J. E.	Woodend and Newham
Bon J.	Kyneton
Harvey J. (Missionay)	Tylden
Lind W. A.	Lancefield
Meek John	Gisborne
Renton D.	R. Creek
Smith A. C.	Daylesford
Webster W. (Missionary)	Redesdale

Presbytery of Gippsland.

Groundwater J.	Tarraville
Hagernauer F. A.	Ramah Yack, Missionary to the Aboriginals
Login W. S.	Sale
Main W. F.	Bairnsdale
Roberts John	Stratford
Tait Lithgow (B.A.)	Maffra
Wilson J. G.	Rosedale

PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMEN NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY COLONIAL CHURCH (VICTORIA)

Matthew W.	Pleasant Creek
Moore A. M.	Geelong
Paul A.	St. Kilda.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Tasmania.

Campbell Rev. Lachlan	Oatlands
Doctor Rev. Alex. (Moderator)	Sorrell
Black Rev. Joseph	Bothwell
Budge Rev. Henry	St. Andrew's, Launceston
Dove Rev. Thomas	Glen Gala and Swansea
Duff Rev. Robert S.	Evandale and Upper Nile
Jenkin Rev. F. T.	Deloraine and Hagley
Lindsay Rev. James	Chalmer's Church, Launceston
Mather Rev. J.	Scotsdale
M'Lean Rev. Robert	Newtown
Michie Rev. Alex.	Kirklands and Eskdale
Nicholson Rev. W., D.D. (Emeritus)	———
Scott Rev. James	St. John's, Hobart Town
Storie Rev. James	St. Andrew's, Hobart Town
Turnbull Rev. D.	Campbelltown
Wardrop Rev. J. R.	Campbelltown and Macquarie
Webster Rev. R. Maclaren	Chalmer's Church, Hobart Town

PRESENTATION. Presentation of a silver tea and coffee service and a purse of sovereigns (total value £2,000), to Hon. J. S. Farnell, M.L.A., by the people of New South Wales, January 22, 1876. [*See* BOWEN, LADY; ROBINSON, HON. LADY; EXILE, CONSTITUTION.]

PRESS, LIBERTY OF THE.

The liberty of the Press in the colony was acknowledged by His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, by an official letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Goulburn, to the editor of the *Gazette*, October 15, 1824.

Threatened by Governor Darling, who was, however, foiled by the firmness of Chief Justice Forbes, 1826.

The Press threatened with a censorship if not conducted in a more temperate manner, February 27, 1828.

Newspaper reporters first allowed in the Council Chambers, Sydney, June 6, 1838.

PRICE, JOHN, Superintendent of Prisons at Williamstown, Victoria, murdered by convicts, March 26, 1857.

PRIMOGENITURE, Law of, done away with in New South Wales by the Act 26 Victoria, No. 20. Reserved December 20, 1862. Assented to July 21, 1863.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY, CAVERNS AT. Remarkable caverns, showing a variety of native paintings on the wall, discovered here by Captain King. 1821.

PRINTING.

Government orders first printed by a lately arrived prisoner, with a printing press brought out by the "first fleet." November, 1795.

"Acts and Orders of Governor King," first book, printed by Geo. Howe, the first printer in Australia. 1795.

Government Printer's Department, Sydney, N.S.W.

First *Government Gazette* published 1832.

John Kitchen, first official Government Printer, appointed, 1841. Succeeded by—

W. J. Row, appointed 1841. Succeeded by—

W. W. Davies, acting Government Printer, 1845; appointed, 1849. Succeeded by—

William Hanson appointed Government Printer, March, 1854. Succeeded by—

Thomas Richards, as Government Printer, 31 May, 1859; as Inspector of Stamps, 17 June, 1859.

The Government Printing Office was originally on the present site. Subsequently where the District Court is. The present building was occupied in 1856.

Custody of printed forms transferred from Colonial Stores, 1855.

Printing of postage stamps taken over from separate department, 1857.

Bookbinding branch started, 1858.

Numbering machines introduced, 1860.

Perforating machines introduced, 1860.

Stereotyping and electrotyping introduced, 1864.

Paper-ruling added, 1865.

Duty stamps first printed, 1865.

Printing of railway tickets transferred from Railway Department, 1867.

Printing electoral lists and rolls for the whole Colony commenced, 1867.

Photo-lithographic branch commenced, 1868.

Improved system of debenture printing invented, 1870.

Mr. Richards, Government Printer, visited Europe on leave of absence, 1876-7; Charles Potter, acting Government Printer.

Woodbury, heliotype and other photo-mechanical processes commenced, 1878.

The present staff consists of 308 persons.

A fire broke out in the Photo-lithographic Branch during the dinner hour. It was discovered before it had made much progress, and was extinguished by a number of the hands who happened to be about. Their services were acknowledged by the Government, and each person who helped was liberally rewarded. Feb. 12, 1879.

Summary of Work performed by the several branches, for 1878.

1. Letter-press and Lithographic Printing. 8,068 documents, containing 55,588 pages; aggregate number of copies printed, 21,203,229.

2. Bookbinding. 1,328,435 books were bound.

3. Paper-ruling. Number of sheets of all sizes ruled to various patterns, 1,328,435.

4. Publishing. 102,780 parcels, 13,387 letters, and 1,048,264 Gazettes were posted or delivered.

5. Postage-Stamp Printing. The number of postage stamps printed and issued, 19,874,600; value, £146,790.

6. Photography and Photo-Lithography. Maps and plans reproduced, 929; negatives taken, 1,085; photographs printed, 3,500; photo-lithographic transfers, 822; total, 6,336.

7. Photo-Mechanical Branch. Started, 1878.

8. Railway Ticket Printing. Number of railway tickets issued, 2,450,000.

Prizes for work awarded at Exhibitions:—Intercolonial, Melbourne, 1866-7, for books, 1st prize, bronze medal. International, Paris, 1867, for books, certificate. Intercolonial, Sydney, 1870, for photo-lithographs, silver medal. Intercolonial, Sydney, 1872, for economical printing appliances, bronze medal. Intercolonial, Sydney, 1874, for bookbinding, bronze medal. Intercolonial, Melbourne, 1875, for excellent collection of books, 1st prize, bronze medal. International, Philadelphia, 1876, for printing, ruling, and binding, bronze medal; for photo-lithographs, bronze medal. International, Paris, 1878, for printing and binding, silver and bronze medals; for photographs, bronze medal.

Government Printing Office, Melbourne.

Melbourne Government Printing Office, first established, 1851. Edward Khull, first Government Printer, July, 1851, J. Ferres, present Government Printer, November 10, 1851. Number of workmen first employed, 6 only, 1851. At this period there were only 2 hand-presses in use. Binding branches added June, 1854. Other branches, such as lithographic, wood-engraving, &c., have from time to time been added. Seventy-one workmen employed, 1854. Two hundred and twelve workmen employed, April, 1879.

PRISONS.

First public meeting held in the colony of New South Wales, to raise funds to build a gaol, June, 1799.

The sum of £10,000 voted by the Council for the erection of a gaol at Darlinghurst, Sydney, 1835.

Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River, near Sydney, first established as a place for convicts, February, 1839.

Darlinghurst gaol first occupied by prisoners, June 7, 1841.

Cockatoo Island constituted as the penal establishment of the colony of N.S.W., 1841.

Pentridge Stockade, near Melbourne, proclaimed a House of correction, April 20, 1852.

Cockatoo was proclaimed as a penal station under the Colonial Government in 1847. [Although used by the Imperial Government as a prison for many years previously, by an order from the Colonial Secretary, dated April 2, 1856, it was directed that after that date it should be the destination of all prisoners sentenced to work on the roads and other public works of the colony.]

Berrima gaol constituted a model prison, March 23, 1865.

St. Helena penal establishment of Queensland situated on an island 500 acres in extent, in Moreton Bay, 22 miles from Brisbane. First detachment of prisoners landed there in charge of Mr. John McDonald, May 20, 1867.

Cockatoo Island abandoned as a prison and its name changed to Biloela, 1872.

The alleged maltreatment of prisoners in Berrima gaol discussed in the Legislative Assembly, May 7, 1878; Royal Commission appointed to enquire, July 2, 1878; reported November 26, 1878.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

On progress of New South Wales, offered by proprietor of *Evening News*, won by Mr. Edward Dowling, 1867.

On the "Abolition of Newspaper Postage," won by Mr. Edward Dowling, 1869.

On "The Future Land Policy of New South Wales," offered by proprietors of *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, won by Mr. Samuel Cook of *S. M. Herald*; Mr. Charles St. Julian, second. Nov. 24, 1869.

"New South Wales," offered by Philadelphia Exhibition Commission, won by A. M. Cameron. 1876.

PRIZE POEMS.

W. Mackworth Praed gained Chancellor's Medal at Cambridge for poem on Australia, beating W. C. Wentworth (whose poem was placed second in the list) and 25 others, 1822.

S. Smith, a student at Hydnex Albery School, Winchester, awarded a prize for a Latin poem on Australia, June 12, 1829.

W. H. H. Yarrington gained University of Sydney prize for poem on Australia, 1859.

John Perry, M.A., won prize poem, subject "Australia," offered by proprietor, Sydney *Evening News*, 1867.

PRAED'S POEM.

AUSTRALASIA.

A Poem which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, 1823. By WINTHORP MACKWORTH PRAED, Trinity College.

THE sun is high in heaven; a favouring breeze
Fills the white sail, and sweeps the rippling seas;
And the tall vessel walks her destin'd way,
And rocks and glitters in the curling spray;
Among the shrouds, all happiness and hope,
The busy seaman coils the rattling rope,
And tells his jest, and carols out his song,
And laughs his laughter vehement and long,
Or pauses on the deck to dream awhile
Of his babes' prattle, and their mother's smile,
And nods the head, and waves the welcome hand,
To those who weep upon the lessening strand.

His is the roving step and humour dry,
His the light laugh, and his the jocund eye;
And his the feeling which in guilt or grief,
Makes the sin venial and the sorrow brief:
But there are hearts, that merry deck below,
Of darker error, and of deeper woe,
Children of wrath and wretchedness, who grieve
Not for the country but the crimes they leave;
Who, while for them on many a sleepless bed
The prayer is murmured, and the prayer is shed,
In exile and in misery, lock within
Their dread despair, their unrepented sin,—
And in their madness dare to gaze on heaven,
Sullen and cold, unawed and unforgiven!
There the gaunt robber, stern in sin and shame,
Shows his dull features and his iron frame;
And tenderer pilferers creep in silence by,
With quivering lip, flush'd brow, and vacant eye.
And some there are, who in the close of day,
With dropping jaw, weak step, and temples grey,
Go tottering forth, to find, across the wave,
A short sad sojourn and a foreign grave:
And some, who look their last and long adieu
To the white cliffs which vanish from their view
While youth still blooms, and vigour nerves the arm,
The blood flows freely, and the pulse beats warm;
The hapless female stands in silence there,
So weak, so wan, and yet so sadly fair,
That those who gaze, a rude untutored tribe
Check the rude question, and the wounding gibe,
And look, and long to strike the fetter off,
And stay to pity, though they came to scoff;
Then o'er her cheek there runs a burning blush
And the hot tears of shame begin to rush
Forth from her swelling orbs;—she turns away,
And her white fingers o'er her eyelids stray;
And still the tears through those white fingers glide,
Which strive to check them, or at least to hide.
And there the stripling, led to plunder's school,
Ere passion slept, or reason learned to rule,
Clasps his young hands, and beats his throbbing brain,
And looks with marvel on his galling chain.
Oh! you may guess from that unconscious gaze
His soul hath dreamed of those far fading days,
When, rudely nurtured on the mountain brow,
He tended, day by day, his father's plough;
Blessed in his day of toil, his night of ease,
His life of purity, his soul of peace.
Oh, yes! to-day his soul hath backward been
To many a tender face and beauteous scene;
The verdant valley and the dark brown hill,
The small fair garden, and its tinkling rill,
His grandame's tale, believed at midnight hour,
His sister singing in her myrtle bower,
And she, the maid of every hope bereft
So fondly loved, alas! so falsely left,
The winding path, the dwelling in the grove
The look of welcome, and the kiss of love—
These are his dreams; but these are dreams of bliss!
Why do they blend with such a lot as this?

And is there nought for him but grief and gloom,
A lone existence, and an early tomb?
Is there no hope of comfort and of rest
To the seared conscience, and the troubled breast
Oh say not so! In some far distant clime
Where lives no witness of his early crime,
Benignant penitence may haply muse
On purer pleasures, and on brighter views,
And slumbering virtue wake at last to claim
Another being and a fairer frame.

Beautiful land! within whose quiet shore
Lost spirits may forget the stain they bore;
Beautiful land! with all thy blended shades
Of waste and wood, rude rocks, and level glades,
On thee, on thee I gaze, as Moslems look
On the blest island of their prophet's book;
And oft I deem that, linked by magic spell,
Pardon and peace upon thy valleys dwell,
Like two sweet Houris beckoning o'er the deep
The souls that tremble and the eyes that weep.
Therefore on thee undying sunbeams throw
Their clearest radiance, and their warmest glow,
And tranquil nights, cool gales, and gentle showers
Make bloom eternal in thy sinless bowers.
Green is thy turf; stern winter doth not dare
To breathe his blast, and leave a ruin there.
And the charmed ocean roams thy rocks around,
With softer motion, and with sweeter sound:
Among thy blooming flowers and blushing fruit
The whispering of young birds is never mute,
And never doth the streamlet cease to swell
Through its old channel in the hidden dell.
Oh! if the Muse of Greece had ever stray'd
In solemn twilight, through thy forest glade,
And swept her lyre, and walked thy meads along
The liquid echo of her ancient song—
Her fabling fancy in that hour had found
Voices of music, shapes of grace around;
Among thy trees, with merry step and glance,
The Dyrad then had wound her wayward dance,
And the cold Naiad in thy waters fair,
Bath'd her white breast, and wrung her dripping hair.
Beautiful land! upon so pure a plain
Shall superstition hold her hated reign?
Must bigotry build up her cheerless shrine
In such an air, in such an earth as thine?
Alas! Religion from thy placid isles
Veils the warm splendour of her heavenly smiles,
And the wrapt gazer on the beauteous plan
Finds nothing dark except the soul of man.

Sweet are the links that bind us to our kind,
Meek, but unyielding, felt, but undefined;
Sweet is the love of brethren; sweet the joy
Of a young mother in her cradled boy;
And sweet is childhood's deep and earnest glow
Of reverence for a father's head of snow!
Sweeter than all, ere our young hopes depart,
The quickening throb of an impassion'd heart,
Beating in silence, eloquently still,
For one lov'd soul that answers to its thrill,
But where thy smile, Religion, hath not shone,
The chain is riven, and the charm is gone,
And unawaken'd by thy wond'rous spell,
The Feelings slumber in their silent cell.

Hush'd is the voice of labour and of mirth,
The light of day is sinking from the earth,
And evening mantles in her dewy calm
The couch of one who cannot heed its balm*.
Lo! where the Chieftain on his matted bed,
Leans the faint form, and hangs the feverish head;
There is no lustre in his wandering eye,
His forehead hath no show of majesty,
His gasping lips, too weak for wail or prayer,
Scarce stirs the breeze, and leaves no echo there.

* This sketch of the death of a New Zealander, and of the superstition which prevents the offering of any consolation or assistance, under the idea that a sick man is under the influence of the Deity, is taken from the narrative of the death of Duaterra, friendly Chieftain.

And his strong arm, so nobly wont to rear
The feather'd target, or the ashen spear,
Droops powerless and cold! the pang of death
Locks the set teeth, and chokes the struggling breath,
And the last glimmering of departing day
Lingers around to herald life away.

Is there no duteous youth to sprinkle now
One drop of water on his lip and brow?
No dark-eyed maid to bring with soundless foot
The lulling potion, and the healing root?
No tender look to meet his wandering gaze?
No tone of fondness, heard in happier days,
To soothe the terrors of the spirit's flight,
And speak of mercy, and of hope to-night?

All love, all leave him! terrible and slow
Along the crowd the whispered murmurs grow—
"The hand of Heaven is on him! is it our's
"To check the fleeting of his number'd hours?
"Oh not to us, oh not to us is given
"To read the book, or thwart the will of Heaven!
"Away, away!" and each familiar face
Recoils in horror from his sad embrace;
The turf on which he lies is hallowed ground,
The sullen priest stalks gloomily around,
And shuddering friends that dare not soothe or save,
Hear the last groan and dig the destined grave.
The frantic widow folds upon her breast
The glittering trinket, and the gorgeous vest,
Circles her neck with many a mystic charm,
Clasps the rich bracelet on her desperate arm,
Binds her black hair, and stains her eyelid's fringe
With the jet lustre of the Emu's tinge;
Then on the spot where those dear ashes lie,
In sullen transport sits her down to die.
Her sorrowing kindred mark the wasted cheek,
The straining eye-ball, and the stifled shriek,
And sing the praises of her deathless name,
As the last flutter racks her tortured frame.
They sleep together o'er the natural tomb,
The lichen'd pine rears up it form of gloom,
And long acacias shed their shadows grey,
Bloomless and leafless o'er the buried clay;
And often there, when calmly, coldly bright,
The midnight moon flings down her ghastly light,
With solemn murmur, and with silent tread,
The prayer is murmured and the verse is said,
And sights of wonder, sounds of spectral fear,
Scare the quick glance, and chill the startled ear.

Yet direr visions e'en than these remain;
A fiercer guiltiness, a fouler stain!
Oh; who shall sing the scene of savage strife,
Where hatred glories in the waste of life?
The hurried march, the looks of grim delight,
The yell, the rush, the slaughter, and the fight,
The arms unwearied in the cruel toil,
The hoarded vengeance and the rifled spoil;
And, last of all, the revel in the wood,
The feast of death, the banqueting of blood;
When the wild warrior gazes on his foe,
Convuls'd beneath him in his painful throe,
And lifts the knife, and kneels him down to drain
The purple current from the quivering vein?
Cease, cease the tale—and let the ocean's roll
Shut the dark horror from my wildered soul!

And are there none to succour? none to speed
A fairer feeling and a holier creed?

Alas! for this, upon the ocean blue,
Lamented Cook, thy pennon hither flew;
For this,* undaunted o'er the raging brine,
The venturous Frank upheld his Saviour's sign.
Unhappy Chief! while fancy thus surveys
The scattered islets, and the sparkling bays,
Beneath whose cloudless sky nd gorgeous sun
Thy life was ended, and thy voyage done,
In shadowy mist thy form appears to glide,
Haunting the grove, or floating on the tide;
Oh! there was grief for thee, and bitter tears,
And racking doubts through long and joyless years;
And tender tongues that babbled of the theme,
And lonely hearts that doated on the dream.
Pale memory deems she saw thy cherish'd form
Snatch'd from the foe, or rescued from the storm;
And faithful love, unfailing and untir'd,
Clung to each hope, and sigh'd as each expir'd.
On the bleak desert, or the tombless sea,
No prayer was said, no requiem sung for thee;
Affection knows not whether o'er thy grave
The ocean murmur, or the willow wave;
But still the beacon of thy sacred name
Lights ardent souls to virtue and to fame;
Still science mourns thee, and the grateful muse
Wreathes the green cypress for her own Perouse.
But not thy death shall mar the gracious plan,
Nor check the task thy pious toil began;
O'er the wide waters of the bounding main
The book of life shall win its way again,
And, in the regions by thy fate endear'd,
The cross be lifted, and the altar rear'd.

With furrow'd brow, and cheek serenely fair,
The calm wind wandering o'er his silver hair,
His arm uplifted, and his moisten'd eye
Fix'd in deep rapture on the molten sky—
Upon the shore, through many a billow driven,
He kneels at last, the messenger of heaven!
Long years, that rank the mighty with the weak
Have dimm'd the flush upon his faded cheek,
And many a dew, and many a noxious damp,
The daily labour, and the nightly lamp:
Have reft away, for ever reft, from him
The liquid accent, and the buoyant limb:
Yet still within him aspirations swell
Which time corrupts not, sorrow cannot quell,
The changeless zeal, which on, from land to land,
Speeds the faint foot, and nerves the wither'd hand
And the mild charity which, day by day,
Weeps every wound and every stain away,
Rears the young bud on many a blighted stem,
And longs to comfort, where she must condemn;
With these, through storms, and bitterness, and wrath,
In peace and power he holds his onward path,
Curbs the fierce soul, and sheathes the murd'rous steel,
And calms the passions he has ceased to feel.

Yes! he hath triumph'd!—while his lips relate
The sacred story of his Saviour's fate,
While to the search of that tumultuous horde
He opens wide the everlasting word,
And bids the soul drink deep of wisdom there,
In fond devotion and in fervent prayer,
In speechless awe the wonder-stricken throng
Check their rude feasting and their barbarous song:
Around his steps the gathering myriads crowd,
The chief, the slave, the timid, and the proud;
Of various features, and of various dress,
Like their own forest-leaves, confus'd and numberless.
Where shall your temples, where your worship be,
Gods of the air, and rulers of the sea?
In the glad dawning of a kinder light,
Your blind adorer quits your gloomy rite,
And kneels in gladness on his native plain,
A happier votary at a holier fane.

Beautiful land! farewell!—when toil and strife,
And all the sighs, and all the sins of life,
Shall come about me; when the light of truth
Shall scatter the bright mists that dazzled youth,
And memory muse in sadness o'er the past,
And mourn for pleasures far too sweet to last,
How often shall I long for some dear spot,
Where, not remembering and remember'd not,
With no false verse to deck my lying bust
With no fond tear to vex my smouldering dust,
This busy brain may find its grassy shrine,
And sleep, untroubled, in a shade like thine!

* From the coast of Australasia the last despatches of La Perouse were dated.

WENTWORTH'S POEM.

AUSTRALASIA.

Land of my birth! tho' now alas! no more
Musing I wander on thy sea-girt shore,
Or climb with eager haste thy barrier cliff,
To catch a glimmer of the distant skiff,
That ever and anon breaks into light,
And then again eludes the aching sight,
Till, nearer seen, she bends her foaming way
Majestic onward to yon placid bay,
Where Sydney's infant turrets proudly rise,
The new-born glory of the southern skies:
Dear Australasia, can I e'er forget
Thee, Mother Earth? Ah no, my heart e'en yet
With filial fondness loves to call to view
Scenes which, though oft remembered, still are new
Scenes where my playful childhood's thoughtless years,
Flew swift away, despite of childhood's tears;
Where later, too, in manhood's op'ning bloom,
The tangled brake, th' eternal forest's gloom,
The wonted brook, where with some truant mate
I loved to plunge, or ply the treach'rous bait;
The spacious harbour with its hundred coves,
And fairy islets—seats of savage loves,
Again beheld—restampt with deeper dye
The fading image of my infancy:
And shall I now, by Cam's old classic stream,
Forbear to sing, and thou propos'd the theme?
Thy native bard, though on a foreign strand,
Shall I be mute, and see a stranger's hand
Attune the lyre, and, prescient of thy fame,
Foretell the glories that shall grace thy name?
Forbid it, all ye Nine! 'twere shame to thee,
My Austral parent: greater shame to me.

Proud Queen of Isles! Thou sittest vast, alone,
A host of vassals bending round thy throne:
Like some fair swan that skims the silver tide,
Her silken cygnets strew'd on every side,
So floatest thou, thy Polynesian brood
Dispers'd around thee on thy Ocean flood,
While ev'ry surge that doth thy bosom lave,
Salutes thee "Empress of the Southern Wave."

Say, Muse, when first of Europe's roving train
Burst on De Quiros' sight this island main,
What golden visions rose to fancy's view,
The towns he plunder'd, and the hosts he slew;
How on all sides the argent tripods shone,
And temples richer than Peruvia's sun;
Till av'rice glowed, while busy thoughts unfurl'd
The imag'd treasures of the new-found world;
'Twas then triumphant Hope thy power confess'd,
Hush'd the rude tongue, and calmed the mourning breast;
Then still'd sedition's buzz, each contrite soul
With awe and gladness hail'd a chief's control,
And ev'ry peril, ev'ry hardship past,
Seem'd to have found full recompense at last.
Say, too, what terror fix'd the natives' eye,
When first they saw, emerging from the sky,
That stranger bark in sullen silence sweep,
A wrathful spirit o'er the troubled deep,
Treading with giant stride the subject wave,
The wind his herald, and the tide his slave;
While onward stalking in terrific state
He loom'd portenful of impending fate,
Yet vain the dream of those, the dread of these;—
For lo! at length arriv'd with fav'ring breeze,
De Quiros' self directs the straining oar,
And leaps the foremost on the untrod shore—
Follows his band; but dark on ev'ry side
Repulsive forests frown with paths untried;
While from the hidden foe the frequent spear
Sweeps through their ranks, and wakes unwonted fear;
Till struck with awe they cease the hopeless chase,
And to the ship their sullen course retrace.
Ye primal tribes, lords of this old domain,
Swift-footed hunters of the pathless plain,
Unshackled wanderers, enthusiasts free,
Pure native sons of savage liberty,
Who hold all things in common—earth, sea, air,—
Or only occupy the nightly lair
Whereon each sleeps; who own no chieftain's pow'r
Save his, that's mightiest at the passing hour;
Say—whence your ancient lineage, what your name,
And from what shores your rough forefathers came?
Untutor'd children, fresh from Nature's mould,
No songs have ye to trace the times of old;—
No hidden themes like these employ your care,
For you enough the knowledge that ye are:—
Let Learning's sons who would this secret scan,
Unlock its mystic casket if they can,—
To your unletter'd tastes are sweeter far,
The dance of battle, and the song of war.
'Mid hostile ranks the deadly spear to throw,
Or see the foeman stagg'ring 'neath your blow:—
To you, ye sable hunters, sweeter, too,
To spy the track of bounding kangaroo,
Or long-neck'd emu:—quick with eager gaze
His path you follow thro' the tangled maze,
O'er boundless wilds your panting game pursue,
And come, like trusty hounds, at last in view;
Then creeping round her, soon the forest's pride
Is hemmed with bristly spears that pierce her side;
And now, the labours of the chase being o'er,
And Nature's keen suggestions heard no more,
In uncouth numbers, seated in a ring,
Your ancient fathers' warlike feats ye sing,
Or striking each his shield, with clattering lance,
The early night exhaust in Pyrrhic dance.

Such, mountain sons of freedom, your delight;
Such your rude sport by day, your mirth by night,
Nor would you these few savage joys forego,
For all the comforts all the arts bestow.
What, if at times the barren chase deny
The scanty fare your niggard wilds supply?
What, if to-day ye miss your sylvan feast?
To-morrow's meal shall then derive a zest,
Unknown to those who live in slothful ease,—
Child of the heath, the mountain, and the breeze.
What, if the wint'ry blast and pelting rain
Howl through the woods and inundate the plain?
To some near cave ye fly, which, jutting o'er,
Wards from your naked limbs the drenching show'r:
While kindled fagots soon with crackling sound
Dispel the gloom and scatter warmth around,
And nestling close each to his sable love,
Ye sleep, regardless of the storm above.
Had'st thou, old cynic, seen this unclad crew,
Stretch their bare bodies in the nightly dew,
Like hairy Satyrs, 'midst their sylvan seats,
Endure both winter's frosts, and summer's heats;
Thy cloak and tub away thou would'st have cast,
And tried, like them, to brave the piercing blast.

Illustrious Cook! Columbus of our shore,
To whom was left this unknown world t' explore!
Its untrac'd bounds on faithful chart to mark,
And leave a light where all before was dark:—
And thou, the foremost in fair learning's ranks,
Patron of every art, departed Banks!
Who, wealth disdaining and inglorious ease,
The rocks and quicksands dar'd of unknown seas;
Immortal pair! when in yon spacious bay
Ye moor'd awhile its wonders to survey,
How little thought ye, that the name from you
Its graceful shrubs and beauteous wild flowers drew
Would serve, in after times, with lasting brand
To stamp the soil and designate the land,
And to ungenial climes reluctant scare
Full many a hive that else had settled there.

Ah why, Britannia's pride, Britannia's boast,
Searcher of ev'ry sea and ev'ry coast,
Lamented Cook! thou bravest, gentlest heart
Why didst thou fall beneath a savage dart?
Why were thy mangled reliques doomed to grace
The midnight orgies of a barb'rous race?
Why could'st thou not, thy weary wand'rings past
At home in honour'd ease recline at last,
And like the happier partner of thy way,
In cloudless glory close life's setting day?

And thou, fam'd Gallic captain, La Perouse!
When from this Bay thou led'st thy fated crews,
Did thy twin vessels sink beneath the shock
Of furious hurricane, or hidden rock?
Fell ye, o'erpowered on some barbarian strand,
As fell before De Langle's butcher'd band?
Linger'd the remnants of thy shipwreck'd host
On some parch'd coral isle, some torrid coast,—
Where no green tree, no cooling brook is seen,
Nought living is, or e'er before has been,
Save some lone mew, blown from the rocky nest,
Had lit, perchance, her homeward wing to rest;—
Till gnaw'd by want, with joy a comrade dead
They saw, and rav'nous on his body fed,
And soon, his bones pick'd bare, with famished eye
Each glar'd around, then drew who first should die;

Till of thy ghastly band the most unblest
Surviv'd,—sad sepulchre of all the rest;
And now his last meal gorg'd, with frenzy fir'd,
And raging thirst, the last lorn wretch expir'd!
Whate'er thy fate, thou saw'st the floating arks
That peopled this new world, the teeming barks
That ardent Phillip led to this far shore,
And seeing them, alas! wert seen no more.
Ah! could'st thou now behold what man has done,
Tho' sev'n revolving lustres scarce have run,
How would'st thou joy to see the savage earth
The smiling parent of so fair a birth!
Lo! thickly planted o'er the glassy bay.
Where Sydney loves her beauties to survey,
And ev'ry morn, delight'd sees the gleam
Of some fresh pennant dancing in her stream,
A masty forest, stranger vessels moor,
Charg'd with the fruits of every foreign shore;
While, landward,—the throng'd quay, the creaking crane,
The noisy workman, and the loaded wain,
The lengthen'd street, wide square, and column'd front,
Of stately mansions, and the gushing font,
The solemn church, the busy market throng,
And idle loungers saunt'ring slow among,—
The lofty windmills that with outspread sail
Thick line the hills, and court the rising gale,
Shew that the mournful genius of the plain,
Driv'n from his primal solitary reign,
Has backward fled, and fixed his drowsy throne
In untrod wilds, to muse and brood alone.
And thou, fair Port! whose triad sister coves
Peninsulate these walls; whose ancient groves
High tow'ring southward, rear their giant form
And break the fury of the polar storm;
Fairest of Ocean's daughters! who dost bend
Thy mournful steps to seek thy absent friend,
Whence she,—coy wild-rose, on her virgin couch
Fled loath from Parramatta's am'rous touch!
Skirting thy wat'ry path, lo! frequent stand
The cheerful villas 'midst their well-cropp'd land;
Here lowing kine, there bounding coursers graze,
Here waves the corn, and there the woody maze;
Here the tall peach puts forth its pinky bloom,
And there the orange scatters its perfume,
While, as the merry boatmen row along,
The woods are quicken'd with their lusty song—
Nor here alone hath labour's victor band
Subdued the glebe, and fertiliz'd the land;
For lo! from where at rocky Portland's head,
Reluctant Hawkesbury quits his sluggard bed,
Merging in Ocean—to young Windsor's tow'rs,
And Richmond's high green hills, and native bow'rs,—
Thence far along Nepean's pebbled way,
To those rich pastures where the wild herds stray,—
The crowded farm-house lines the winding stream
On either side, and many a plodding team
With shining ploughshare turns the neighb'ring soil,
Which crowns with double crop the lab'rer's toil.

Hail, mighty ridge! that from thy azure brow
Survey'st these fertile plains, that stretch below,
And look'st with careless, unobservant eye,
As round thy waste the forked lightnings ply,
And the loud thunders spring with hoarse rebound
From peak to peak, and fill the welkin round
With deaf'ning voice, till with their boist'rous play
Fatigued, in mutt'ring peals they stalk away;—
Parent of this deep stream, this awful flood,
That at thy feet its tributary mud,
Like the fam'd Indian, or Egyptian tide,
Doth pay, but direful scatters woe beside;—
Vast Austral Giant of these rugged steeps,
Within whose secret cells rich glitt'ring heaps
Thick piled are doom'd to sleep, till some one spy
The hidden key that opes thy treasury;
How mute, how desolate thy stunted woods,
How dread thy chasms, where many an eagle broods,
How dark thy caves, how lone thy torrents' roar,
As down thy cliffs precipitous they pour,
Broke on our hearts, when first with venturous tread,
We dar'd to rouse thee from thy mountain bed!
Till, gain'd with toilsome step thy rocky heath,
We spied the cheering smokes ascend beneath,
And, as a meteor shoots athwart the night,
The boundless champaign burst upon our sight,
Till, nearer seen, the beauteous landscape grew,
Opening like Canaan on rapt Israel's view.

Ye tranquil scenes! too long to man unknown,
Your hills remained uncropp'd, your dales unsown;
Yet lo! at last upon you distant stream,
Increasing Bathurst's straggling honours beam,
While thick o'erspreading the fresh-cultur'd glade
The ripen'd harvest bends its heavy blade,
And flocks and herds, in thousands strewed around,
Awake the woodlands with their joyous sound.
Soon, Australasia, may thy inmost plains,
A new Arcadia, teem with simple swains;
Soon a Lycoris' scorn again inspire
A Gallus' song to moan his hopeless fire,
And, while he murmurs forth his plaintive tale,
The list'ning breezes waft it down the dale.

What, though no am'rous shepherd midst thy dells
E'er charm'd responsive Echo from her cells;
What, though no liquid flute, nor shriller reed
E'er shot their wild notes o'er thy silent mead;
Thy blue-eyed daughters, with the flaxen hair
And taper ankle, do they bloom less fair
Than those of Europe do thy primal groves
Ne'er warble forth their feather'd inmates' love
Or, say, doth Ceres', or Pomona's reign
With scantier gifts repay thy lab'ring train?
Ah! no, 'tis slavery's badge, the felon's shame
That stills thy voice, and clouds thy op'ning fame;
'Tis this that makes thy sorrowing Judah weep,
Restrains her song, and hangs her harp to sleep.

Land of my hope! soon may this early blot,
Amid thy growing honours be forgot:
Soon may a freeman's soul, a freeman's blade,
Nerve ev'ry arm, and gleam thro' ev'ry glade—
No more the outcast convict's clanking chains
Deform thy wilds, and stigmatize thy plains:—
And tho' the fathers—these—of thy new race,
From whom each glorious feat, each deathless grace,
Must yet proceed,—by whom each radiant gem
Be won—to deck thy future diadem:—
Did not of old th' Imperial Eagle rise,
Unfurl his pinions, and astound the skies?
Hatch'd in an eyrie fouler far than thine,
Did he not dart from Tiber to the Rhine?
From Dacia's Forests to fair Calpe's height,
Fear'd not each cow'ring brood his circling flight?
From Libya's sands to quiver'd Parthia's shore
Mark'd not the scatter'd fowl his victor soar?
From swift Euphrates to bleak Thule's rock,
Did not opposing myriads feel the shock
Of his dread talons, and glad tribute pay,
To 'scape the havoc of his murd'rous way?

Yet ne'er my country, roll thy battle-car
With deadly axle thro' the ranks of war:
Of foreign rule ne'er may the ceaseless thirst
Pollute thy sons, and render thee accurst
Amid the nations; ne'er may crouch before
Invading legions sallying from thy shore,
A distant people, that shall not on thee
Have first disgorg'd his hostile chivalry.
In other climes, Bellona's temples shine,
Ceres', Pomona's, Bacchus', Pan's, be thine,
And chaste Minerva's: from thy peaceful plains
May glory's star ne'er charm thy restless swains;
Ne'er may the hope of plunder lure to roam
One Australasian from his happy home;
But rustic arts their tranquil hours employ—
Arts crown'd with plenty, and replete with joy:
Be theirs the task to lay with lusty blow
The ancient giants of the forest low,
With frequent fires the cumber'd plain to clear,
To tame the steed, and yolk the stubborn steer,
With cautious plough to rip the virgin earth,
And watch her first-born harvest from its birth,
Till, tinged with summer suns the golden glade
Delight the hind and claim the reaper's blade;—
Theirs too the task, with skilful hand to rear
The varied fruits that gild the ripen'd year;
Whether the melting peach, or juicy pear,
Or golden orange, most engage their care:—

Theirs too round stakes or trellised bow'rs to twine
The pliant tendrils of the shooting vine;
And, when beneath their blushing burdens grow
The yielding stems,—the generous juice to stow
In copious jar, which drain'd on festive day
May warm each heart, and chase its glooms away:—
Theirs too on flow'ry mead or thymy steep
To tend with watchful dog the timid sheep;
And, as their fleecy charge are lying round,
To wake the woodlands with their pipe's soft sound,
While the charm'd Fauns and Dryads skulking near,
Leave their lone haunts, and list with raptur'd ear.

Such be the labours of thy peaceful swains,
Thus may they till, and thus enrich thy plains;
Thus the full flow of population's tide
Its swelling waters pour on every side:—
As, on the topmost boughs of some old wood,
When outcast rooks first hatch their infant brood,
The tufted nests, as buds each vernal year,
In growing groups, and thicker ranks appear,
Till soon the spacious grove, with clam'rous strife,
Resounds throughout, and teems with callow life;—
So, Australasia, may thy exil'd band
Spread their young myriads o'er thy lonely land,
Till village spires, and crowded cities rise
In thick succession to the trav'llers' eyes,
And the grim wolf, chas'd from his secret hold,
No more with hungry howl alarm the fold.
Nor be the rustic arts alone thy pride:—
The ambient ocean half thy care divide;
Whether thy roving sons on Tropic seas
Spread ev'ry sail to woo the sportive breeze;—
Or with bare poles and dauntless bosoms brave
The icy horrors of the Antarctic wave;
Till fruitful commerce in thy lap shall pour
The gifts of ev'ry sea and ev'ry shore.

And thou, fair Science! pure ethereal light,
Beam on her hills, and chase her mental night;
Direct her sons to seek the perfect day,
Where Bacon traced, and Newton led the way;
Till bright Philosophy's full orb arise,
To gild her noon, and cheer her evening skies.
But 'mid the future treasure of their lore,
Still foremost rank the Greek and Latin ore;
Still in the classic search the midnight oil
Be spent, nor deem'd that pleasing labour toil.
Till to their sight reveal'd all glorious shine
The hidden riches of this ancient mine!
Whether they follow with admiring view
The fam'd retreat of Xenophon's bold few;
Or in Calypso's Isle, or Ida's grove,
And by Scamander's boiling eddies rove;
Or see the pilferer of the empyrean fire
Chain'd to his rock, endure the Thunderer's ire;
Or hear the caverns of the Lemnian shore
Ring with the raving hero's anguish'd roar;
Or on Trozene's sands see Phædra's hate
Drawn on Hippolytus a guiltless fate!
Or with the glory of th' Augustan reign,
Enraptur'd drink the sweets of Maro's strain!
Or borne along by Tully's whelming flood
Feel all his anger kindling in their blood,
When to wide infamy and deathless shame,
He dooms the plund'rer's, or the traitor's name.

Celestial poesy! whose genial sway
Earth's furthest habitable shores obey;
Whose inspirations shed their sacred light,
Far as the regions of the Arctic night,
And to the Laplander his Boreal gleam
Endear not less than Phœbus' brighter beam—
Descend thou also on my native land,
And on some mountain summit take thy stand;
Thence issuing soon a purer font be seen
Than charmed Castalia or fam'd Hippocrene;
And there a richer, nobler fame arise,
Than on Parnassus met the adoring eyes.
And tho', bright Goddess, on the far blue hills,
That pour their thousand swift pellucid rills,
Where Warragamba's rage has rent in twain
Opposing mountains, thundering to the plain,
No child of song has yet invoked thy aid,
'Neath their primeval solitary shade,—
Still gracious Pow'r, some kindling soul inspire
To wake to life my country's unknown lyre,
That from creation's date has slumb'ring lain,
Or only breathed some savage uncouth strain,—
And grant that yet an Austral Milton's song
Pactolus-like flow deep and rich along,—
An Austral Shakespeare rise, whose living page
To Nature true may charm in ev'ry age;—
And that an Austral Pindar daring soar,
Where not the Theban Eagle reach'd before.

And, oh Britannia! should'st thou cease to ride
Despotic Empress of old Ocean's tide;—
Should thy tam'd Lion—spent his former might—
No longer roar, the terror of the fight:—
Should e'er arrive that dark, disastrous hour,
When bow'd by luxury, thou yield'st to power;
When thou, no longer freest of the free,
To some proud victor bend'st the vanquished knee:—
May all thy glories in another sphere
Relume, and shine more brightly still than here:
May this—thy last-born infant—then arise,
To glad thy heart, and greet thy parent eyes;
And Australasia float, with flag unfurl'd,
A new Britannia in another world!

PROTECTION.

The owners and proprietors of land memorialised the Governor and Legislative Council for the prohibition of the use of sugar in brewing and to make use of grain as a substitute. They did not wish to see ardent spirits cheaper, but that by those means they would be enabled to transfer the wealth to the colony instead of its being drained by foreigners. They also memorialised for an import duty on corn, as their markets were destroyed by importations from countries that contributed nothing towards the revenue of the colonies. The result of these memorials was that the question of protective duties opened a discussion of more or less warmth for a considerable time, but without any definite results, 1831.

A petition for the protection and manufacture of colonial tobacco, in the shape of an import duty, presented to the Council, July 11, 1839.

Sir James M'Culloch introduced protective policy into Victoria, 1865.

PROUT, J. S., artist, died in London, 1876.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Estimated Population on Dec. 31, 1877.	Public Debt on Dec. 31, 1877.	Rate of Indebtedness per head of population, Dec. 31, 1877.
		£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	662,212	11,724,419	17 14 1
New Zealand	417,622	20,691,111	49 10 10½
Queensland	203,084	7,685,350	37 16 10
South Australia	237,090	4,737,200	19 19 7½
Tasmania	107,104	1,589,405	14 16 10
Victoria	860,787	17,018,913	19 15 5
Western Australia	27,888	161,000	5 15 8
Total	2,515,737	63,607,698	25 5 8

Q.

QUAKERS. [*See* SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.]

QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS. [*See* CONSTITUTION.]

QUARTER SESSIONS. [*See* COURT SUPREME.]

QUEENSCLIFF. [*See* MELBOURNE.]

QUEENSLAND.

Lieutenant Miller formed first settlement at Moreton Bay, August, 1824.

Queensland separated from New South Wales, December 10, 1859.

Toowoomba proclaimed a municipality, November 24, 1860.

Dalby proclaimed a municipality, Sept., 1863.

The foundation stone of the Town Hall, Brisbane, laid January, 1864.

The sod of the first railway turned at Ipswich, February, 1864.

The Bridge, and Brisbane Waterworks almost simultaneously inaugurated, August, 1864.

Wool, the principal export of Queensland, amounted to 33,901 bales, valued at £1,019,159: wheat maize, coffee, tobacco, silks, preserved meat, tallow, cotton, Dugong oil, and copper, also appear in the lists of exports. 1866.

12,000lb. of arrowroot exported in 1866.

First Circuit Court opened at Townsville, January 12, 1875.

First sod of Toowoomba waterworks turned, September 4, 1876.

The Western Railway land sale realized £26,771, exclusive of deed and survey fees at Brisbane, November 29, 1877.

[*See* ABORIGINALS, AQUATICS, AUSTRALIA, (*Land Explorers, Navigators*), BAPTISTS, BANKS, BUSHRANGERS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND, CONGREGATIONAL, COURTS, CRICKET, FIRES, MORETON BAY, &c.]

QUEEN'S WHARF. [*See* WHARFS.]

R.

RACING.

Horse races at Parramatta (the first recorded in Australia). The first race was between a horse called Parramatta and another called Belfast. It was won by the former The proceedings of the day were enlivened by cock-fighting, wheelbarrow racing, and jumping in sacks A publican gave enough calico to make a chemise for a prize "to be run for by three vestals of the current order," and the race caused much amusement. April 30, 1810.

The first horse races held in Sydney, and established principally by the officers of the 73rd Regiment, a piece of ground being cleared for that purpose, to which the name of "race course" was applied, now called Hyde Park. The Subscribers' Plate was, on the first day's racing, won by a horse named Chase. The sports were continued for three days, and were followed by a ball. October 14, 1810.

Second Sydney races held at Hyde Park. The Subscription Plate of 50 guineas won by Mr. Bent's ch. g. Matchem; the Two-year-old Sweep by Captain Ritchie's Cheviot. On second day the Ladies' Cup of 50 guineas was won by Colonel O'Connell's Carlo, and the trophy was presented to the winner by Mrs. Macquarie, the wife of the Governor. On the third day the Magistrates' Plate of 50 guineas was won by Mr. Williams's Strawberry. August 12, 14, and 16, 1811.

The third Sydney races were held at Hyde Park. Colonel O'Connell's bl. h. Carlo won Subscription Plate; Mr. Lunden's roan h. Strawberry the Ladies' Cup; and Mr. Birch's gr. c. Cheviot the Subscription Purse of 50 guineas. August 17, 19, 21, and 22, 1812.

The fourth Sydney annual races took place at Hyde Park. On first day, Colonel O'Connell's 3-year-old bay colt Little Pickles won the 50-Guinea Plate; and on the second and third day Colonel O'Connell was again successful, winning, with Carlo, the Ladies' Cup and the 50-guinea Subscription Plate. Aug. 16, 18, and 19, 1813.

The fifth Sydney annual races took place at Hyde Park, May 31, 1819.

The sixth Sydney races at Hyde Park, September 11 and 12, 1820.

The seventh Sydney annual races, Aug. 14, 15, and 16, 1821.

Races on a course four miles from Sydney, March 17, 1825.

Meeting to organise a Turf Club at Sydney, March 18, 1825; a second meeting was held, and His Excellency Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane was announced as Patron and Sir John Jamison as President. March 23, 1825.

First races under the newly-formed Sydney Turf Club took place. Mr. Nash's horse Junius, which for long afterwards retained the championship of the colony, won his first race—Town Plate of £50, heats, twice round the course. April 25 and 26, 1825.

The Sydney Turf Club held their second race meeting, September 23, 24, and 25, 1825.

Parramatta Turf Club races, October 7 and 8, 1825.

Sydney Turf Club races on the new course, four miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta road, between Grose Farm and a farm belonging to Mr. Johnston. 2,000 people present. Junius won the principal races. June 14 and 16, 1826.

Sydney Turf Club annual races took place. Junius again won the principal events. April 25, 27, 1827.

Races at Campbelltown; principal prize, £50. August 13, 1827.

Sydney Turf Club races. Junius beaten for the first time by Mr. Brown's bl. h. Scratch, in a race for the third Brisbane Cup, April 9 and 11, 1828.

Australian Jockey Club established in Sydney, April 23, 1828.

A second Racing Club established (in opposition to the old one) in Sydney, called the *Australian Racing and Jockey Club*, but better known as the Governor's (Darling) Club, 1828.

Great race for £100 aside, Sydney course, between the horses Scratch and Australian. Scratch won, July 28, 1828; the same horses again met. On each occasion Scratch won after a close contest. August 4 and 9, 1828.

First race meeting of the Governor's Club, held at Parramatta. October 1 and 3, 1828.

Sydney Annual Races; 5,000 persons present on first day. The fourth Brisbane Cup won by Mr. Lawson's 3-year-old colt, Spring Gun, in two heats, beating Crowcatcher, Scratcher, and Australian. Spring Gun won the Wentworth Purse, and the Town Plate of £50, at the same meeting, April 8 and 10, 1829.

Governor's Club races. Bennelong was the winner of the Challenge Cup. April 22 and 24, 1829.

Hawkesbury races took place July 22 and 24, 1829.

Match between Jamison's Bennelong and Lawson's Spring Gun, on the racecourse, Parramatta, £200 to £150, heats. Bennelong won the first heat by a head only, and in the second, Spring Gun who was lame, was distanced. September 24, 1829.

Governor's Club races, Parramatta, September 30, and October 2, 1829.

Mr. Potter's horse trotted in harness, 12 miles, under the hour, for a bet of £30; won by 15 secs. Dec. 8, 1829.

Sydney Turf Club Annual races took place. The fifth Brisbane Cup was won by Bennelong, beating Counsellor, Chase, Scratch, and Sir Hercules. Counsellor won the first heat, Bennelong who won the second, walked over for the third. Scratch and Spring Gun won the other principal events of the meeting. April 20 and 22, 1830.

Governor's Club races at Parramatta. Governor's Cup won by Mr. Icely's Counsellor, and the Town Plate and Turf Club Sweepstakes, by Mr. Bayley's 4-year-old colt, Chase. October 6 and 8, 1830.

Sydney Annual Turf Club races. The sixth Brisbane Cup of £50, heats, twice round the course, was the principal events of the meeting. Bennelong beat Counsellor and Bay Camerton the first heat, the second heat Bennelong won, and in the third he and Counsellor ran a dead heat, and the former was withdrawn. May 18 and 20, 1831.

Parramatta Subscription races. Principal events, won by Bayley's Tomboy, Hartley's Shamrock, and Sir J. Jamison's Bennelong. October 5 and 7, 1831.

The Hawkesbury races, on the Killarney course. Publicans' Purse, valued at 50 guineas, won by Bayley's Tomboy, beating Counsellor, Boshey, and Brutus. Ladies' Purse, by Flying Pieman; and the Scarvell Cup, by Sovereign. August 24, 26, and 27, 1831.

The Governor sanctioned a reserve on the Botany road for a new racecourse, and authorised the loan of twenty labourers to assist in its formation. January, 1832.

Mr. H. Bailey's imported colt, Whisker, won principal events at Hawkesbury races. August 1 and 3, 1832.

Turf Club races held at Parramatta. Mr. Icely's 3-year-old, Chancellor, by Steeltrap, won Governor Bourke's Cup; heats, beating Bennelong and Shamrock. The Wentworth Annual gift of £50, was won by Mr. Bailey's Lady Amelia. On the second day, the seventh Brisbane Cup was won by Chancellor; and the Parramatta Town Plate of £40, by Mr. Lawson's Belinda. April 11 and 13, 1832.

Turf Club, Parramatta. Principal events won by Mr. Bailey's b.f. Lady Emily, and Sir J. Jamison's Bennelong, October 3 and 5, 1832.

Liverpool races, (the first), took place on a course lent by Mr. Throsby. Members Purse, won by Mr. Roberts b. m. Selina; Ladies' Purse, by Mr. Throsby's Whitefoot. October, 12, 1832.

Chancellor, a fine racehorse, owned by Mr. C. Smith which was bred by Mr. Icely, died, December 7, 1832.

At Sydney races Whisker won the principal event, the Governor's Cup, on the first day, and Mr. C. Smith's colt Emancipation won the Town Plate on the second day. April 17 and 19, 1833.

Mr. Simpson's colt, Pitch, won the Maitland Purse of £30, and Mr. Eales' Chance won the Governor's Purse of £55, at Maitland races, July 17 and 19, 1833.

The Hawkesbury races, Emancipation won the principal race, August 21 and 23, 1833.

Liverpool races. The winner of the principal event was Mr. C. Smith's Chester. September 11 and 13, 1833.

Parramatta races. Principal events won by Emancipation, Lady Emily or Emelia, and Chester. October 2 and 4, 1833.

Bathurst races. Principal events won by Mr. Grant's c. g. Lord Byron, and Mr. Piper's g.g. Earl Grey. October 11 and 13, 1833.

Steeltrap (property of Mr. C. Smith), celebrated old racehorse, died February, 1834.

Sydney Subscription races held on the new course, Botany Road. The Sydney Subscription Cup, value 50 guineas, heats, was won by Mr. Smith's Chester; and the Ladies' Purse, by Mr. Bayley's Whisker, beating Emancipation. On the second day, Whisker won the Town Plate of £50, again beating Emancipation, and the Ladies' Purse of £25, by again beating Chester. April 30 and May 2, 1834. [Whisker died a few days afterwards; his owner was offered £1,400 for him three days before.]

First race meeting of the Cumberland Turf Club held at Campbelltown, October 21 and 22, 1834.

Mr. Lawson's Spring Gun struck by lightning at Bathurst and killed, January, 1835.

First Illawarra (Wollongong) races, March 17, 1835.

Sydney Races. Mr. C. Smith's ch. h. Chester, 5 years, by Camerton, won the Melbourne Plate of £50, heats, twice round the course, defeating Roberts' Traveller and another; the Two-Year-Old Stakes by Captain Williams' President by Emigrant; the Ladies' Purse of £30, by Mr. C. Smith's Lady Godiva by Old Emigrant; on the second day Chester won the Town Plate, again beating Traveller. April 22 and 24, 1835.

Maitland Races. Horses named Pitch and Toss won the principal events, July 8 and 10, 1835.

Mr. Sutton's b. h. Slasher, 9st. 10lb. (M'Grath), beat Mr. Egan's b. g. Stranger, 9st. (Sickisson), £1,000, once round Sydney Racecourse, November 26, 1849.

Petrel, bred in N. S. Wales, and Bess o' Bedlam, by Cornbrough, out of Black Bess, contested for the Geelong Town Plate, 2 miles and a distance, heats, weight for age. Bess carried 9st. 7lb. as a four-year-old. 1st heat won by Bess in 4 min. 7 sec. 2nd heat won by Petrel by a nose, in 4 min 6 sec. 3rd heat won by Petrel by a head, in 4 min. 7 sec. The next day the two horses met again for the Publicans' Purse, over the same course, and Bess beat the horse in two heats, carrying the same weights. Time—1st heat, 4 min. 7 sec.; second heat, 4 min. 9 sec. 1849.

At the Autumn Races, Port Phillip, the New South Wales champion horses Emerald and Tally-ho, and the Tasmanian horses Coronet and Hollyoak, were beaten by the Victorian horse Bunyip, by Duke of Argyle. Bunyip won the same day the Town Plate, Publican's Purse, and Ladies' Purse; on the second day he won 2 two-mile and a distance heats races, 1849. [During this season he ran 14 principal races, winning them all.]

Mr. C. Roberts', jun., b. m. Dora, aged, 9st. 9lb., beat Mr. A. Green's b. g. Van Tromp, 9st. 9lb., 2 miles, Homebush Course, September 1, 1856.

Great race at Homebush (N.S.W.), between Mr. Tait's b. h. Sportsman, 5 years, and Mr. Eales's b. h. Cooramin, 4 years, for £1,000 a-side. Sportsman won by a length and a half. June 7, 1854.

A match for £1,000 against £500, 2¼ miles, between Mr. Warby's black horse Cardinal Wiseman, 12st. 4lb., and Mr. A. Chirnside's grey mare Alice Hawthorn, 12st. 1lb. Won by three lengths by Alice Hawthorn (ridden by Higgerson). October 9, 1857.

Mr. G. T. Rowe's ch. g. Veno, aged (Higgerson), beat Mr. Chirnside's g.m. Alice Hawthorn, aged (Mahon), 3 miles, £2,000, 10st. 1lb. each, October 3, 1857.

Mr. G. T. Rowe's b. h. Cooramin, aged (Higgerson), beat Mr. Fraser's b. g. Tomboy, aged (Mitchell), £400, 1½ mile, 10st. 1lb. each; won at the post. Oct. 3, 1857.

Mr. G. T. Rowe's ch. g. Veno, aged (Higgerson), beat Mr. Fraser's b. g. Van Tromp, aged (Mahon), £300, 3 miles, 10st. 1lb. each, October 3, 1857.

Mr. Rowe's Veno sold to Mr. Atkins, of N. S. Wales, for £1,000, October 5, 1857.

Mr. J. Rowe's b. f. Lauristina, 4 years, 8st. 11lb. (Snell), beat J. H. Atkinson's c. g. Veno, aged, 9st. 2lb. (Higgerson), 2 miles, £2,000, Homebush course; time, 4 min. 7½ sec. May 8, 1858.

Mr. G. A. Single's c. g. Ben Bolt, aged, 9st. 5lb. (Higgerson), beat Mr. J. Yorke's b. m. Lauristina, 4 years, 8st. 11lb. (Snell), Homebush; time, 3 min. 56 sec. Aug. 1, 1858.

Mr. G. T. Rowe's b. g. Gratis, aged (Higgerson) beat Mr. C. Obee's b. h. Chevalier, 4 years (Cutts), 2 miles, £600, weight for age; time, 4 min. 11 sec.; Homebush. August 18, 1858.

Mr. Yuille's Flying Buck by Warhawk, 3 years, 6st. 5lb. (Yeend), won Champion Sweepstakes, 3 miles; 18 started; time, 5 min. 57 sec. 1859.

Mr. J. Tait's Zoe, by Sir Hercules, aged, 9st. 3lb., (Ashworth), won Champion Stakes, 3 miles; 11 started; time, 5 min. 59 sec. 1860.

Mr. Town's Tarragon, by New Warrior, aged, 9st. 13lb. (Higgerson), ran a dead heat with Mr. Tait's Volunteer; time, 5 min. 47 sec. Tarragon beat him in the run off; time, 5 min. 48 sec.; 8 starters. 1866.

Great Ten-mile race at Wagga Wagga, for sweep, 5 sovs., with 300 sovs. added; second horse to receive 50 sovs, and third horse 10 sovs. from stake; won by Mr. H. J. Bowler's b. h. Australian, 5 years, 11st. 7lb (Yeomans); R. Grosvenor's g. g. Comet, 5 years, 11st. 2lb. (owner), second, and W. J. Bowen's br. m. Riverina, aged, 11st. 5lb. (owner), third; Camel, Cotherstone, Bother'em, Empire, Groongal, Troilus, Glaucus, Jerry Sneak, and Belham. Won by a length; time 23 min. 35 secs. November 20, 1868.

Great Seven-mile Race at Cobargo, between Mr. J. Jessop's Moses (1), Mr. W. M'Intosh's Traveller (2), Mr. J. M'Gregor's Robin (3), and Mr. F. Clark's Bismarck. Moses won easily. Traveller beat Robin by a neck. Time, 22 min. December 27, 1870.

The Spy (owner Mr. Harvey), performed the fastest two miles on record, up to this time, in 3 min. 35½ sec., at Homebush, April 10, 1871.

The celebrated racehorse Fishhook died at Woodstock, aged 8 years, June 15, 1871.

Great Race between Mr. Bloomfield's b. c. Dagworth, 4 years, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 9st. 5lb. (Donnelly), and Mr. Cosgrove's b. c. Reprieve, 4 years, by Yattendon—Gazelle, 9st. 5lb. (Yeomans), for the A.J.C. Plate, 3 miles; they ran a dead heat; time, 5 min. 55⅞ sec.; deciding heat Dagworth won by a neck in 5 min. 56⅜ sec. April 19, 1873.

Mr. J. Tait's b. h. Goldsborough by Fireworks—Sylvia, won the A.J.C. Metropolitan, 2 miles, carrying 9st. 2lb. (Ashworth); time, 3 min. 32⅛ sec., heading 15 others (fastest time on record), September 7, 1875. [Previous to this the fastest two miles was the Diver's (C. M. Lloyd's), at Wagga, in 3 min. 33½ sec.]

Briseis won the All-aged Stakes in Sydney in 1 min. 43½ sec., which is the fastest time for a mile in the colonies, April 21, 1876.

One hundred mile horse race run at Howlong, N.S.W., between the horses Viking and John Sullivan. Won by Viking, having run 87½ miles in little less than 8 hours, when John Sullivan gave up. June 27, 1876.

Mr. G. Pyers' Aldinga won the Launceston Gold Cup; time, 3 min. 39-5 sec. February 7, 1878.

Mr. C. M. Lloyd's Swiveller won the Tasmanian Cup of £1,000; time, 3 min. 21 sec. February 1, 1878.

Mr. J. Wilson's First King won the Australian Cup; time, 4 min. 2½ sec. March 7, 1878.

Hon. James White's Democrat won the Sydney Cup; time, 3 min. 33 6-10 sec. April 24, 1878.

Mr. W. Filgate's Glenormiston won the Adelaide Cup; time, 3 min. 43 sec. April 25, 1878.

Winners of Principal Colonial Races.

Australian and New Zealand Champion Sweepstakes—(Three miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	W. st.	W. lb.	S.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1859	Mr. Yuille	Flying Buck	Warhawk	3	6	5	18	Yeend	5	57
1860	Tait	Zoe	Sir Hercules	a	9	2	11	Ashworth	5	59
1861	Tait	Zoe	Sir Hercules	a	9	0	4	Ashworth	5	57
1861	Keighran	Mormon	The Premier	6	9	2	10	Simpson	6	14
1862	Tait	Talleyrand	Cossack	6	9	12	11	Ashworth	6	2
1863	Redwood	Ladybird	Il Barbiere	5	9	1	6	Redwood	5	55
1863	Harper	Barwon	Boiardo	4	8	10	5	Waldock	6	3
1864	Keighran	Mormon	The Premier	a	9	10	4	Simpson	6	38
1865	Blackwell	Panic	Alarm	a	9	5	10	Kelly	5	53
1865	Lance	Ladybird	Il Barbiere	6	9	12	10	Ray	5	55
1866	Town	Tarragon*	New Warrior	a	9	13	8	Higgerson	5	47
1867	Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	3	7	1	5	Stanley	5	38
1876	E. Jellett	Richmond	Maribyrnong	3	7	1	13	Hales	5	35
1877	R. Reid	Pride of the Hills	Talk o' the Hill	3	7	3	7	Nolan	5	34½
1878	J. Wilson	First King	King of the Ring	3	7	3	7	Hales	5	27
1879	Johnson Boe	Wellington	Panic	3	7	5	9	Murphy	5	34¾

* After a dead heat with Mr. Tait's Volunteer. Time of deciding heat, 5 min. 48 sec.

The Maribyrnong Plate—(Five furlongs).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1871	Mr. J. Thompson	Argus Scandal	Ace of Clubs	4	Wilson, jun.	1	6
1872	J. Wilson	Dagmar	Maribyrnong	12	Wilson, jun.	1	6
1873	Dr. Bathe	Stockbridge	Stockham	21	Batty	1	9
1874	Mr. J. Wilson	Maid of All Work	King Alfred	22	W. Wilson	1	9
1875	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	The Marquis	19	Yeomans	1	8
1876	Sir H. Robinson	Habena	Yattendon	21	Huey	*1	3¾
1877	Mr. De Mestre	Vulcan	Yattendon	28	T. Brown	1	7¼
1878	G. Lee	Nellie	Tim Whiffler (imp.)	26	Colley	1	5

* Private watches made it 1 min. 5 sec.

The Oaks—(One mile and a half).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1861	Mr. G. Watson	Palestine	Indian Warrior	5	Waterman	2 59
1862	M'Haffie	Modesty	Touchstone	5	E. Bishop	3 0
1863	Lang	Aruma	Boiardo	4	Bishop	3 2
1864	Dowling	Illumination	Warhawk	2	Morrison	
1865	Fisher	Lady Heron	Fisherman	4	Redman	2 55
1866	Fisher	Seagull	Fisherman	4	Morrison	2 54
1867	C. B. Fisher	Sylvia	Fisherman	4	Morrison	2 56
1868	Moffatt	My Dream	Fisherman	2	Duffy	2 50
1869	Pearson	Kestrel	Warhawk	3	Waterman	2 57
1870	Tait	Florence	Boiardo	2	Stanley	2 56
1871	Bowler	Formosa	Snowden	4	Yeomans	2 52
1872	J. Wilson	Sunshine	Maribyrnong	6	J. Wilson, jun.	3 0
1873	J. Tait	Rose d'Amour	Fireworks	3	H. Lewis	2 50
1874	P. Lewis	Gaslight	Talk o' the Hill	6	S. Davis	2 58
1875	J. Wilson	Maid of all Work	King Alfred	3	W. Wilson	3 5
1876	J. Wilson	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	3	T. Hales	2 51
1877	J. Wilson	Pardon	Yattendon	2	T. Hales	2 54½

The Derby Stakes—(One mile and a half).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1860	Mr. G. Watson	Flying Colors	Dolo	4	Treacey	3 2
1861	Dowling	Camden	Conrad or Warhawk	7	Morrison	2 53
1862	Harper	Barwon	Boiardo	6	Waldock	2 59
1863	Lang	Orifiamme	Boiardo	7	Lang	3 3
1864	Fisher	Lantern	Muscovado	4	Simpson	2 58
1865	Fisher	Angler	Fisherman	4	Redman	2 51
1866	Fisher	Seagull	Fisherman	3	Morrison	3 4
1867	Tait	Fireworks	Kelpie	5	Stanley	2 56
1868*	Tait	Fireworks	Kelpie	5	Stanley	2 53
1869*	Moffatt	My Dream	Fisherman	9	Duffy	2 48
1869	Fisher	Charon	Ferryman	7	Morrison	2 55
1870	Tait	Florence	Boiardo	7	Stanley	3 0
1871	J. Wilson	Miss Jessie	Maribyrnong	7	J. Wilson	2 49
1872	W. Winch	Loup Garou	Lord of Linne	8	T. Brown	2 46
1873	W. Filgate	Lapidist	Fireworks	11	H. Grubb	2 51
1874	J. Tait	Melbourne	Panic	11	J. Ashworth	2 46½
1875	De Mestre	Robin Hood	Fireworks	10	Donnelly	2 48
1876	J. Wilson	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	9	T. Hales	2 42½
1877	J. White	Chester	Yattendon	12	P. Pigott	2 43
1878	Johnson Boe	Wellington	Panic	6	M. Griffin	2 47

* Run on New Year's Day.

The Victorian St. Leger Stakes—(One mile and three quarters and 132 yards).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1859	Mr. Austin	Brownlock	The Premier	4	Mitchell	3 55
1860	W. C. Yuille	Flying Buck	Romulus or Warhawk	3	Morrison	
1861	Lang	Presto	The Premier	4	Lang	3 42
1862	Dowling	Camden	Conrad or Warhawk	2	Simpson	3 34
1863	Harper	Barwon	Boiardo	4	Waldock	3 53
1864	Lang	Orifiamme	Boiardo	4	Lang	3 38
1865	Dowling	Illumination	Warhawk	4	Morrison	3 31
1866	Fisher	Angler	Fisherman	3	Redman	3 42
1867	Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	3	Morrison	3 29
1868	Tait	Fireworks	Kelpie	3	Stanley	3 57
1869	Moffatt	Gasworks	Fisherman	2	Carter	4 3
1870	Pearson	Lamplighter	Fisherman	2	Carter	3 53
1871	H. Phillips	The Fawn	Panic	3	Lang	3 33
1872	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	4	T. Enderson	3 29
1873	P. Lewis	Blue Peter	Kingston	5	J. Carter	3 31½
1874	J. Wilson	Seaspray	The Peer	6	W. Wilson	3 37
1875	J. Tait	Melbourne	Panic	2	H. Grubb	3 28
1876	E. Jellet	Richmond	Maribyrnong	5	T. Hales	3 26
1877	H. Phillips	Adelaide	Panic	6	Yeomans	3 26½
1878	J. Wilson	First King	King of the Ring	3	Yeomans	3 24
1879	E. Jellet	Bosworth	Maribyrnong	7	Hales	3 19½

Launceston Champion Cup—(Three miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	W. st.	W. lb.	S.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1866	Mr. W. Field	Strop	Panic	4	8	3	9	Winter	5	55
1867	C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	3	7	0	9	S. Davis	5	45
1868	Tait	Fireworks	Kelpie	3	7	0	7	S. Davis	5	48
1869	W. Field	Strop	Panic	a	9	2	6	Haynes	5	58
1871	Thompson	Romula	New Warrior	3	6	0	5	Wilson, jun.	5	49
1873	T. Ryan	Leo	Leonidas	3	7	6	4	Grubb	5	59

The Australian Cup—(Two miles two furlongs).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age. yrs.	Weight. st.	Weight. lbs.	S.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1863	Mr. Harper	Barwon	3	7	8	4	Chifney	4	27
1864	H. Fisher	Nathalie	3	6	8	3	Chifney	4	38
1865	Lang	Woodman	a	7	1	8	Puller	4	15
1866	Thompson	Woodman	a	7	12	5	Carter	4	24
1867	Craig	Tim Whiffler	4	8	2	9	Carter	4	20
1868	Cleeland	Shenandoah	a	7	12	9	Walsh	4	16
1869	Moffatt	Gasworks	3	8	5	13	Carter	4	4
1870	J. Arthur	Norma	5	6	13	7	Day	4	11
1871	H. Hoskins	Nimblefoot	a	8	4†	7	Lang	4	11
1872	Crook	Saladin*	a	7	8	8	Swalles	4	15
1873	Glenister	Warrior	a	8	0	12	M. Thompson	4	6
1874	J. Wilson	Protos	6	7	5	9	W. Wilson	4	22
1875	S. Gardiner	Lurline	5	8	1	13	T. Hales	4	25
1876	E. Jellet	Richmond	3	7	13	12	T. Hales	4	2½
1877	R. Sevior	Sibyl	3	6	12	16	Williamson	4	4½
1878	J. Wilson	First King	3	8	5	14	Yeomans	4	2½

* After two dead heats with Flying Dutchman, 6 years, 7 st. 6 lbs. † 5 lb. penalty.

The Ballarat Cup.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age. yrs.	Weight. st.	Weight. lbs.	S.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1864	Mr. Keighran	Playboy	6	8	3	9	Carter	4	20
1865	Tait	Sir Patrick	5	8	6	7	Stanley	4	16
1866	Keighran	Exile	a	7	12	4	Waterman	4	24
1867	Melhado	Exile*	a	8	0	4	Waterman	4	21
1868	Vowles	Jack	a	6	10	..	Cranston	4	19
1869	Perkins	Salem Scudder	a	6	7	10	E. Davis	4	18
1870	W. Winch	Croydon	4	7	12	8	Bishop	4	15
1871	W. Winch	The Baron	6	7	5	12	Bryant	4	14
1872†	J. Coldham	Early Morn	5	7	5	6	W. Wilson	3	38½
1873	J. Tait	The Arrow	4	7	10	5	H. Lewis	3	43
1874‡	J. Coldham	Break o' Day	5	6	11½	8	W. Wilson	3	9½
1875§	F. Leng	Southern Cross	4	6	7	6	Cracknell	2	45½
1876	E. Paget	Huntsman	a	6	12	5	S. Davis	2	50 4–10
1877	James	Tom Kirk	6	7	7	10	J. Mascall	2	42
1878	Johnson—Boe	Columbus	5	8	5	5	Murphy	2	57

In 1861 and 1862 this race was styled the Great Metropolitan Goldfield Handicap; it was not run in 1863.
* Fell dead immediately after the race. † This year the distance was altered from two miles, two furlongs, forty-two yards, to two miles.
‡ This year the distance was altered to a mile and three-quarters. § This year the distance was one mile and a half.

The A. J. C. Derby—(One mile and a half).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	St.	Rider.	Time. m.	Time. s.
1865	Mr. Cheeke	Clove	Magnus	—	F. Martineer	2	51
1866	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	6	Stanley	2	48½
1867	J. Tait	Fireworks	Kelpie	7	Stanley	2	48
1868	A. Thompson	The Duke	Kingston	10	J. Bishop	2	50
1869	H. Fisher	Charon	Ferryman	11	Morrison	2	47½
1870	J. Tait	Florence	Boiardo	10	Stanley	2	51
1871	T. Lee	Javelin	Yattendon	6	J. Kean	2	47
1872	W. Winch	Loup Garou	Lord of Linne	6	T. Brown	2	46½
1873	T. Ryan	Benvolio	Peter Wilkins	10	T. Brown	2	48½
1874	Sir H. Robinson	Kingsborough	Kingston	6	W. Yeomans	2	50
1875	Mr. E. Jellett	Richmond	Maribyrnong	11	T. Hales	2	46
1876	C. B. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	8	J. Morrison	2	42½
1877	Silberberg	Woodlands	Maribyrnong	10	Colley	2	49½
1878	De Mestre	His Lordship	The Marquis	3	Morrison	2	55

The A. J. C. Queen's Plate—(Three miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	Weight.	Time.
					st. lbs.	m. s.
1866	Mr. Thompson	Cossack	Sir Hercules	3	7 2	5 54
1867	C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	3	7 2	6 0
1868	E. De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	5	9 13	5 45*
1869	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules		9 13	5 56
1870	E. De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	6	10 0	5 54½
1871	E. De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	6	10 1	5 56
1872	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	3	7 13	5 42
1873‡	E. De Mestre	†Dagworth	Yattendon	4	9 5	5 56
1874	E. De Mestre	Dagworth	Yattendon	5	10 1	5 45
1875	S. Gardiner	Lurline	Traducer	5	9 13	5 45
1876	E. De Mestre	Robin Hood	Fireworks	3	7 13	5 50½
1877	C. B. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	3	7 8	5 45½
1878	J. White	Chester	Yattendon	4	7 8	5 42 3-10

* The Barb came in first, but was disqualified for not carrying his proper weight. † After a dead heat with Reprieve.
‡ The name of this race was this year altered to the A. J. C. Plate.

The Sydney Cup—(Two miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	Weight.	S.	Time.
					st. lbs.		m. s.
1866	Mr. McEvilly	Yattendon	Sir Hercules	4	8 4	12	3 43
1867	C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	3	6 10	15	3 41½
1868	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	4	8 12	11	3 40
1869	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	5	10 8	16	3 40
1870	E. Lee	Barbelle	Sir Hercules	4	7 10*	17	3 43
1871	E. Twomey	Mermaid	King Alfred	4	7 5*	12	3 40
1872	G. Blake	The Prophet	New Warrior	3	6 10	16	3 36½
1873	G. Osborne	Vixen	Yattendon	4	7 2	18	3 40
1874	J. Smith	Speculation	Kingston	3	6 2	25	3 39
1875	C. S. King	Imperial	Maribyrnong	5	7 9†	16	3 36
1876	Benson	A. T.	Tarragon	4	6 4	15	3 37½
1877	W. Hill	Kingfisher	Kelpie	6	7 2	19	3 36 1-5
1878	J. White	Democrat	Gemma di Vergy	4	6 5	15	3 36 6-10
1879	H. Power	Savanaka	Kingston	4	8 7	15	3 33 8-10

* Including 3 lb. penalty. † Including 2 lb. over.

The Adelaide St. Leger—(One mile and three quarters and 132 yards).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Std.	Rider.
1855	Mr. J. Harvey	Beda	5	Owner.
1856	P. B. Coglin	Touchstone	7	J. Murdock.
1857	J. Baker	Omar Pasha	3	W. Simpson.
1858	W. Filgate	King of Morialta	5	Harvey, junr.
1859	G. Bennett	Pride of Kildare	5	W. Simpson.
1860	C. B. Fisher	Midnight	5	W. Simpson.
1861	C. B. Fisher	Typo	3	W. Simpson.
1862	W. H. Formby	Enfield	3	W. Simpson.
1863	J. Gilbert	Cinderella	5	Mills.
1864	H. Fisher	Chrysolite	6	E. Nunn.
1865	H. Fisher	The Sign	4	Howard.
1866	P. Francis	Midnight	5	Owen.
1867	P. B. Coglin	Apparition	6	H. Tothill.
1868	T. J. Ryan	Regalia	5	H. Tothill.
1869	O. Adcock	Red Gauntlet	3	Shugg.
1872	T. J. Ryan	The Ace	4	H. Tothill.
1873	R. Holland	Calaba	4	W. Lang.
1874	J. Wilson	Sea Spray	3	W. Wilson.
1875	W. Hutchison	Stella	5	T. Hales.
1876	G. Bennett	Emulation	4	T. Hales.
1877	E. Jellett	Filibuster	5	Murphy.
1878	Rounsevell	Device	4	M'Mahon.
1879	J. Paterson	Warlock	3	.....

The A. J. C. Sires' Produce Stakes.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	St.	Time.
					m. s.
1857	Mr. Dines	Glencoe	Lord of the Hills	8	1 52
1858	J. Lee	Coquette	Sir Hercules	9	1 51
1859	Dines	Paradise	Lord of the Hills	6	1 50
1870*	Baldwin	Lady Clifden	Yelverton	5	1 37½
1871	Lewis	†Hamlet	Maribyrnong	6	1 36½
1872	G. Lee	†Lecturer	Kingston	11	1 34
1873	J. Tait	†Rose D'Amour	Fireworks	11	1 35
1874	Sir H. Robinson	†Kingsborough	Kingston	8	1 33 1-5
1875‡	Mr. G. Hill	Valetta Colt	Kingston	9	1 33 1-5
1876	C. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	5	1 32 4-5
1877	E. K. Cox	Chester	Yattendon	6	1 32 1-5
1878	De Mestre	His Lordship	The Marquis	5	1 32½
1879	G. Lee	Nellie	Tim Whiffler (imported)	15	1 31 4-10

* This year the race was altered from a mile to seven furlongs. † Carried 7 lb. penalty.

Old N.S.W. Queen's Plate.

Year.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.	Time.	
				m. s.	
1851	Cossack	J. Tait	Cutts	6 5	3 miles.
1852	Cossack	J. Tait	M'Grath	6 1	,,
1853	Sportsman	Fawcett	Ford	5 55½	,,
1854	Sportsman	Tait	Ford	5 55	,,
1855	Vanguard	T. Hayes	Hogan	6 0	,,
1856	Cooramin	J. Eales	O'Brien	6 4	,,

Old N.S.W. Leger.

Year.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.	Time.	Leger Course.
				m. s.	
1847	Whalebone	J. Tait	Cutts	2 54	1½ mile
1848	Snake	E. Butts	Fido	2 59	,,
1849	Pastile	Rouse	Dunn	2 52	,,
1850	Cossack	J. Tait	Cutts	2 55	,,
1851	Plover	J. Roberts	Cutts	2 53	,,
1852	Surplice	J. Tait	Healy	3 3	,,
1853	Cooramin	T. Brown	Martineer	2 55	,,
1854	Venison	M'Gowan	Ford	2 59	,,
1855	Moston	Camden	Snell	2 57	,,
1856	Stumpy	De Clouet	M'Grath	3 0	,,

The Ascot-Vale Stakes.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1863	Mr. Robinson	Freestone	Touchstone	7	Bishop	1 7½
1864	H. Fisher	Lady Heron	Fisherman	10	Redman	1 10½
1865	H. Fisher	Sea Gull*	Fisherman	8	Goodman	1 12
1866	H. Fisher	Sour Grapes	Fisherman	7	Morrison	1 10
1868	C. B. Fisher	Fenella	Fisherman	7	A. Davis	1 11
1869	W. Pearson	Lamplighter	Ferryman	10	S. Davis	1 10
1870	H. Fisher	The Roe	Stockowner	8	Morrison	1 8
1871	P. Lewis	Beatrice	Stockowner	9	T. Enderson	1 8
1872†	J. Thompson	King of the Ring	Ace of Clubs	5	J. Wilson	1 21
1873	W. Filgate	Lapidist	Fireworks	10	Grubb	1 23
1874	H. Fisher	Explosion	Fireworks	7	Ross	1 25
1875	J. Wilson	Maid of All Work	King Alfred	6	W. Wilson	1 20
1876	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	The Marquis	7	Yeomans	1 18½
1877	Mr. J. Wilson	First King	King of the Ring	9	Yeomans	1 25
1878	De Mestre	His Lordship	The Marquis	8	Morrison	1 27½
1879	H. Power	Petrea	King of the Ring	10	T. Hales	1 20

* Mr. Fisher's Fishhook, by Fisherman, came in first, but having gone inside a post was distanced.
† This year the race was altered from five to six furlongs.

The Canterbury (New Zealand) Derby.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Rider.	Time.
					m. s.
1860	Mr. W. H. Harris	Ada	St. Aubyn	R. Kay	not taken
1861	C. Redwood	Otto	Sir Hercules	J. Ellis	3 0
1862	Mallock	Emmeline	Sleight of Hand	R. Maine	2 58
1863	Lance	Azucena	Towton	East	2 58
1864	E. Stafford	Opera	Il Barbiere	D. Jones	not taken
1865	Lance	Egremont	Velocity	J. Carter	3 12
1866	Lance	Nebula	Pacific	Bateman	2 54
1867	Mallock	Scandal	Traducer	Carter	2 56
1868	Barnard	Flying Jib	Leotard	Storey	W.O.
1869	Redwood	Manuka	The Peer	Mahoney	2 50
1870	Nosworthy	Envy	Traducer	Richards	2 59
1871	Hunter	Defamation	Traducer	R. Kay	2 49
1872	Nosworthy	Calumny	Traducer	R. Kay	2 47
1873	H. Redwood	Papapa	Ravensworth	Mason	2 46
1874	P. Campbell	Tadmor	Caledon	R. Kay	2 53
1875	P. Campbell	Daniel O'Rourke	Sledmere	R. Kay	2 55½
1876	H. Redwood	Songster	Towton	Lyford	2 52½
1877	G. Frazer	Trump Card	Traducer	Fuller	2 47

The Canterbury (New Zealand) Cup.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	St.	Rider.	Time.
				yr			m. s.
1860	Mr. C. Redwood	Wetsail	Sir Hercules	4	2	—	—
1861	C. Redwood	Wetsail	Sir Hercules	5	w o	—	—
1862	H. Stafford	Ultima	Sir Hercules	a	8	Mr. Stafford	—
1863	Lance	Revoke	Sir Hercules	5	2	Ray	3 26
1864	Lance	Golden Cloud	Towton	4	2	Ray	3 33
1865	M'Kenzie	Shillelagh	Vanish	a	10	Connell	—
1866	Harris	Belle of the Isle	Malton	3	6	Carter	5 51
1867	Harris	Stormbird	Sledmere	5	5	Gay	5 54
1868	Studholme	Knottingley	Scud	4	5	Ray	6 6
1869	Redwood	Manuka	The Peer	3	3	M'Glashan	5 42
1870	Studholme	Knottingley	Scud	6	3	Carter	5 49
1870	Redwood	Peeress	The Peer	5	3	Jones	4 17
1871	Redwood	Peeress	The Peer	6	2	—	4 12
1872	Nosworthy	Lurline	Traducer	3	4	—	4 13
1873	Nosworthy	Lurline	Traducer	4	6	Derritt	4 8
1874	O'Brien	Tambourini	Towton	a	5	Owner	4 16
1875	Campbell	Dan O'Rourke	Sledmere	3	7	Rowland	4 18½
1876	H. Redwood	Guy Fawkes	Ravensworth	5	5	Lyford	4 16
1877	R. Farmer	Ariel	Dainty Ariel	5	5	A. Lyford	4 11

NOTE.—In the years 1860, '61, and '62 the Cup Course was a mile and a quarter; in 1863-4 the distance was a mile and three-quarters; in 1865 it was two miles; from 1866 to '70 it was three miles. The time of holding the Meeting was then changed from January to November, and in November, 1870, the Cup course was made two miles and a quarter, and has so continued.

The Christchurch (New Zealand) Plate—(Two miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	Weight.	S.	Rider.	Time.
				yrs.	st. lbs.			m. s.
1866	Mr. Harris	Stormbird	Sledmere	4	9 9	8	Gay	3 51
1867	Harris	Nebula	Pacific	4	9 0	2	Carter	3 52½
1868	Mallock	Scandal	Traducer	4	9 6	6	Carter	3 50
1869	Redwood	Manuka	The Peer	3	8 3	6	Mahoney	3 47
1870	Studholme	Knottingley	Scud	6	10 6	7	Carter	3 48
1870	Studholme	Knottingley	Scud	a	9 11	3	Ray	—
1871	Studholme	Knottingley	Scud	a	9 11	..	—	3 56
1872	Nosworthy	Lurline	Traducer	3	7 6	6	—	3 40
1873	Nosworthy	Lurline	Traducer	4	9 2	5	Derritt	3 43
1874	Redwood	Ngaro	Ravensworth	3	6 8	3	A. Lyford	3 48
1875	Redwood	Korari	Towton	3	7 9	4	A. Lyford	3 44½
1876	Nosworthy	Danebury	Traducer	3	7 9	3	Wattie	3 44½
1877	G. Frazer	Trump Card	Traducer	3	7 1	3	Clifford	3 44

The Hobart Town Cup.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Time.
					m. s.
1875	P. Lewis	Ella	Yattendon	6	3 45
1876	W. Field	Strop	Panic	7	3 45
1877	J. Archer	Spark	Fireworks	5	3 41
1878*	C. M. Lloyd	Swiveller	Snowden	16	3 21
1879	M. Loughlin	Lord Harry	Angler	8	3 10½

* Distance reduced to one mile and three-quarters.

A. J. C. Queen's Plate—(Three miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	Weight.	Time.
				yrs.	st. lbs.	m. s.
1866	Mr. Thompson	Cossack	Sir Hercules	3	7 2	5 54
1867	C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	3	7 2	6 47
1868	De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	5	9 13	5 45
1869	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	5	9 13	5 56
1870	De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	aged	10 0	5 54
1871	De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	aged	10 0	5 56
1872	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	3	7 13	5 42
1873	De Mestre	Dagworth	Yattendon	4	9 5	5 56
1874	De Mestre	Dagworth	Yattendon	5	10 1	5 45
1875	S. Gardiner	Lurline	Traducer	5	9 13	5 45
1876	De Mestre	Robin Hood	Fireworks	3	7 13	5 50½
1877	C. B. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	3	7 8	5 45½
1878	J. White	Chester	Yattendon	4	7 8	5 42 3-10

A. J. C. Champagne Stakes.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Time.
					m. s.
1866	Mr. H. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	4	1 37*
1867	Keighran	Fireworks	Kelpie	7	1 5½
1868	H. Fisher	Fenella	Fisherman	12	1 6½
1869	Pearson	Lamplighter	Ferryman	9	1 7½
1870	Tait	Florence	Boiardo	10	1 7½
1871	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	5	1 8
1872	G. Lee	Lecturer	Kingston	12	1 5½
1873	J. Tait	Rose d'Amour	Fireworks	14	1 6 1-5
1874	Sir H. Robinson	Kingsborough	Kingston	11	1 6
1875	Sir H. Robinson	Hyperion	Lord of Linne	12	1 5 1-5
1876	Mr. C. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	10	1 4½
1877	E. K. Cox	Chester	Yattendon	17	1 5 1-10
1878	De Mestre	His Lordship	The Marquis	8	1 4 6-10
1879	G. Donnelly	Baronet	Lord of Linne	15	1 4

* This race was seven furlongs long, but next year it was altered to five.

The Melbourne Cup—(Two miles).

Owner.	Winner.	Age.	Weight.	Started.	Time.	Year.
		yrs.	st. lb.		m. s.	
Mr. De Mestre	Archer	5	9 7	17	3 52	1861
De Mestre	Archer	6	10 2	20	3 47	1862
Harper	Banker	3	5 4	7	3 44	1863
H. Fisher	Lantern	3	6 3	19	3 52	1864
Marshall	Toryboy	aged	7 0	23	3 44	1865
J. Tait	The Barb	3	6 11†	28	3 43	1866
De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	5	8 11*	27	3 39	1867
Tait	Glencoe	4	9 1*	25	3 42	1868
Saqui	Warrior	6	8 10	26	3 40	1869
W. Craig	Nimblefoot	aged	6 3*	28	3 37	1870
J. Tait	The Pearl	5	7 3*	23	3 39	1871
J. Tait	The Quack	6	7 10*	22	3 39	1872
W. Johnson	Don Juan	4	6 12	24	3 36	1873
A. Chirnside	Haricot	4	6 7*	18	3 37½	1874
Sharp	Wollomai	6	7 8	20	3 38	1875
J. Wilson	Briseis	3	6 4	33	3 36½	1876
J. White	Chester	3	6 12	33	3 33½	1877
De Mestre	Calamia	5	8 12	30	3 35½	1878

* Including 3 lbs. penalty. † Including 2 lbs. over.

The A. J. C. Metropolitan Stakes—(Two miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	St.	Weight.	Time.
				yrs		st. lbs.	m. s.
1866	Mr. J. Lee	Bylong	Sir Hercules	3	6	5 6	3 42½
1867	De Mestre	Tim Whiffler	New Warrior	5	17	8 8	3 38 6-10
1868	J. Tait	The Barb	Sir Hercules	5	11	9 10	3 37 3-10
1869	W. Winch	Circassian	Chevalier	6	12	7 11	3 44½
1870	W. Winch	Croydon	Lord of the Hills	4	16	7 8*	3 43
1871	A. Town	Rosebud	Sir Hercules	6	13	6 12*	3 40½
1872	Bloomfield	Dagworth	Yattendon	4	15	7 5	3 35 3-10
1873	De Mestre	Horatio	Maribyrnong	4	14	7 3*	3 42½
1874	T. Ivory	Sterling	Yattendon	4	19	7 6	3 36½
1875	J. Tait	Goldsborough	Fireworks	5	16	9 2	3 32 1—5
1876	Evans	Nemesis	Knight of the Garter	5	16	6 2	3 33 3-10
1877	J. Tait	Amendment	Angler	3	16	5 8	3 35 3-10
1878	Hon. J. White	Democrat	Gemma di Vergy	5	10	8 2	3 38

* Including 3lb. penalty.

The A. J. C. Champagne Stakes—(Five furlongs).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	S.	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1866	Mr. H. Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	4	O'Brien	1 37*
1867	Keighran	Fireworks	Kelpie	7	Driscoll	1 5½
1868	H. Fisher	Fenella	Fisherman	12	Morrison	1 6½
1869	Pearson	Lamplighter	Ferryman	9	S. Davis	1 7½
1870	Tait	Florence	Boiardo	10	Stanley	1 7½
1871	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	5	Enderson	1 8
1872	G. Lee	Lecturer	Kingston	12	Ramsay	1 5½
1873	J. Tait	Rose D'Amour	Fireworks	14	H. Lewis	1 6 1-5
1874	Sir H. Robinson	Kingsborough	Kingston	11	T. Kean	1 6
1875	Sir H. Robinson	Hyperion	Lord of Linne	12	Yeomans	1 5 1-5
1876	Mr. C. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	10	Morrison	1 4½
1877	E. K. Cox	Chester	Yattendon	17	Donnelly	1 5 1-10
1878	De Mestre	His Lordship	The Marquis	8	Morrison	1 4 6-10
1879	G. Donnelly	Baronet	Lord of Linne	15	Pigott	1 4

* This race was seven furlongs long, but the next year it was altered to five furlongs.

The A. J. C. St. Leger—(One mile and three quarters).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	St.	Rider.	Time.
						m. s.
1866	Mr. A. Loder	The Pitsford	Pitsford	14	Thompson	3 25½
1867	Fisher	Fishhook	Fisherman	6	Morrison	3 18
1868	Tait	Glencoe	Lord of the Hills	3	Ashworth	3 30
1869	John Lee	Coquette	Sir Hercules	8	Thompson	3 22½
1870	Forrester	Moselle	Cossack	7	J. Ramsay	3 21
1871	Hogan	Lady Clifden	Yelverton	6	W. Tyler	3 21½
1872	P. Lewis	Hamlet	Maribyrnong	5	Enderson	3 20½
1873	W. Winch	Commodore	Yattendon	7	T. Brown	3 19½
1874	J. Tait	Goldsborough	Fireworks	9	Ashworth	3 18½
1875	Sir H. Robinson	Kingsborough	Kingston	2	Yeomans	3 18
1876	Mr. E. De Mestre	Robin Hood	Fireworks	8	Donnelly	3 12½
1877	C. B. Fisher	Robinson Crusoe	Angler	4	Morrison	3 15
1878	A. Town	Cap-a-pie	Maribyrnong	4	Hussey	3 13
1879	E. Jellett	Bosworth	Maribyrnong	4	Walker	3 24½

The Adelaide Cup—(Two miles).

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Rider.	Weight.	Time.
				st. lbs.	m. s.
1865	Mr. P. Dowling	Falcon	J. Morrison	10 1	3 50½
1866	J. C. James	Ebor	S. Waldock	10 1	3 55
1867	E. M. Bagot	Cowra	G. Stevens	8 7	3 50
1868	E. M. Bagot	Cowra	W. Simpson	9 6	3 49
1869	T. J. Ryan	Cupbearer	H. Tothill	8 4	3 46
1870	W. Lang	Norma	Southall	7 0	3 54
1872	R. Holland	Australian Buck	S. Davis	7 0	3 51
1873	W. Filgate	Dolphin	H. Grubb	8 5	3 49
1874	W. Gerrard	Ace of Trumps	T. Hales	7 13	3 44
1875	S. Gardiner	Lurline	G. Donnelly	9 1	3 41
1876	G. Bennett	Impudence	Kilduff	6 2	3 37
1877	S. Gardiner	Aldinga	T. Hales	7 3	3 58½
1878	Filgate	Glenormiston	G. Williams	7 4	3 43
1879	A. Crozier	Banter		6 8	3 35

RAFFLE'S BAY.

Captain Barker founded settlement at Raffle's Bay in 1823, but it was abandoned, 1826.

Captain Sterling, in H.M.S. "Lucuss," arrived and formed a small settlement at Fort Wellington, on the north-east coast of Raffle's Bay, in lat. 11° 14′ S., long. 132° 24′ E., June 7, 1827.

[Those colonists who had located in Raffle's Bay (a few miles to the eastward of Port Essington, in Coburg Peninsula, North Australia) had a visit from one of the Malay vessels having a Dutch commander, with a crew of 14 men. She belonged to a fleet of 52 vessels which had left Macassar in company, with the object to fish for trepang. They annually visited the northern coast of New Holland for that purpose. 1827.]

RAILWAYS.

New South Wales. The question of railway construction first seriously occupied the attention of the colonists. A numerous and influential meeting was held in Sydney, when Mr. James Macarthur presided, and a committee of leading colonists was appointed to collect information on the subject of railways. Jan. 29, 1846.

The first official duty Governor Fitzroy was called upon to perform was to receive a deputation on the subject of railways for the purpose of bringing certain recommendations relative to the same under the attention of the Ministers. August, 1846.

Sydney Tramroad and Railway Company established, capital £100,000. Sept. 11, 1846.

An important meeting held in connection with the contemplated railway, when a report was brought forward which set forth that the committee had collected subscriptions, that surveys had been effected for lines of railways, extending between Sydney and Goulburn and between Sydney and the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers. The survey embraced three several routes between Sydney and Bong Bong. January, 1848.

The first sod of the Sydney and Goulburn Railway turned at Redfern by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stuart, daughter of the Governor, Sir C. Fitzroy, in the presence of His Excellency and about 10,000 people. July 3, 1850.

The first railway contract in the colony was accepted. The work to be executed was a portion of the line between Ashfield and Haslem's Creek at a cost of £10,000. March, 1851.

Railway from Sydney commenced. The "Concord" contract, 4½ miles; contractor, Mr. William Wallis; Mr. Shields and Mr. Mais, the first Engineers-in-Chief. May 1, 1851. [The works were in a few months discontinued for want of labour.]

Mr. Randle took a short contract between Sydney and Parramatta, August 9, 1851.

500 railway labourers arrived from England, August, 1852. Mr. Randle undertook the whole line from Sydney to Parramatta, August, 1852.

The question of railway communication taken up. A meeting was held in Sydney, at which all the wealthy and influential colonists attended, and a resolution to the effect that in consequence of the rapidly increasing prosperity of the colony, it became imperative on the inhabitants to adopt a comprehensive system in the construction of railways throughout the colony, was adopted. January, 1854.

Hunter River Railway projected for connection between Newcastle and Maitland. A company formed at Maitland; capital £100,000. April 20, 1853. Work commenced, but was continued only a year, when it was handed over to the Government on July 30, 1854.

Sydney and Goulburn Railway Company transferred to Government, September 3, 1854.

The carriages attached to a railway train ran off the line at Haslem's Creek; two passengers were killed (one being Mr. Randolph J. Want, solicitor) and two injured. January 10, 1858.

A collision occurred in Redfern tunnel, two persons being injured, September 10, 1863.

A collision occurred between Homebush and Haslem's Creek, between a goods train and a passenger train following; one passenger injured. October 25, 1864.

A collision occurred at Newtown; one passenger was killed and several injured. Jan., 1868.

A collision took place at Redfern, several persons being injured, September, 1868.

A collision took place between a passenger and a coal truck at Newcastle; several persons slightly injured. January 12, 1874.

Two platelayers were run over and killed at Haslem's Creek, January 21, 1876.

Deniliquin and Moama Railway (private company) opened, July 4, 1876.

A collision took place at Redfern, when two women were injured, July 30, 1877.

A collision occurred at Redfern, in which five passengers were injured, November 5, 1877.

The Government of New South Wales accepted tenders for the railway from Wagga Wagga to Albury—Messrs. Cornell and Mixner, contractors—January 24, 1878.

Two trains collided at Emu Plains, near Penrith, N.S.W.; three people were killed, the engines thrown off the line, and the waggons destroyed by fire. January 30, 1878.

Railway opened to Bathurst by Sir Hercules Robinson: great demonstration by the people, and a public dinner given at the School of Arts. April 4, 1876.

The Great Northern Railway extension to Tamworth opened by Sir H. Robinson. October 15, 1878.

George Perdue found guilty of manslaughter, for the collision at Emu Plains, Feb. 19, 1878.

Date of opening to the principal stations in New South Wales:—

Parramatta (S.W.), September 26, 1855.
Liverpool (S.), September 26, 1856.
East Maitland (N.), April 5, 1857.
Newcastle (N.), March 19, 1858.
Campbelltown (S.), May 17, 1858.
West Maitland (N.), July 27, 1858.
Lochinvar (N.), July 2, 1860.
Blacktown (W.), July 4, 1860.
Rooty Hill (W.), December 12, 1861.
Branxton (N.), March 24, 1862.
South Creek (W.), May 1, 1862.
Penrith (W.), July 7, 1862.
Menangle (S.), September 1, 1862.

Singleton (N.), May 7, 1863.
Picton (S.), July 1, 1863.
Morpeth (N.), May 2, 1864.
Richmond (S.W.), December 1, 1864.
Mittagong (branch from Blacktown), March 1, 1867.
Weatherboard (W.), July 11, 1867.
Sutton Forest (S.), December 2, 1867.
Mount Victoria (W.), May 1, 1868.
Marulan (S.), August 6, 1868.
Muswellbrook (N.), May 19, 1869.
Goulburn (S.), May 27, 1869.
Bowenfels (W.), October 18, 1869.
Wallerawang (W.), March 1, 1870.
Rydal (W.), July 1, 1870.
Aberdeen (N.), October 20, 1870.
Scone (N.), April 17, 1871.
Wingen (S.), August 1, 1871.
Murrurundi (N.), April 5, 1872.
Locke's Platform (W.), April 22, 1872.
Macquarie Plains (W.), July 1, 1872.
Raglan (W.), March 4, 1873.
Kelso (W.), February 4, 1875.
Bathurst (W.), April 4, 1876.
Gunning (S.), November 9, 1875.
Bowning (S.), July 3, 1876.
Yass (S.), July 3, 1876.
Murrumburrah (S.), March 12, 1877.
Quirindi (N.), August 13, 1877.
Cootamundra (S.), November 1, 1877.
Orange (W.), April 19, 1877.
Junee (S.), July 6, 1878.
Wagga Wagga (S.), September 3, 1878.
Tamworth (N.), October 15, 1878.
Breeza (N.), March 26, 1879.

New Zealand.

Auckland District, in the provincial district of Auckland. The General Government have completed 141 miles of railway, and have considerably more under construction. Also 2 miles 68 chains from the Kawakawa mine to the shipping place have been constructed, and 5 miles 31 chains more are under way. The Waikato railway, which runs from Auckland southwards, was opened for traffic as far as Newcastle (Ngaruawahia), at the junction of the Waikato and Waipa rivers, once the capital of the Maori King, but now the site of a pretty and thriving British township, 1877. The Waikato railway opened to Ohapu, 1878. [The whole southern part of Auckland, and a large portion of the North is thus brought directly into easy communication with the city by railway.] The Maories refused to allow Government surveyors to survey for the railway from Taranaki to Wanganui (the connecting branches between Auckland and Wellington), March 20, 1879.

Otago District—Lyttleton railway opened, December 1, 1863.

Railway to Manaaru opened, Feb. 21, 1870.

Railway from Christchurch to Dunedin completed and opened at Dunedin, October, 1878.

Railways in New Zealand are open between the following places:—*Northern Island*, Auckland to Ohaupo, passing through Newmarket, Remuera, Drury, Rangariri, Huntly, Taupiri, Newcastle, Hamilton, a distance of 94 miles; Auckland to Onehunga, connecting Auckland harbour with the Manukau, a distance of 8 miles, with a branch line from Riverhead to Helensville, 16 miles. Napier (commencing at the Spit or Port) to Kopua, a distance of 65 miles, passing Hastings, Waipawa, and Waipakaru. New Plymouth to Inglewood and Waitara, 12 miles. Wanganui to Foxton, 88 miles. Wellington to Upper Hutt and Kaitoke, 27 miles. *Southern Island*—Bluff to Invercargill, 17 miles; Invercargill to Dunedin, 13 miles; Dunedin to Oamaru, 38 miles; Oamaru to Timaru, 53 miles; Timaru to Christchurch, 100 miles; Christchurch to Port Lyttleton, 7 miles, with various branch lines on these routes. Greymouth (West Coast) to Brunner, 8 miles; Nelson to Foxhill, 20 miles, with numerous short lines on the West Coast. The total length of railway opened in New Zealand, 1,068 miles: December 31, 1877.

Queensland.

First sod of Queensland railway turned at Ipswich, February 24, 1864.

First railway, Queensland opened July 31, 1865.

First sod of the Rockhampton railway turned by Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, at Rockhampton, September 26, 1865.

A train proceeding to Warwick was blown off the rails by a violent gale of wind (some passengers were injured), January 27, 1875.

First sod of the Dalby and Roma railway turned by Governor Cairns, June 6, 1876.

Mr. Gresley Lukin, proprietor of *The Queenslander*, organised an expedition to effect a flying survey of the proposed transcontinental railway from Blackall to Port Darwin, June 21, 1878.

Dates of Opening, and the Length in Miles, of the different Sections of Railway Lines opened for Traffic from the commencement to December 31, 1877.

To where opened.	S. & W. Line.	N. Line.	All Lines.	Date of Opening.
	M.	M.	M.	
Ipswich to Grandchester	21	...	21	July 31, 1865
Total for 1865 ..	21	..	21	
Grandchester to Gatton	17	..	17	June 1, 1866
Gatton to Helidon	11	..	11	July 30, 1866
Total for 1866 ..	49	..	49	
Helidon to Toowoomba	29	..	29	May 1, 1867
Rockhampton to Westwood ..	..	30	30	Sept. 17, 1867
Toowoomba to Jondaryan....	28	..	28	Nov. 18, 1867
Total for 1867 ..	106	30	136	
Jondaryan to Dalby	24	..	24	April 20, 1868
Total for 1868 ..	130	30	160	
Gowrie Junction to Allora ..	46	..	46	Mar. 8, 1869
Total for 1869-70	176	30	206	
Allora to Warwick	12	..	12	Jan. 9, 1871
Total for 1871-2-3	188	30	218	
Westwood to Gogango	..	8	8	May 25, 1874
Gogango to Rocky Creek	..	6	6	Oct. 1, 1874
Ipswich to Oxley West	18	..	18	Oct. 5, 1874
Total for 1874 ..	206	44	250	
Oxley West to Oxley Point ..	2	..	2	Feb. 4, 1875
Oxley Point to Brisbane	4	..	4	June 14, 1875
Rocky Creek to Herbert Creek	..	9	9	Nov. 9, 1875
Total for 1875 ..	212	53	265	
Herbert Creek to Boolburra..	..	5	5	Jan. 10, 1876
Boolburra to Duaringa	..	7	7	Mar. 28, 1876
Duaringa to Dingo	..	23	23	Sept. 1, 1876
Total for 1876 ..	212	88	300	
Dalby to Warra	28	..	28	Sept. 10, 1877
Dingo to Blackwater	..	31	31	July 19, 1877
Total for 1877 ..	240	119	359	

Note.—The opening of the Ipswich Deviation has shortened the distance between Ipswich and Toowoomba by two miles; consequently the total length travelled over between Brisbane and the present terminal stations, S. and W. Railway, now stands at 238 miles.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The railway from Adelaide to Gawler, a distance of 25 miles, completed October 5, 1857.

Railway opened to Kapunda, August 3, 1860.

Wallaroo railway commenced, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Victor Harbour railway opened, Aug. 4, 1862.

Railway to the Burra opened, Aug. 29, 1870.

Glenelg railway opened, July 14, 1873.

Sir W. D. Jervois turned the first sod of the Port Augusta Railway, being the first instalment of the transcontinental line, Jan. 28, 1878.

Port Augusta line, first section opened to Gordon's, May, 1879.

Dates of Opening of the different sections to the principal Stations from the commencement to December 31, 1877.

Name of Line.	Date when first portion of Line was opened.	Miles of Line Open at close of 1877.
Adelaide and Port Adelaide....	April 21, 1856	7½
Port Adelaide and Semaphore	Not opened	—
Adelaide and Kapunda.....	June 1, 1857	50½
Dry Creek and Port Adelaide..	Feb. 1, 1868	5
Roseworthy and Tarlee.....	July 5, 1869	24
Tarlee and Burra	Feb. 21, 1870	46½
Gawler Tramway..... ...	Not opened	—
Strathalbyn, Goolwa, and Victor Harbour.....	May 18, 1854	32
Port Wakefield and Hoyleton..	May 8, 1867	28
Hoyleton and Blyth	March, 1876	14
Port Wakefield and Blyth	As above	—
Port Pirie and Gladstone.....	Dec. 10, 1875	32½
Gladstone and Jamestown	Not opened	—
Port Pirie and Gladstone.....	As above	—
Port Broughton and Barunga Range.....	March 11, 1876	10
Kingston and Naracoorte.....	July 22, 1876	52½

[NOTE.—The total cost of the South Australian railways to Dec. 31, 1877, was £1,704,604. The maximum speed on the 5ft. 3in. gauge is 25 miles per hour; and on the 3ft. 6in. gauge, 17½ miles per hour.]

The following lines were completed and opened for traffic during the year 1878 :—

Burra and Hallett ..... 18½ miles.
Kapunda and North West Bend (River Murray)..... 55½ ,,
Port Wakefield and Kadina ..... 34m. 44chns.
Gladstone and Jamestown ..... 19 miles.

[The first two being extensions of the trunk line are constructed on the 5ft. 3in. gauge; the other two are constructed on the 3ft. 6in. gauge.]

The following contracts have been let and are in various stages of progress, viz.:—

Port Augusta to Government Gums ....198¾ miles.
Kadina & Barunga Gap, with its extension 33 ,,
Rivoli Bay and Mount Gambier..... 51 ,,
Harnley Bridge and Balaklava ..... 22½ ,,

Making a total of 305 miles. All these lines are being constructed on the 3ft. 6in. gauge.

The following railways have been authorised during the Parliamentary session, 1878-9:—

Hallett to Terowie..... 20m. 44chns.
Terowie to Pichi-Richi ..... 93 miles with
Branch to Jamestown ..... 21m. 76chns.
Adelaide to Nairne ..... 33 miles.

TASMANIA.

First sod of Launceston and Western Railway turned by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Jan. 15, 1868.

First train on the first Tasmanian railway started August 19, 1869.

The Mersey and Deloraine Railway opened January 1, 1871.

The L. & W. Railway opened Feb. 3, 1871.

VICTORIA.

Railway from Melbourne to Sandridge commenced, January, 1853.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway incorporated, February 8, 1853.

Melbourne and Geelong Railway works commenced, September 20, 1853.

Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway opened, September 14, 1854.

Melbourne and St. Kilda railway opened, May 13, 1857.

Geelong and Melbourne railway opened, June 25, 1857.

Melbourne and Suburban railway commenced, July 1, 1858.

The Melbourne and Williamstown, Hobson's Bay (private company) railway opened, January 17, 1859.

The Victorian Railway department took possession of the Melbourne and Geelong line from the original company, September 4, 1860.

St. Kilda and Brighton railway opened, December 21, 1861.

Railway extension to Castlemaine opened, October 15, 1862.

Victorian Government purchased the extension railway, June 27, 1867.

First sod of Castlemaine and Maryborough railway turned, September 7, 1872.

First colonial-made locomotive delivered to the Victorian Government, February 6, 1873.

Railway from Melbourne to Wodonga, on the Murray, opened, November 19, 1873.

Maryborough and Dunolly railway opened, October 6, 1874.

Geelong and Colac railway began, October 23, 1874.

First sod of the Gippsland railway turned, March 11, 1875.

First sod of the Perth and Hamilton railway, Victoria, turned by Governor Sir George F. Bowen, April 27, 1876.

Experiment of running railway trains with carriage doors unlocked first tried on Williamstown line, January 15, 1877.

A disastrous accident happened to a goods and passenger train on the Echuca line, near the Epsom racecourse. Flood waters had unsettled the ballast, and the engine ran off the line over the embankment; 38 of the goods trucks were smashed, none of the passengers being seriously hurt. February 13, 1877.

Serious accident occurred at Spencer-street terminus; nine of the passengers received severe injuries. June 11, 1877.

Opening celebration of Portland and Hamilton railway, January 9, 1878.

The Government commenced the construction of the Oakleigh line without the sanction of the Legislature, February 19, 1878.

The Gippsland railway from Oakleigh to Sale, a distance of 119 miles, formally opened, March 1, 1878.

Messrs. Lyell and Munro, M.L.A's., arranged terms for the purchase by the Government of the Hobson's Bay railway, for the sum of £1,320,820, June 25, 1878.

The Government of Victoria obtained a majority of 42 in favour of the purchase of the Hobson's Bay railway. The Opposition voted with them. July 24, 1878.

Messrs. Topham, Angus, and Smith's tender of £58,977 accepted for the construction of the Geelong and Queenscliffe line, August 9, 1878.

Messrs. J. P. Higgins and Co.'s tender of £48,868, accepted for the South Yarra and Oakleigh line, September 13, 1878.

Sale (Gippsland) and Melbourne railway joined at Oakleigh, April 2, 1879.

Dates of Opening, and Length in Miles, of the different Sections of Lines opened to the Principal Stations of Victoria, from the commencement to December, 1878.

Date of opening.	Opened to	Miles opened.	Total Distance.
	Main Line.		
Feb. 10, 1859	Sunbury	23½	23½
July 8, 1861	Woodend	24½	48
April 25, 1862	Kyneton	8½	56½
Oct. 21, 1862	Sandhurst	44	100½
Sept. 19, 1864	Echuca	55½	156
	Williamstown Line.		
Jan. 17, 1859	Williamstown	9½	9½
	Ballarat Line.		
Sept. 4, 1860	Geelong	45	45
April 11, 1862	Ballarat	55½	100½
	North-eastern Line.		
Jan. 9, 1871	*Essendon	4½	4½
April 18, 1872	School-house Lane	54	58½
Aug. 26, 1872	Seymour	2½	61
Nov. 20, 1872	Longwood	23½	84½
March 20, 1873	Violet Town	20	104½
Aug. 18, 1873	Benalla	16	120½
Oct. 28, 1873	Wangaratta	24	144½
Nov. 21, 1873	Wodonga	42½	187
Nov. 30, 1867	Newmarket to Racecourse	1½	

* NOTE.—Essendon Line opened by Company on October 22, 1860.

	Ballarat and Ararat Line.		
Aug. 11, 1874	Beaufort	28½	28½
April 7, 1875	Ararat	28½	57
	Castlemaine and Dunolly Line.		
July 7, 1874	Maryborough	34	34
Oct. 6, 1874	Dunolly	13½	47½
	Ballarat and Maryborough Line.		
July 7, 1874	Creswick	11½	11½
Nov. 16, 1874	Clunes	11½	22½
Feb. 2, 1875	Maryborough	19½	42½
	Wangaratta and Beechworth Line.		
July 7, 1875	Everton	12½	*15½
Sept. 30, 1876	Beechworth	10½	26

* From Wangaratta.

	Ararat and Stawell Line.		
Feb. 15, 1876	Scallan's Hill	17½	17½
April 14, 1876	Stawell	1	18½
	Maryborough and Avoca Line.		
Oct. 21, 1876	Avoca	15	15
	Sandhurst and Inglewood Line.		
Sept. 19, 1876	Bridgewater	25½	25½
Nov. 18, 1876	Inglewood	4½	30
	Geelong and Colac Line.		
Nov. 25, 1876	Winchelsea	25½	25½
March 13, 1877	Birregurra	12½	38
July 27, 1877	Colac	12	50½
	Gippsland Line.		
June 1, 1877	Sale to Morwell	38½	38½
Oct. 8, 1877	Oakleigh to Bunyip	38½	77
Dec. 1, 1877	Moe to Morwell	8½	86
March 1, 1878	Moe to Bunyip	32	118½
	Ararat and Hamilton Line.		
April 24, 1877	Dunkeld	47½	47½
Oct. 29, 1877	Hamilton	19	66½
	Portland and Hamilton Line.		
Dec. 19, 1877	Hamilton	53	53
	Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line.		
Sept. 3, 1878	Bealiba	12½	12½
Dec. 23, 1878	St. Arnaud	20½	32½
	Geelong Racecourse Line.		
Feb. 1, 1878	Racecourse Station	1½	1½
	Stawell and Horsham Line		
Dec. 17, 1878	Murtoa	35½	35½

Note.—The number of miles open in Victoria, up to December 31, 1878, was 931. The broad gauge used, viz., 5 feet 3 inches.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

First sod of the Geraldtown railway turned by Governor Weld, November 22, 1874.

Total Length of Railways Open and in course of Construction throughout Australasia.

	Miles of Railway Open Dec. 31, 1877.	Miles of Railway in course of Construction, Dec. 31, 1877.
New South Wales	643	217½
New Zealand	954	219
Queensland	357	168
South Australia	327	404
Tasmania	172½	....
Victoria	931	193
Western Australia	68	25
Total	3452½	1226½

Total Expenditure for, in Australasia, to December 31, 1877.

New South Wales	£8,570,000
New Zealand	6,675,781
Queensland	3,500,000
South Australia	2,500.000
Tasmania	700,000
Victoria	14,562,984
Western Australia	100,000
Total	£36,608,765

RAILWAY BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.

Over the Hunter at Singleton, N.S.W. (N.); length, 400 feet.

Over the Hunter at Aberdeen (N.); length 480 feet; cylinders sunk 20 feet below ordinary level of water; height, 41 feet above ordinary level of water; cost, £25,000.

Over the Macquarie at Bathurst (W.); 480 ft. in length; cast iron cylinders 9 ft. in diameter, sunk 14 ft. below ordinary level of water in river; height above ordinary water level, 35 ft.; cost £32,000.

Over the Nepean at Menangle (S.); 498 feet in length; height of bridge above level of water in the river, to under side of girders, 65 feet; length of approaches from Sydney side, 978 feet, and on southern side, 432 feet; cost, £100,000. Opened for traffic, July 11, 1867.

Over the River Nepean at Penrith (W.), 35 miles from Sydney, is constructed for a double line, and carries the Main Western Road and a single line of railway. It consists of three openings of 186 ft. clear span each, and one span of 127 ft. The larger openings have two main girders of the box form, each 594 ft. in length, of an extreme depth of 13 feet, and placed 25 ft. 6 in. apart in the clear. The roadway is carried on wrought-iron cross girders 18 in. deep, and placed 3 ft. apart centre and centre, and covered with 3 in. planking throughout. The span of 127 feet has also wrought-iron girders of the box form, 135 feet in length and 10 feet in depth. The rails are 49 feet above the ordinary level of the river. Cost, £110,000.

Over Murrumbidgee at Wagga Wagga (S.); total length over main channel, 636 feet; cast iron cylinders, 9 feet in diameter, and sunk 34 feet below ordinary level of water in the river; work commenced, 1878.

Over the Macquarie River at Wellington (W.); length, 477 feet, or, including abutments, 648 feet; work commenced, 1878.

Wollondilly River, N.S.W., 122 miles from Sydney (S.); 616 feet in length.

Wollondilly River, 127 miles from Sydney (S.); 614 feet in length; rails 46 feet above ordinary level of water.

Boxer's Creek viaduct, 133 miles from Sydney (S.); 206 feet in length; 46 feet above ordinary water level.

Mulwarree Creek viaduct, near Goulburn (S.); 858 feet in length.

Barber's Creek viaduct, 111 miles from Sydney (S.); 340 feet in length.

Picton viaduct, (S.) 53 miles from Sydney; 276 feet in length; 78 feet in its extreme height from foundations to rail level.

Knapsack Gully viaduct, 38 miles from Sydney (W.); 388 feet in length; greatest height, 126 feet, from foundation to level of rails.

Over the Murray River at Echuca; cost, £40,000; opened, March, 1879.

Over Brisbane River at Oxley; cost, £36,000; opened, 1875.

RAILWAY CURVES AND GRADIENTS. The smallest curve on the New South Wales line is eight chains, on the Western Line. The steepest gradient, 1 in 30, is also on the Western Line. In Victoria the steepest gradient is 1 in 30, on the Wangaratta and Beechworth Line.

RAILWAY GAUGES. New South Wales, 4 ft. 8½ in.; New Zealand, 5 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 8 in., 3 ft. 6 in.; Queensland, 3 ft. 6 in.; South Australia, 5 ft. 3 in., 3 ft. 6 in.; Tasmania, 5 ft. 3 in.; Victoria, 5 ft. 3 in.

RAILWAY TUNNELS. The longest tunnels in New South Wales are:—The Mount Clarence tunnel, Western line (88¼ miles from Sydney), 539 yards in length; Liverpool Range tunnel, 126 miles from Newcastle (Northern line), is 528 yards in length; the Picton tunnel (Southern line, 54 miles from Sydney) 198 yards in length; the Gibraltar tunnel (Southern line, 79 miles from Sydney), 572 yards in length. In Victoria, the longest tunnel is the Mount Elphinstone (Echuca line), 418 yards in length. The Big Hill tunnel, on the same line, is 413 yards in length. In Queensland, the Victoria tunnel, S. W. line, is 26 chains in length. [*See* ZIG ZAG.]

RAYMOND, JAMES, was Postmaster-General of New South Wales from 1829 till his death, which took place at Orwell House, Macleay-street, Sydney, May 29, 1851.

REBELS, IRISH. Arrival in the settlement of New South Wales of a large number of Irish rebels, amongst whom were the Rev. Henry Fulton, C.E.; Rev. Father Harold, R.C.; Capt. Wm. Henry Alcock; Dr. O'Connor; Joseph Holt (better known as General Holt), 1799-1800.

RECEVEUR, PERE LÆ, the naturalist of the "Astrolabe," Captain M. de la Perouse, arrived with French expedition at Botany Bay, January 24, 1788; died there of wounds received in an encounter with the natives at the Navigators' Islands, February 17, 1788.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES. Mr. W. H. Archer first put into operation in Victoria a system of registration for legal and statistical purposes more scientifically comprehensive and minute than had ever been adopted by any nation, July 1, 1853. [It has been imitated by other States and the Registrar-General of England and the International Statistical Congress of Brussels have republished Mr. Archer's schedules as models.]

RELIGION.

Four Church of England Bishops were consecrated at Westminster Abbey, three of them were for Australia, June 21, 1847.

STATE-AID TO.

The discontinuance of the system of State endowments for religious purposes was mooted in the Legislative Council, N.S.W. A numerously attended meeting was held in Sydney, when a petition was adopted to the Council, praying that it might refuse the proposal of the Governor-General to supplement the estimates by an additional grant of £17,000 for ecclesiastical purposes, and to take measures to abolish State endowments. The House, however, voted the additional sum, 1854.

A supplementary grant of £14,000 for the support of public worship was struck out of the estimates, N.S.W., 1858.

Abolition of State-aid to religion in New South Wales, July 21, 1863.

Abolition of State-aid Bill passed in Victoria, 1869.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN AUSTRALASIA, IN 1871. (POPULATION, ABOUT 2,000,000).

Religion.	N.S.W.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	S. Australia.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	W. Australia.	Total.
Church of England	229,943	124,373	61,962	50,849	53,047	257,835	14,619	791,620
Roman Catholics	145,932	40,412	43,147	28,068	22,091	176,620	7,118	463,988
Presbyterians	49,122	72,477	18,947	13,371	6,644	112,983	529	274,073
Wesleyan Methodists	36,275	25,219	11,065	27,075	7,187	94,229	1,374	202,415
Congregationalists or Independents	9,253	5,441	2,560	7,969	3,931	18,191	982	49,227
Baptists	4,151	6,353	5,344	8,731	931	16,311	54	40,875
Primitive Methodists	.....	.....	.....	8,207	.....	.....	.....	8,207
Other Methodists	3,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,291
Lutherans and German Protestants	.....	3,914	12,174	15,412	.....	10,559	.....	42,059
Christians, — Brethren and Disciples	.....	.....	.....	1,188	.....	.....	.....	1,189
Calvinists, or Calvinistic Methodists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,432	.....	1,432
Friends	.....	.....	.....	92	82	333	.....	507
Unitarians	849	.....	.....	662	.....	1,016	.....	2,527
Catholic Apostolic Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	278
Greek Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....	332
Israelites & Christian Israelites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	285
Mormons, or Latter Day Saints	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	97
Jews, or Hebrews	2,395	1,215	427	495	232	3,571	62	8,357
Moravians, or United Brethren	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	93	.....	333
Pagans, Mahomedans, Chinese	7,455	4,764	10,047	.....	4	18,302	4	40,666
New Jerusalem Church	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	137
Bible Christians	.....	.....	.....	7,758	.....	.....	.....	7,758
Methodists New Connection	.....	.....	.....	363	.....	.....	.....	363
Free Presbyterians	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,420	.....	.....	2,420
Church of Christ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,540	.....	3,540
No Sect	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	2,150	147	2,805
Unspecified	5,946	.....	5,986	4,753	.....	5,360	.....	22,195
Other Protestants	7,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,028	.....	8,236
Other Catholics	1,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695
Other Persuasions	1,166	.....	1,674	3,802	2,759	.....	.....	9,401
Objected to State Religion	.....	.....	.....	5,496	.....	9,905	.....	15,401

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE IN 1878. (POPULATION, ABOUT 2,500,000.)

Religion.	Estimated Number.
Church of England	989,537
Roman Catholics	579,985
Presbyterians	342,591
Wesleyan Methodists	253,019
Congregationalists or Independents	61,534
Baptists	51,094
Primitive Methodists	10,258
Other Methodists	4,114
Lutherans and German Protestants	52,574
Christians,—Brethren and Disciples	1,486
Calvinists, or Calvinistic Methodists	1,790
Friends	634
Unitarians	3,159
Catholic Apostolic Church	347
Greek Church	415
Israelites or Christian Israelites	356
Mormons or Latter Day Saints	121
Jews or Hebrews	10,421
Moravians or United Brethren	416
Pagans, Mahomedans, Chinese	50,833
New Jerusalem Church	171
Bible Christians	9,697
Methodist New Connection	454
Free Presbyterians	3,025
Church of Christ	4,425
No sect	3,506
Unspecified	27,744
Other Protestants	10,205
Other Catholics	2,119
Other Persuasions	11,751
Objected to state religion	19,251

RELIGIOUS FANATIC. Andrew Fisher, of Nunawading, Victoria, better known as the "Nunawading Messiah," at the head of 100 followers, declared himself the Messiah. He was a charcoal burner, and took—his sect being polygamous—three sisters as his wives, June 21, 1871.

RENTON, JOHN, who had been eight years with the natives of the Island of Malayza, was rescued by the schooner "Bobtail Nag," August 18, 1876. [*See* ABORIGINES.]

REVENUE.

William MacPherson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New South Wales, arrived, October 11, 1829.

Revenue of Australasian Colonies for year ending December 31, 1877 :—

	Revenue. £	Population.
New South Wales	5,748,245	645,994
New Zealand	3,916,023	406,348
Queensland	1,436,581	195,092
South Australia	1,447,401	231,383
Tasmania	361,771	106,294
Victoria	4,723,877	849,870
Western Australia	165,413	27,579
Total	17,799,311	2,464,470

REYNOLDS, CHARLES, a successful sheep-breeder, accidentally killed near the Paterson River, N.S.W., Sept., 1871.

RICHARDSON, Sir John Larkins Cheese, member of Parliament and Speaker of the Provincial Council, New Zealand, died, Dec. 16, 1878.

RICHMOND, N.S.W. Richmond and other places in the Hawkesbury district (Pitt Town, Wilberforce, and Castlereagh), received their present names December, 1810.

RICHMOND, River, discovered, August, 1828.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION of New South Wales established, October 5, 1860; held first Meeting at Randwick, September 26, 27, 28, 1861.

RIFLE MATCHES.

First Meeting of N.S.W. Rifle Association at Randwick.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Trooper Sharp
2nd ,, ,,	....	Private Wyndham
3rd ,, ,,	....	,, Roberts
4th ,, ,,	....	,, Roberts
5th ,, ,,	....	Trooper Hordern

September 26, 27, and 28, 1861.

Second Meeting, at Randwick.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private Dickson
2nd ,, ,,	....	,, Reid
3rd ,, ,,	....	,, Rayner
4th ,, ,,	....	,, Frith
5th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Allen
6th ,, ,,	....	Private Campbell
7th* ,, ,,	....	Sergeant Moriarty

* This was an Artillery match fired with 9-pounders.

September 25, 26, and 27, 1862.

Third Meeting, at Randwick.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private C. W. Roberts
2nd ,, ,,	....	,, Wickham
3rd ,, ,,	....	,, West
4th ,, ,,	....	,, Ferguson
5th ,, ,,	....	,, C. Phillips
6th ,, ,,	....	,, C. W. Roberts
7th ,, ,,	....	,, J. Dickson
8th ,, ,,	....	,, Mitchell

October 8, 9, and 10, 1863.

Fourth Meeting, at Randwick.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Corporal Harris
2nd ,, ,,	....	Private M'Donald
3rd ,, ,,	....	Sergeant Byrne
4th ,, ,,	....	Private M'Cracken
5th ,, ,,	....	,, Roberts
6th ,, ,,	....	,, Dangar
7th ,, ,,	....	,, Arnott
8th ,, ,,	....	,, Roberts

September 15, 16, and 17, 1864.

Fifth Meeting, at Randwick

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private Brewster
2nd ,, ,,	....	Sergeant Menser
3rd ,, ,,	....	Private Campbell
4th ,, ,,	....	,, Slade
5th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Mackechnie
6th ,, ,,	....	,, T. F. Strange
7th ,, ,,	....	Private Slade
8th ,, ,	....	,, Geary
9th ,, ,,	....	Corporal Lynch ..at 200 yds. Private Brownlow .. 300 ,, ,, Wickham ... 500 ,, ,, Slade ..... 600 ,, Corporal Lynch .... 700 ,, Private Brownlow .. 800 ,, ,, Brownlow .. 900 ,,
10th ,, ,,	....	,, Brownlow (small bore) ,, Thrum (large bore)

October 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1865.

Sixth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private Houison
2nd ,, ,,	....	Lieut. Farrell
3rd ,, ,,	....	Private Bergin
4th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Jones
5th ,, ,,	....	Lieut. Clark
6th ,, ,,	....	,, Webb
7th ,, ,,	....	,, Solomon
8th ,, ,,	....	Sydney Bat. (representatives)
9th ,, ,,	....	Private Brownlow
10th ,, ,,	....	Captain Richards
11th ,, ,,	....	Ensign Strong
12th ,, ,,	....	Pr'vte Brownlow (small bore) Dr. Ward (large bore)
13th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Clair
14th ,, ,,	....	Alfred Douglas

October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1866.

Seventh Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private M'Donald
2nd ,, ,,	....	,, Phillips
3rd ,, ,,	....	,, Watson
4th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Holt and Corporal Brewster
5th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Gourlay
6th ,, ,,	....	Private Douvett
7th ,, ,,	....	Captain Bolton
8th ,, ,,	....	Private Compton
9th ,, ,,	....	Corporal Gee
10th ,, ,,	....	Private Brownlow
11th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Rayner
12th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Pye (large bore) Lieut. Brown (small bore)
13th ,, ,,	....	Captain Dalmas
14th ,, ,,	....	Sergeant Bowden
15th ,, ,,	....	A. B. Evans
16th ,, ,,	....	Private Howe

November 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1867.

Eighth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	....	Private Slade
2nd ,, ,,	....	,, Slade
3rd ,, ,,	....	,, Allerton
4th ,, ,,	....	,, James
5th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Anderson
6th ,, ,,	....	,, Gourlay
7th ,, ,,	....	Private Sills
8th ,, ,,	....	Sergeant Grant
9th ,, ,,	....	Private A. Wilson
10th ,, ,,	....	By the representatives of the Country Corps
11th ,, ,,	....	Private M'Donald
12th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Brownlow
13th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Brownlow (large bore) Mr. Lynch (small bore)
14th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Dangar
15th ,, ,,	....	Captain Richards
16th (with 32 pounders)		Gunner Green
17th (Naval Brigade)	....	E. Trickett
18th (Cadets) ,,	....	Private Howe
19th (Military)	....	Sergeant Moore
20th ,, ,,	....	Colour-Sergeant Cavanough

November 26, 27, 28, 1868.

Ninth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st match won by	.....	Corporal Brewster
2nd ,, ,,	....	Private Maddocks
3rd ,, ,,	...	Private Thorne
4th ,, ,,	....	Private Helmrick
5th ,, ,,	....	Gunner Mason
6th ,, ,,	....	Corporal Baker
7th ,, ,,	....	G. Nash (Naval Brigade)
8th ,, ,,	....	Private Slade
9th ,, ,,	....	Corporal Tinlay
10th ,, ,,	....	Representative of No. 1 Company, Sydney Battalion
11th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Brownlow
12th ,, ,,	....	Mr. M'Donnell (large bore Mr. Compton (small bore)
13th ,, ,,	....	Mr. Small
14th ,, ,,	....	Captain Richards

15th (32 pounders) won by Corporal Wiblen
16th (Naval Brigade).... T. Verrell
17th (Cadets) .... T. Gill
18th ,, ,, ... Captain Richards

November 28, 29, and 30, 1869.

Tenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Lieut. Strong
2nd ,, ,, ... ,, Strong
3rd ,, ,, ... Private Aspinall
4th ,, ,, ... ,, Madden
5th ,, ,, ... ,, Douglas
6th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Frazer
7th ,, ,, ... Gunner Arnold
8th ,, ,, ... Sells, A.B.
9th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Frazer
10th ,, ,, ... Mr. Hellyer
11th ,, ,, ... Representatives Sydney Bat.
12th ,, ,, ... Mr. Brownlow
13th ,, ,, ... Mr. Slade (large bore)
Mr. Gee (small bore)
14th ,, ,, ... Mr. Dangar
15th ,, ,, ... Dr. Glennie
16th (32 pounders).... Corporal Coughlan
17th (Naval Brigade).... Lieut. Deloitte
18th (Cadets) ,, ... Sergeant Fletcher
19th ,, ,, ... Private Clegg

There was also an International Match, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia; five representatives each, for a trophy and £5. Won by the English representatives.

November 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1870.

Eleventh Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Ensign D'Arrietta
2nd ,, ,, .. Private Garner
3rd ,, ,, ... Corporal Haining
4th ,, ,, ... Private Slade
5th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Telfer
6th ,, ,, ... Corporal Waddell
7th ,, ,, ... (no entrances)
8th ,, ,, ... Private Slade
9th ,, ,, ... ,, Hurly
10th ,, ,, ... (not finished]
11th ,, ,, ... Mr. Lynch
12th ,, ,, ... Captain Brown (large bore)
Mr. Slade (small bore)
13th (for competitors representing ladies) ,, ... Mrs. Dangar
14th ,, ,, ... Corporal Fisher
15th ,, ,, ... Private Slade
16th ,, ,, ... ,, Slade
17th ,, ,, ... Lieut. Arnott
18th (32 pounders) .... Gunner Herniman
19th (Naval Brigade).... Hugh Murray
20th (Cadets) ,, ... Cadet Rankin
21st ,, ,, ... Private Denning

International rifle match between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, for a trophy. Won by Irish representatives.

November 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1871.

Twelfth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Ensign D'Arrietta
2nd ,, ,, ... Private Freeman
3rd ,, ,, ... Sergeant Brownlow
4th ,, ,, ... Ensign George
5th ,, ,, ... Private Quantock
6th ,, ,, ... ,, M'Cook
7th (Cadets) .... ,, Hungerford (S.G.S.)
8th match won by .... Captain Boake
9th (32 pounders) .... Sergeant Aggar
10th (Navl. Brigade short Henry) .... E. Golden
11th (Navl. Brigade 32 pounder) .... George Walburn
12th match won by.... Representatives Sydney Bat.
13th ,, ,, ... Lieutenant Strong
14th ,, ,, ... Staff Major Jacques / Sergeant Gee
15th match won by .... Sergeant Gee
16th ,, ,, ... Ensign M'Cutcheon

International match between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia for trophy was won by the representatives of Ireland.

December 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.

Thirteenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Private Sherring
2nd ,, ,, ... ,, Somerville
3rd ,, ,, ... Captain Boake
4th ,, ,, ... Private Donald
5th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Linsley
6th ,, ,, ... ,, Giffin
7th (for recruits) .... Private Lane / ,, Lottin
8th (Cadets) .... Sergeant Hunt
9th (carbines) .... Gunner Warren
10th (32 pounders) .... Corporal Wise
11th (Navl. Brigade short Henry) .... J. Killian
12th (Navl. Brigade 32 pounders) .... C. P. Lawrence
13th match won by.... Representatives of Northern Battalion
14th ,, ,, ... Corporal Hawthorne
15th ,, ,, ... S. Lynch
16th ,, ,, ... S. Lynch
17th ,, ,, ... Lieutenant Johnstone

International match—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, prize £14, for trophies. Winners—Australian team.

October 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1873.

Fourteenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Private Sherring
2nd ,, ,, ... ,, Henderson
3rd ,, ,, ... ,, Somerville
4th ,, ,, ... ,, Wilson
5th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Law
6th ,, ,, ... Private Sellar
7th ,, ,, ... Privates Rice and Watson
8th (Cadet) .... Cadet Palmer
9th match won by .... Private Freeman
10th ,, ,, ... ,, J. Slade

International match—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, prize £10, for trophies for winners. Winners—Irish team.

Intercolonial Small Bore Match.

New South Wales scored 1225.
Victoria gave up the match without concluding it.

Intercolonial Military Match.

Victoria..... 1591
New South Wales..... 1581

Victoria winning by 10 points.

November 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1874.

Fifteenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—
1st match won by .... Private Lynch
2nd ,, ,, ... Sergeant M'Caffrey
3rd ,, ,, ... Ensign Cork
4th ,, ,, ... Private Black
5th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Law
6th ,, ,, ... Private Douglas
7th ,, ,, ... Sergeant Furnish
8th ,, ,, ... Corporal Williams
9th ,, ,, ... Private Lynch
10th (*The Town and Country* Prize) .. Captain H. J. Browne
11th match won by.... Gunner Cahill

International match—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Australia, prize £15, for trophies for winning team. Winners—Australian team.
Artillery garrison gun match .. Sergeant Heness
Naval Brigade garrison gun.... D. M'Nichel
18th match *Sydney Mail* Cup.. Sergeant T. Law

October, 1875.

Sixteenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st	match won by	....	Captain Farrell
2nd	,, ,,	....	Private Wholahan
3rd	,, ,,	....	Captain Brown
4th	,, ,,	....	Corporal Quantock
5th	,, ,,	....	Private Drinkwater
6th	,, ,,	....	Lieutenant Frazer
7th	,, ,,	....	Cadet Thorne
8th	,, ,,	....	Sergeant Furnish
9th	,, ,,	....	Private Clarke
10th	,, ,,	....	,, Wilson

Intercolonial match—English, Irish, Scotch, and Australian teams. Winners—Australian team.
Artillery garrison gun.. Sergeant-Major Mitchell
Naval Brigade garrison gun .. A. Johnson, A.B.

October 31 and November 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1876.

Seventeenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st	match won by	....	Private T. Sharpe
2nd	,, ,,	....	Corporal Hall
3rd	,, ,,	....	,, Cray
4th	,, ,,	....	Private Sharp
5th	,, ,,	....	,, Manning
6th	,, ,,	....	Hon. Member Marks
7th	,, ,,	....	Corporal Murray
8th	,, ,,	....	Sergeant Sheridan

International match—England, Ireland. Scotland, and Australia, prize £20, for trophies. Winners—Scotch team.
Artillery garrison gun match.. Gunner Armitage.
Naval Brigade gun match..... T. Bailey, A.B.

October 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1877.

Eighteenth Meeting, at Paddington.

1st prize in—

1st	match won by	....	Corporal Sherring
2nd	,, ,,	....	Corporal Quantock
3rd	,, ,,	....	A. B. Palmer, Naval Brig'de
4th	,, ,,	....	Private H. J. Holme (medal winner)
5th	,, ,,	....	Sergt. Illingworth
6th	,, ,,	....	Sergt. Dubberlin
7th	,, ,,	....	Sergt. Wade
8th	,, ,,	....	Mr. Keating (Hon. Mem.)
9th	International	....	England
	Artillery garrison gun		(Not fired)
	Naval Brigade (do.)..		Ashe and Smith (hits)
13th	match won by	....	Private Millard
14th	Aggregate	....	Corporal Craig
15th	Challenge Bugle....		(Not completed)
16th	The Walker Trophy won by	....	Naval Brigade (No. 1 Co.)
17th	match won by	....	Corporal F. Cork
18th	Consolation	....	Private R. Lacey
	Sydney Mail Prize	....	Sergt. Baxter
	Town and Country Journal (do.)	....	Bombadier Lancaster (Vic.)

Winners of the National Rifle Association's Medal.

Private Wyndham	1861	Lieutenant Strong ..	1870
Corporal Phillips	1862	Sergeant Gee.....	1871
Private Wickham	1863	Private O'Brien.....	1872
,, C. Roberts	1864	,, Somerville ..	1873
,, Brewster	1865	,, Wilson	1874
,, Houison	1866	,, Black	1875
,, Phillips.....	1867	Corporal Quantock ..	1876
,, Slade	1868	Private Sharpe	1877
,, Maddocks.....	1869	Private H. J. Holme	1878

Centennial International.

American Team ..	..	..	..	..	..	3126
Irish ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	3104
Scottish ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	3063
Australian ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	3062
Canadian ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	2923

Names of Representatives of Australian Team were Slade, Gee, King, Smith, Draper, Lynch, Sleep, and Wardill, September 14, 15, 1876.

Mr. J. J. Slade was top scorer, and received a Gold Medal.

Intercolonial.

New South Wales v. Victoria.

For a Challenge Shield, to be won three years in succession.

First Match.—Shot at Melbourne, 10 members aside; distances 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards.

Victoria, total number of points scored	..	1431
New South Wales ,, ,,	..	1495

New South Wales thus winning by 64 points.

New South Wales representatives were Dickson, Hellyer, Lynch, Sharp, Wyndham, Campbell, Rayner, Strong, Windeyer, and Webb.
Victorian representatives were M'Naughton, Sleep, Frost, Wright, Peterson, Douglas, M'Ewen, Templeton, Cole, and Redcliffe. November 3, 1862.

Second Match, shot at Sydney.

New South Wales, total number of points..		1758
Victoria ,, ,,	..	1712

New South Wales winning by 46 points.

New South Wales representatives were Campbell, Strong, Rayner, Roberts, Hordern, Phillips, Sharp, Brownlow, Wyndham, and Dickson.
Victorian representatives were Couchman, M'Clure, Templeton, Fawcett, Sleep, M'Naughton, Middlemiss, Newlands, M'Cartney, and Cole. October 15, 16, 17, 1863.

Third Match, shot at Sandridge, Victoria.

Victoria, total number of points scored	..	1921
New South Wales ,, ,.	..	1904

Victoria winning by 17 points.

Victorian representatives were Couchman, Sargood, M'Naughton, M'Cartney, Cole, Templeton, Douglass, Middlemiss, Rede, and M'Ewen.
New South Wales representatives were Sharp, Lynch, Richards, Rayner, Slade, Dickson, Smith, Strong, Brownlow, and West. November 14, 15, 16, 1864.

Fourth Match, shot at Paddington, N.S.W.

Victoria, total number of points scored	..	2126
New South Wales ,, ,,	..	2201

New South Wales winning by 75 points.

Victorian representatives were Rede, Cole, Fawcett, J. R., Fawcett, J. W., Middlemiss, M'Cartney, Johnson, Rainsford, Mumby, Douglas. September 14, 15, 16, 1865.

Fifth Match, shot at Sandridge, Victoria.

New South Wales, total number of points..		2203
Victoria ,, ,,	..	2113

New South Wales winning by 90 points.

Representatives of New South Wales were Slade, Linsley, Wickham, Rayner, Brownlow, Lynch, Dickson, Hordern, Sharp, and Strong.
Representatives of Victoria were Fawcett, W. J., M'Clure, Templeton, Macartney, Johnson, Lacey, M'Naughton, Mumby, Rede, and Walker. December 6, 7, 8, 1866.

Sixth Match, shot at Paddington, N.S.W.

New South Wales, total number of points..		2442
Victoria ,, ,,	..	2375

New South Wales winning by 67 points, and thus gaining the Shield.

Representatives of New South Wales were Rayner, Bushelle, Compton, Lynch, Gee, Slade, Linsley, Smith, Beaumont, and Brownlow.
Representatives of Victoria were Fawcett, M'Naughton, Walker, Watson, Mumby, Christopherson, Templeton, Couchman, M'Clure, and Lacey. Dec. 26, 27, 28, 1867.

Mr. J. Bushelle, of the New South Wales Team, won the championship, December 23, 1867.

Seventh Match, shot at Sandridge Butts (Victoria).

Victoria, total number of points scored	..	1156
New South Wales ,, ,,	..	1119

Victoria winning by 37 points.

Victorian representatives were King, Wardill, Watson, Templeton, Draper, Lacey, Sleep, and Miles.
New South Wales representatives were Slade, Brownlow, Maddocks, Cooper, Lynch, Gee, Strong, and Bushelle, November 12, 1873.

Eighth Match (Military Rifles), shot at Sandridge, Victoria.

New South Wales, total number of points	..		1586
Victoria	„	„	.. 1521
New Zealand	„	„	.. 1483

Majority for New South Wales over Victoria 65
„ „ N.Z. .. 83
November 13, 1873.

Ninth Match (Military Rifles), shot in Melbourne.

Victoria, total number of points scored	..		2025
New South Wales	„	„	.. 1943

Victoria winning by 82 points, November 11, 1875.

Tenth Match, shot with Match Rifles in Melbourne.

Victoria, total number of points scored	..		1229
New South Wales	„	„	.. 1182

Victoria winning by 47 points, November 13, 1875.

Eleventh Match, shot at Paddington, N.S.W.

	Martini.		Henry.		Total.
Victoria ..	.. 2256	..	2201	..	4457
New South Wales	2140	..	2151	..	4291

Victoria winning with both weapons.

RIOTS.

An insurrection of prisoners, 250 strong, and armed with muskets, broke out at Castle Hill, near Parramatta. They were defeated in 15 minutes by Major Johnston, of the N.S.W. corps, with 24 men. 67 insurgents fell in the field, and 10 were tried and hanged. March 4, 1804.

A serious disturbance took place between the military and the lower class of the inhabitants of Sydney, the former treating with disdain and insult the native youth of the colony and the prisoners; and a crisis was eventually brought about by a party of soldiers armed with bludgeons and bayonets rushing into the cottages of some of the citizens and dangerously wounding a number of persons. The consequence was that the soldiers were disarmed and not allowed to go abroad after sundown. 1825.

Another disturbance between the military and citizens occurred at Sydney, when one civilian was killed and two wounded. Three soldiers were tried, in connection with the occurrence, for manslaughter, and one of them was found guilty. 1828.

A collision between the police and some seamen of H.M.S. "Favourite," then in port, occurred in Sydney. About 50 of the sailors had leave of absence for 48 hours; a disturbance took place between them and some civilians in the theatre; after a severe struggle a great number of persons were taken to the lock-up, amongst whom were 10 of the man-of-war's men. Next morning all but two were dismissed. These were remanded to their ship, but instead of being conveyed there they were taken to the watch-house. Their mates, hearing of the circumstance, went with about 300 of the town mob, to the watch-house, in Cumberland-street, where they put to flight the officers and made a wreck of the building, releasing such prisoners as were confined there; they then proceeded to St. James's watch-house, where they acted in a similar manner, and attempted the same at the chief lock-up, at the corner of George and Druitt streets, but without effect. The military were called out, the Riot Act was read, and the mob not dispersing, blank cartridges were fired, but no heed being taken of it, and an inclination to violence being manifested, the military fired some rounds of ball. The mob then dispersed, but not until one man was shot, who died the next day. September 6, 1841.

Capture of the Eureka Stockade, Ballarat, Victoria. In consequence of dissatisfaction among the diggers at the imposition of a heavy license fee, resistance was offered, and a serious riot took place. December 3, 1854. [The miners of Ballarat were headed by Peter Lalor, as commander-in-chief, Frederick Vern, a Hanoverian by birth, Carboni Raffaello, an Italian, Alfred Black, James H. M'Gill, Curtain, Lesman, Kenworthy, John Lynch, J. W. Esmond, and J. B. Humffray. The number of diggers who took part in defending the stockade was about 200. The military and police numbered 276. Of these there were 117 men of the 40th Regiment, under command of Captain Wise, Lieuts. Bowdler, Hall, and Gardyne; 65 men of the 12th Regiment, under command of Captain Queade and Lieutenant Paul; 70 mounted police under command of Sub-inspectors Furnley, Langley, Chomley, and Lieutenant Cossack; and 24 foot police, under Sub-inspector Carter. The attack was made at dawn on Sunday morning, and was led by Captain Thomas, assisted by Captain Pasley, R.E. The engagement lasted 25 minutes. The rebels fought well; 22 were killed, 12 wounded, and 125 taken prisoners. The loss of the Queen's forces was, one killed and 12 wounded. Captain Wise, who was severely wounded, died a few days afterwards. Lalor, who fought well, fell within the stockade, and lost his right arm in the engagement. He however, escaped, and Government offered £200 reward for his capture, £500 reward for the capture of Vern, and £200 reward for the capture of Black.] [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," *(Lalor, Hon. Peter).*]

Brutal onslaught on the Chinamen of Lambing Flat, and "roll-up" of the diggers, amounting to 3,000 strong. They perpetrated many acts of violence and robbery, as tearing the goods and tents and maiming the Chinese in a fearful manner; June, 1861. The police proceeded to the spot, and a collision took place between them and the diggers. Troops were sent from Sydney under Colonel Kempt. July, 1861.

W. Lupton, a digger, who was mortally wounded at Lambing Flat, during the affray with the police, was interred with military honours by his fellow diggers, July, 1861.

The military ordered to the place to quell the riot. Royal Artillery, 2 officers and 42 men; Infantry, 7 officers and 123 men; Police (mounted), 21. The Hon. Charles Cowper, Premier, proceeded to the Flat. July, 1861.

Ten of the Lambing Flat rioters were tried at the Goulburn Circuit Court, and acquitted. September, 1861. [William Spicer afterwards convicted and imprisoned in Berrima Gaol for taking part in the riot.]

Riot amongst the female inmates of the (reformatory) Industrial School at Newcastle, January 7, 1871.

Rev. Mr. Portus lectured in the School of Arts, Ipswich, on *Martin Luther*. The Roman Catholics attacked the Hall, and Captain Townley, P.M., read the Riot Act; several persons were severely injured. November 12, 1874.

Riot between Custom House officials and employés of Stevenson and Sons (soft-goods merchants), Flinder's Lane, Melbourne, Apr. 15, 1876.

A disturbance created in Hyde Park, Sydney, on account of Pastor Allen's preaching, March 10, 1878.

The Hyde Park (Sydney) rioters committed for trial, April 4, 1878.

The Hyde Park riot case terminated by the conviction of two prisoners, the Attorney-General not praying for judgment. May 29, 1878.

A disturbance took place at the Association Cricket Ground, Sydney, on the occasion of the return match between the New South Wales eleven and the Gentlemen of England. The mob, objecting to the Umpire for the English team, refused to allow the play to proceed. Feb. 8, 1879. The play was stopped but resumed on the Monday following.

RIOU, CAPTAIN EDWARD. H.M.S. "Guardian," 44 guns, Captain Edward Riou, having on board a large stock of provisions for the colony of New South Wales, struck against an iceberg to the S. and E. of the Cape of Good Hope, and was so much injured that the greater part of her valuable cargo was thrown overboard; most of the passengers and crew left her in five boats, when they thought she was sinking. Riou remained with his ship but gave them despatches for the Admiralty, and entreated that the country would protect and provide for his sister. December 23, 1790. [Four of the boats were never heard of; the third, after great privation, reached the Mauritius, but, meanwhile, the "Guardian" was fallen in with by a French frigate, towed into Table Bay, and the gallant Riou was saved to perish by a more glorious death, having been afterwards killed at Copenhagen.]

RIVERS.

The *Hunter*, discovered by Lieutenant Shortland, 1797.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson, Lieutenant Grant, and Mr. Harris visited the Hunter River, landed, and named Coal Island, Colliers' Island, Mangrove Creek, Green Hill, Schank's Forest Plains, Mount Anne, Mount Elizabeth, King's Ranges, Mount Harris, Mount Grant. Mr. Barralier surveyed portion of the Hunter River. June 14 to July 17, 1801.

The *Macquarie*, New South Wales, named by G. W. Evans, December, 1813.

The *Hastings*, New South Wales, discovered by Oxley, 1818.

Penal settlement formed on the Hastings at Port Macquarie, 1822.

The *Castlereagh* discovered by Oxley, July, 1818.

The *Alligator*, North Australia, explored by King, 1818.

The *Brisbane*, explored and named by Oxley, 1822.

The *Goulburn*, discovered by Lawson, 1823.

The *Murrumbidgee*, discovered by Captain Currie and Major Ovens, June 1, 1823.

The *Murray* crossed by Hamilton Hume and party, November 17, 1824. [A monument on the banks of the river, at Albury, has been erected "by the inhabitants of the Hume River, in honour of Hamilton Hume," in commemoration of the event.]

The *Goulburn* crossed by Hume and Hovell, December 3, 1824.

The *Bogan* discovered by Sturt, 1829.

The *Bogan* traced by Dixon, 1833.

The *Glenelg* discovered by Mitchell, July 31, 1835.

The *Richmond* discovered, 1842.

The *Dawson* explored by Leichhardt and party, 1844.

The *Albert* discovered by Wickham and Stokes, 1844.

The *Bogan* reached by Mitchell, 1845.

The *Burdekin* discovered by Leichhardt, 1845.

The *Mackenzie* discovered by Leichhardt, 1845.

The *Burdekin* reached by Leichhardt Search Expedition, under A. C. Gregory, 1856.

The *Murrumbidgee* ascended by Captain Francis Cadell, in the steamer "Albury," September, 1858.

The *Maitland* discovered by Mr. F. Gregory, 1861.

The *Lyons* discovered by Gregory, 1861.

The *Ashburton* discovered by Gregory, 1861.

The *Goulburn* navigated from Echuca to Seymour by the steamer "Bunyip," April 30, 1878.

The *Mary* named, in honour of Lady Mary Fitzroy, wife of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy. 1854.

LENGTH OF.

New South Wales.

	Miles.		Miles.
Darling, from Bourke to Murray Junction	1,000	M'Intyre	350
Lachlan	700	Warrego	103
Murrumbidgee ..	1,350	Macquarie	750
Murray	2,400	Hawkesbury ..	330
Namoi	600	Hunter	300
Bogan	450	Shoalhaven	260
Gwydir	445	Clarence	240
Barwon	510	Macleay	190
Castlereagh	365	Richmond	120
		Manning	100

Victoria.

Yarra Yarra.. ..	90	Avoca..	130
Goulburn	230	Hopkins	110
Glenelg	205	Wannon	105
Loddon	150	Ovens	100
Wimmera	135		

No records are obtainable of the lengths of the rivers in South Australia, West Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, or New Zealand, which are referred to in other portions of this work. [*See* AUSTRALIAN LAND EXPLORERS, for discoverers and origin of names of rivers.]

TABLE of distances on the Murray.

	Miles.
Albury to Corowa	73
Corowa to Collendina	33
Collendina to Ovens River	4
Ovens River to Hell's Gates	14
Hell's Gates to Mulwalla	6
Mulwalla to Boomonoomana	25
Boomoonoomana to Tocumwall	39
Tocumwall to Edwards River	59
Edwards River to Bamah	17
Bamah to Goulburn River	20
Goulburn River to Moama	10
Moama to Echuca	1½
Echuca to Perricoota	38
Perricoota to Toorannabby	17½
Toorannabby to Clump Bend	61
Clump Bend to Goon	25
Goon to Murray Downs	48
Murray Downs to Swan Hill	2½
Swan Hill to Tyntynder	20
Tyntynder to Piang Hill	28
Piang Hill to Tooleybuc	5½
Tooleybuc to Bitch and Pups	10½
Bitch and Pups to Wakool Junction	11½
Wakool Junction to Windomal	10½
Windomal to Murrumbidgee Junction	17½
Murrumbidgee Junction to Meilman	42
Meilman to Euston	33
Euston to Gell's Island	26½
Gell's Island to Ki	22
Ki to Brett's	21½
Brett's to Tapalen	8½
Tapalen to Carwarp	23½
Carwarp to Mallee Cliffs	11
Mallee Cliffs to Mallee Cliffs Station	13½
Mallee Cliffs Station to Gol Gol Creek	15½
Gol Gol to Mildwra	5½
Mildwra to Cowarra	20½
Cowarra to Darling Junction	12
Darling Junction to Goolwa	500
Total—Albury to the sea mouth, at Lake Alexandrina, where the Murray empties itself into the sea	1352

The great river next in importance is the Murrumbidgee, 1350 miles in length. It enters the Murray 700 miles above the mouth of the latter. The Murrumbidgee is navigable, except in dry seasons, up to the township of Gundagai, 670 miles above its junction with the Murray.

TABLE of Distances on the Murrumbidgee.

	Miles.
Gundagai to Wagga Wagga	86
Wagga Wagga to Yarragundry	23
Yarragundry to Yiorkibitto	48
Yiorkibitto to Grong Grong	36
Grong Grong to Narrandera	13
Narrandera to Yanco or Bedithera	11
Yanco to Yanco Station	18
Yanco to Gojelderie	13
Gojelderie to Tubbo	15
Tubbo to Cararbury	34
Cararbury to Currathool	41
Currathool to Burrabogie	35
Burrabogie to Illilliwa	26
Illilliwa to Hay	14
Hay to Toogambie	39
Toogambie to Maude	25
Maude to Lachlan Junction	44
Lachlan Junction to Balranald	85
Balranald to Canally	26
Canally to Weimby, Murray Junction	38
Total distance from Gundagai to Murrumbidgee Junction	670

The Darling joins the Murray 500 miles from the sea. The Darling is a very long river, and receive a very large number of streams in its course. Its length is estimated to be 2,200 miles. Steamers ply to Fort Bourke, nearly 1,000 miles from the junction with the Murray, and they frequently go to Brewarrina, and occasionally to Walgett.

TABLE of Distances on the Darling.

	Miles.
From Junction of Darling with Murray to Kinchega	305
Kinchega to Menindie	15
Menindie to Pammemeroo	22
Pammemeroo to Wilcannia	158
Wilcannia to Fort Bourke (nearly)	500
Total distance from Murray Junction to Fort Bourke	1000

ROADS.

A road was first made from Sydney to Liverpool, February 22, 1814. [Previous to this it was only a bush track for equestrians and pedestrians, but not for vehicles.]

A road was constructed and opened over the Blue Mountains, January 21, 1815. [It was constructed in the short space of 6 months, by convicts, who volunteered, on condition of receiving emancipation when the work was completed. Mr. Wm. Cox, J.P., of Windsor, superintended the construction of the road.]

A route from Richmond to the Bathurst road, over the Blue Mountains, discovered and subsequently surveyed, May, 1823.

ROBBERIES. [*See* CRIMES.]

ROBINSON, HON. LADY.

Gold and Diamond bracelet, presented by *the young Ladies of Sydney* to Lady Robinson, March 1, 1879.

Diamond necklet and afternoon tea-service of silver-gilt, presented by *the Ladies of New South Wales*, to Lady Robinson, Sydney, March 8, 1879.

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES G. R., G.C.M.G.,

[*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Robinson, Sir Hercules*).]

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

Made a port of entry, October 8, 1858.

The first sale of Rockhampton Town allotments took place November 17, 1858.

Rockhampton proclaimed Municipality, December 15, 1860.

First Circuit Court held April 6, 1863.

Lighted with gas, December 17, 1874.

"ROLL-UP," a term applied by the miners in the various Diggings in Australia, when summoned from labour, or amusement, to attend a mass meeting for a special purpose. The term is now more general in application.

ROMA, QUEENSLAND, proclaimed Municipality May 25, 1867.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Rev. W. Harold (the parish priest of Reculla, near Dublin, Ireland) with other persons who had taken part in the Irish rebellion, arrived in New South Wales, 1799.

The Rev. Father O'Neil also sent out for participating in the rebellion in Ireland, arrived 1800, received an early pardon, and was recalled, 1802.

The First mass (it is believed) was performed at a house in Harrington-street, Sydney, by a priest who accompanied the French surveying vessels "Géographe" and "Naturaliste," that arrived in the Colony in 1802.

Rev. Mr. Dixon who had been sent out in 1800, for taking part in the Irish insurrection, received permission to perform Divine Service, April 12, 1803. [The permission was given by Governor King to this emancipated R.C. Clergyman to exercise his clerical functions.]

A Government order appeared, calling on all professing the Roman Catholic religion throughout New South Wales to attend at Government House, Parramatta, on April 20, 1803.

Regulations for the services published in the *Sydney Gazette*, April 21, 1803.

First Meeting for Roman Catholic Worship in Australia. The Rev. James Dixon R. C. Clergyman, held Divine Service in Sydney, May 15, 1803.

First Roman Catholic Service held in Parramatta, May 24, 1803. [Rev. James Dixon left the Colony, 1808.]

The Rev. Jeremiah O'Flynn, in the position of Arch-Priest, the first Catholic Clergyman authorised by his Church, arrived on August 3rd, 1817, in the "Duke of Wellington," but not having the formal permission from the Imperial authorities for performing the functions of his religion, he was ordered to depart, and he left accordingly, November 14, 1817. [The matter was brought before the House of Commons, the result being, that at the instance of Lord Bathurst, two Catholic Chaplains, duly accredited with adequate salaries, were immediately sent out to the Colony.]

Rev. J. J. Therry, and Rev. Phillip Connolly arrived in the Colony, 1820.

A large meeting of the Roman Catholic inhabitants (the Rev. Phillip Connolly presiding), was held in the Court-house, with a view to devise measures for a suitable Catholic Church, when St. Mary's Cathedral was originated at the meeting, July 1, 1820. [Protestants as well as Catholics subscribed liberally, and when the resources of individuals began to fail, the Governor stimulated their zeal by promising to give from the public coffers a sum equivalent to that which should thereafter be subscribed].

Rev. Phillip Connolly first Roman Catholic Chaplain of Van Diemen's Land, landed there, March, 1821.

The foundation stone of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, laid by Governor Macquarie, October 20, 1821.

First R. C. School established in the Colony, 1822.

Rev. Daniel Power arrived, N.S.W., 1826.

Rev. J. V. Dowling arrived N.S.W., 1829.

Rev. William Ullathorne, D.D., arrived in New South Wales, February, 1832.

Rev. John M'Encroe (afterwards Archdeacon) arrived in the Colony with the appointment of Roman Catholic Chaplain, 1832.

Right Reverend John Bede Polding, Bishop of Hiero-Cæsarea and Vicar-Apostolic of the Australian Colonies, arrived in the Colony of New South Wales, September 13, 1835; his inauguration took place at St. Mary's, September 20, 1835.

St. Mary's Cathedral consecrated by Archbishop Polding, June 29, 1836.

General meeting of Roman Catholic community called by placards to take into consideration a speech of Mr. Justice Willis, at the Diocesan dinner, in which he alleged that the Roman Catholic religion was idolatrous; resolutions embodying a vote of censure were passed upon the Judge. July 29, 1838.

Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Vicar-General, returned to the Colony by the ship "Francis Spaight." He was accompanied by three Priests and five Sisters of Charity. They were the first of this order who arrived in the Colony. December 30, 1838.

Roman Catholic Missionary Society established in New Zealand, 1838.

Rev. Phillip Connolly died in V.D.L., 1839.

The foundation stone of St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church, Melbourne laid, October 4, 1841.

The first peal of bells in the Colony, arrived for St. Mary's Cathedral, 1842.

Dr. Polding returned to Sydney, in the ship "Templar," March 9, 1843.

First peal of bells in the Colony of New South Wales heard from tower of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, January 1, 1844.

The foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick laid by the Archbishop of Sydney, August 25, 1840, and dedicated March 17, 1844.

The Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph established in Sydney, June 8, 1845.

St. Francis's Church, Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, opened October 4, 1845.

St. Patrick's Church in Sydney opened, 1849.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, commenced. [Extreme length, 345 feet; the two towers, 226 feet in height; lantern tower and spire, 330 feet; width of nave, 76 feet; transepts, 160 feet.] 1858.

St. Mary's Cathedral destroyed by fire, June 29, 1865.

Foundation stone of St. Mary's New Cathedral laid by Archbishop Polding, assisted by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Enos, December 8, 1868.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armidale, opened February 2, 1872.

Dr. Reynolds, Roman Catholic Bishop of Adelaide, consecrated, November 2, 1873.

New Cathedral at Goulburn, opened; the Archbishop of Sydney, three Bishops and twenty Priests present. November 17, 1872.

Coadjutor-Archbishop Vaughan, R. C. C., arrived in Sydney, December 16, 1873.

New College opened at Goulburn, N.S.W., Feb., 1, 1874.

Melbourne declared an Archbishopric, Right Rev. J. A. Goold, first Archbishop, May 4, 1874.

St. Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane, opened by Archbishop Vaughan and other Bishops, May 17, 1874.

Decoration of Hon. P. A. Jennings with order of St. Gregory the Great at St. Mary's, Sydney, June 29, 1874.

Rev. Dr. Cani presented with a purse of 450 sovereigns upon leaving Brisbane to visit Europe, November 8, 1874.

Installation of Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat, January 20, 1875.

St. John's College, Sydney, reopened; inaugural address by Archbishop Vaughan, April 7, 1875.

Installation of Right Rev. Dr. Crane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, Victoria, May 13, 1875.

New Hall, H. C. Guild, opened in Sydney, by Archbishop Vaughan, October 16, 1876.

Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Sydney, opened by Archbishop Vaughan, November 10, 1876. (The Bishops of Maitland, Goulburn and Bathurst, were also present.) November 10, 1876.

Death of Archbishop Polding, March 16, 1877. [Public Funeral was accorded to this distinguished prelate, after the usual lying-in-state, during which the chamber were the remains lay was thronged by masses of visitors. The funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in N.S.W.; 20,000 persons present.]

Archbishop Vaughan invested with the pallium and other insignia of his office as Archbishop of Sydney, at St. Mary's Cathedral, January 13, 1878

The Very Rev. Elzear Torregiani, Superior of the Capuchin Monastery at Lower Park-road, Peckham, nominated to the Bishopric of Armidale, Australia, 1879.

List of Clergymen.

Archbishops and Bishops.

Diocese.	Name of Bishop.	Con.
Archbishops.		
Sydney	Roger Bede Vaughan	1873
Melbourne	James A. Gould	1848
Bishops.		
Adelaide	C. A. Reynolds	1879
Auckland	John P. Clareyse	1873
Armidale	Elzear Torregiani	1879
Ballarat	Michael O'Connor	1874
Bathurst	Matthew Quinn	1865
Brisbane	James O'Quinn	1859
Dunedin	Patrick Moran	1856
Goulburn	William Lannigan	1867
Hobart Town	Daniel Murphy	1846
Maitland	James Murray	1865
Perth	Martin Griver	1870
Port Victoria	Rudesind Salvado	1850
Sandhurst	Martin Crane	1874
Wellington	Fras. M. Redwood	1874

Archdiocese of Sydney.

Ambrosoli, Rev. A.	St. Vincent's, Conv't, Sydney
Athy, Rev. M E.	St. Francis' Sydney
Birch, Rev. P.	Hartley
Callachor, Rev. H. B.	Moruya
Cassidy, Rev. P. M.	St. Benedict's, Sydney
Carroll, Rev. J. J.	Mount Carmel, Waterloo
Carroll, Rev. P.	St. Patrick's, Parramatta
Colletti, Rev. Dr.	St. Thomas', Petersham
Cunningham, Rev. J.	Camden
Curr, Rev. B.	Subiaco, Parramatta
Collins, Rev. J.	Sacred Heart, Sydney
Collingridge, Rev. C. P. F.	St. Mary's, Sydney
Dalton, Rev. J.	Lane Cove River
D'Arcy, Rev. M.	Shoalhaven
Dillon, Rev. G. F.	St. Augustine's, Balmain
Dwyer, Rev. M. G.	Rosebank, Fivedock
Fitzpatrick, Rev J. P.	St. Joseph's, Newtown
Flanagan, Very Rev. Dean	St. Xavier's, Wollongong
Forde, Very Rev. Dean	St. Mary's, Sydney
Fleming, Rev. J.	St. Francis', Sydney
Foley, Rev. J.	St. Patrick's, Sydney
Garavel, Rev. J. M.	St. Charles, Waverley
Garvey, Rev. J. J.	Woollahra
Gillett, Very Rev. A. W.	St. John's College, Sydney
Gough, Rev. M.	St. Joseph's, Newtown
Hallinan, Very Rv. Dr. (Dean)	Manly Beach
Hanley, Very Rev. Dean	Penrith
Hayes, Rev. J.	Kiama
Healy, Rev. P.	Bega
Hewitt, Rev. P.	Appin and Picton
Heuze, Rev. C.	St. Patrick's, Sydney
Joly, Very Rev. C. M.	Villa Maria, Hunter's Hill
Keating, Rev. T. W.	Bombala
Kelly, Rev. J.	Lane Cove River
Kelly, Rev. W.	Lane Cove River
Kennedy, Rev.	Lane Cove River
Keoghan, Rev. M.	Kiama
Kenny, Very Rev. Dean	St. Leonard's
Lemanant des Chesnais, Rv St.	St. Patrick's, Sydney
Lynch, Very Rev. Monsignor	Campbelltown
Leonard, Rev. T.	Sacred Heart, Sydney
Luckie, Rev. E.	Liverpool
M'Auliffe, Rev. J.	St. Gregory's, Queanbeyan
M'Carthy, Very Rev. Dean	Sydney
M'Carthy, Rev. C.	Concord
Mahoney, Rev. P.	St. Mary's, Sydney
McGuinn, Rev. D.	
Meuriare, Rev. Z. F.	Ryde, Hunter's Hill
O'Brien, Very Rev. Dean	St. Benedict's, Sydney
O'Connell, Very Rev. Dean	Windsor
Phelan, Rev. J.	Braidwood
Pollard, Rev. John	St. James', Forest Lodge
Petre, Rev. A. W.	Dapto
Quirk, Rev. Dr.	Pyrmont
Quirk, Rev. D. P.	Cook's River
Rigney, Ven. Archdeacon	St. Patrick's, Parramatta
Riordan, Rev. W.	Berrima
Roche, Rev. J. P.	Campbelltown
Ryan, Rev. P.	Brisbane Water
Sheehy, Rev. Archpriest	Windsor
Sheridan, Very Rv. Dean, V.G.	St. Francis', Sydney
Sheridan, Rev. J.	St. Mary's, Sydney
Slattery, Rev. P.	Cooma
Taylor, Rev. W. G.	St. Mary's, Sydney
Tresallet, Rev. J. M.	Villa Maria, Hunter's Hill
Vaughan, Rev. John	St. John's College, Sydney
Walsh, Rev. E.	Araluen
White, Very Rev. Dean	Armidale
Young, Rev. P.	St. Bridget's, Sydney

Diocese of Armidale.

Davies, Rev. John	Inverell
Doyle, Rev. J. J.	Armidale
Doyle, Rev. J. H.	Rocky Mouth
Kelly, Rev. James	Glen Innes
Keenan, Rev. M.	Tenterfield
O'Connor, Rev. P. J.	Armidale
O'Riordan, Rev. J.	Macleay River
O'Sullivan, Rev. J.	Grafton
Reid, Rev. W.	Inverell
Schurr, Rev. Abbe	Casino
Sheehan, Rev. M.	Richmond River
Quirk, Rev. J.	Macleay River

Diocese of Bathurst.

Bolger, Rev. L.	St. Ignatius', Bourke
Byrne, D.D., Very Rev. J. P., Adm.	SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, Bathurst
Casey, Rev. James	St. Patrick's, Rockley
D'Arcy, Rev. D. J.	St. Lawrence's, Forbes
Davoren, Rev. P.	St. Joseph's, Orange
Dunne, Rev. J.	St. Bridget's, Dubbo
Enright, Rev.	St. Mary's, Mudgee
Horan, Rev. J. J.	St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst
Huggard, Rev. James	St. Francis', O'Connell Plains
Kelly, Rev. James	St. Joseph's, Orange
Kelly, Rev. Patrick	St. Ignatius', Bourke
Long, Rev. M.	St. Joseph's, Orange
McCarthy, Rev. Denis	Carcoar
McGrath, Rev. D.	St. Francis Xavier's, Wentworth
Meade, Rev. M.	St. Stanislaus', College, Bathurst
Murphy, Rev. P.	St. Bridget's, Dubbo
Nugent, Rev. W.	Sacred Heart, Wattle Flat
O'Donnell, Rev. James	St. Lawrence's, Forbes
O'Donovan, Rev. J.	St. Mary's, Mudgee
O'Dwyer, Rev. J.	Immaculate Conception, Carcoar
Riordan, Rev. P.	SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, Bathurst
Ryan, Rev. J.	St. Charles' Seminary, Sacred Heart, Bathurst
Ryan, Rev. Phillip	Immaculate Conception, Carcoar
Ryan, Rev. M.	Sacred Heart, Hill End
Walsh, Rev. T. J. (Adm.)	St. Patrick's, Wellington

Diocese of Goulburn.

Very Rev. Dr. McAlroy, V.G.	Albury
Bermingham, Very Rev. Dr.	Wagga Wagga
Butler, Rev. Richard	Wagga Wagga
Burke, Rev. P.	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn
Carr, Rev. Richard J.	Yass
Carrol, Rev.	Goulburn
Dunne, Very Rev. P.	Gundagai
Dunne, Rev J.	Burrowa
Finnigan, Rev. H.	Young
Gallagher, Rev. J.	St. Patrick's College, Goulburn
Hanley, Rev. T.	Albury
Keating, Rev. L.	Goulburn
Kieley, Rev. R.	Corowa
Long, Rev. J.	Burrowa
McCarthy, Rev. E	Young
McGrath, Rev. W.	Wagga Wagga
O'Dwyer, Rev. T. A.	Goulburn
O'Dwyer, Rev. D.	Gundagai
O'Dwyer, Rev. J.	Deniliquin
O'Connell, Rev. T.	Deniliquin
O'Keeffe, Rev. P.	Yass
Slattery, Rev. M.	Corowa
Twomey, Rev. C.	Tumut
Walsh, Rev. Martin	Albury
Walsh, Rev. Denis Thomas	Goulburn

Diocese of Maitland.

Corcoran, Rev. P. J.	Morpeth
English, Rev. Thomas	Newcastle
English, Rev. Denis	Gunnedah
Finn, Rev. P.	Murrurundi
Fontaine, Rev. C.	Singleton
Foran, Rev. M.	Branxton
Hand, Rev. P.	West Maitland
Maher, Rev. Thomas	
Matthews, Rev. M.	Sacred Heart College
McCormack, Rev. Thomas	Quirindi
McGrath, Rev. M.	Scone
McGrath, Rev. E.	Sacred Heart College
McGrath, Rev. A.	Tamworth
McGough, Rev. M.	Manning River
Murray, Rev. M.	West Maitland
Murphy, Rev. J.	Dungog
Murtough, Rev. F.	Muswellbrook
Nealon, Rev. T. A.	Raymond Terrace
O'Keeffe, Rev. P.	Lambton

O'Leary, Rev P.	Singleton
O'Neill, Rev T.	East Maitland
Ryan, Rev. M. H.	Newcastle
Ryan, Rev. J. ..	Newcastle
Ryan, Rev. P. D.	Tamworth
Ryan, Rev. P. P.	Merriwa

New Zealand.

Binsfeld, Nicholas	Rangiora, C.
Carew, Denis	Reefton, N.
Chastagnon, Stephen	Thames, A.
Chataigner, John Baptist	—
Chervier, John Claudius	Lincoln, C.
Claffey, Patrick	Wellington
Coleman, William	Oamaru, O.
Crowley, Timothy	Lawrence, O.
Donovan, Jeremiah	Lyttleton
Ecuyer, Joseph	Greymouth
Fauvel, Louis	Termuka
Forest, John	Napier
Fynes, H. J. (Vicar General)	Parnell, Auc.
Gavin, Anthony	Nelson
Ginaty, Lawrence	Christchurch
Golden, John	Waikato, A.
Goutenoire, John	Timaru
Grange, John	Auckland
Halbwacks, Anthony	Carterton, W.
Hallum, Stephen	Auckland
Higgins, Thomas	Invercargill
Kearney, Matthew	Wellington
Kehoe, Thomas	Coromandel, O.
Kenigan, Patrick	Napier
Kirk, Charles	Wanganui
Lampila, John	New Plymouth
Larkin, William	Dunedin
Lenihan, Thomas	Milton, O.
Mackay, John	Queenstown, O.
M'Caughy, Michael	Cumara, W.
M'Donald, James D.	Drury, A.
M'Donald, Walter	Auckland
M'Guiness, Patrick	Wellington
M'Namare, John	Christchurch
Mahony, William	Nelson
Martin, Aime	Hokitika
Michel, Peter	Napier
Moran, Patrick (Bishop)	Dunedin
Morean, Delphine	Fielding, W.
O'Dwyer, John	Auckland
O'Hara, Michael	Otaeuhu, A.
O'Leary, Patrick	Invercargill
O'Mahony, James	Nelson
O'Reilly, Patrick	Coromandel, A.
O'Reilly, Jeremiah Joseph P.	Wellington
Paul, James	Onehunga
Pertius, Eugene	Hawera, I.
Pezant, John	Blenheim
Redwood, Francis (Bishop)	Wellington
Reigneir, Euloge	Meeanee, H. B.
Riordan, Patrick	Howick
Rolland, John Louis	Ahaura, A.
Sauzean, Augustine	Blenheim, M.
Sheehan, John	Dunedin
Walsh, Michael	Ophir, O.
Yardin, Francis	Hutt, W.

Queensland.

Ahern, John J.	Brisbane
Breen, James B.	Brisbane
Bucas, P.	Mackay
Byrne, D. J.	Dalby
Capra, P.	Brisbane
Comerford, James	Rockhampton
Connolly, J. P.	Nanango
Davadi, J.	Stanthorpe
Dunham, F. A. F.	Roma
Dunne, R.	Toowoomba
Fouhy, D.	Charters Towers
Horan, A.	Ipswich
Horan, M.	Gympie
Horan, J. J.	Warwick
M'Donough, S. H.	Bowen
M'Nab D.	Mackay
Murlay, C.	Rockhampton
O'Connell, Thomas	Brisbane
O'Reilly, J.	Maryborough
O'Quinn, James (Bishop)	Brisbane
Rossolini, C.	Gayndah
Scortechini, B.	Waterford, Logan
Walsh, W. M.	Townsville

Vicariate Apostolic of Northern Queensland.

Cani, Very Rev. Dr. (in charge)	Cooktown
De Romanio, Rev. Cherubin	Cooktown
Fabias, Rev. Luigi	Cooktown
Tanganelli, Very Rev. Tarquinius	Hodgkinson

South Australia.

Reynolds, Right Rev. Dr. (Bishop)	Adelaide
Prendergast, Rev. W.	St. Patrick's, Adelaide
O'Sullivan, Rev. M.	
Essex, Rev. J. P.	
Church, Rev. Charles	Salisbury
Russell, Ven. Archdeacon	North Adelaide
M'Cormack, Rev. William	Bowden
Peters, Rev. Joseph	Norwood
Tappmeiner, Rev. Joseph, S. J.	
Rischeur, Very Rev. A., S.J.	
Peters, Rev. Joseph, S.J	Hectorville
Ryan, Rev. Michael	Port Adelaide
Allcock, Right Rev. Abbott O.S.B	Gawler
Fox, Rev. James, O.S.B.	
Maher, Rev. James	Gurnock
Hennessey, Rev. Michael	Marrabel
Kennedy, Rev. William	Kadina
Quinland, Rev. James	Mount Barker
Murphy, Very Rev. Dean	Mount Gambier
Kehoe, Rev. Patrick	Penola
Nevin, Rev. R. B.	Port Augusta
Unsworth, Rev. William	
Pock, Rev. Joseph	Manoora
Kreitsell, Rev. Joseph, S.J	Kooringa
Karlinger, Very Rev. Sigismond, S.J. (Rector)	Seven-hill College
Polk, Rev. Joseph	
Steele, Rev. Anthony	
Rascheur, Rev. —	
Herden, Rev. Rogalski Leo, S.J.	
O'Brien, Rev. Thos	
Hager, Rev. Matthias	Georgetown
Pallhuber, Rev. J. E.	
Neiber, Rev. J. V., S.J.	
Attended, from Adelaide at present	St. Yorke's Peninsula
Byrne, Rev. P.	Willunga
O'Brien, Rev. M.	Morphett Vale
Attended from Adelaide	Marion

Tasmania.

Murphy, Most Rev. Daniel, D.D. (Bishop of Hobart Town)	St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart Town
Beechinor, Rev. M. J.	
Dunne, Very Rev. W. J.	St. Joseph's Church, Hobart Town
Woods, Rev. C. P.	
Hennerbry, Rev. P. R.	
Hennebry, Rev. P. R.	New Town, &c.
Butler, Very Rev. T. J., D.D. (Dean)	Launceston
Gleeson, Rev P.	
Gleeson, Rev. P.	George Town & Piper's River
Holehan, Rev. J.	Richmond, &c.
O'Callaghan, Rev. M.	Stanley, Emu Bay, &c.
Noone, Rev J.	Torquay and Forth
Hogan, Rev. J.	Westbury
Walsh, Rev. E. F.	Deloraine
M'Kernan, Rev. J. J.	Longford, Evandale, Carrick
Kelsh, Rev. T.	Campbell Town, Ross, &c.
Feehan, Rev. J.	Oatlands, Bothwell, Tunnack
Marum, Ven. Archdeacon	Pontville, Kempton, &c.
Gilleran, Rev. M. W.	New Norfolk, Glenora, &c.

Murphy, Rev. J.	Franklin, Honeywood, Port Esperance, Southport
O'Regan, Rev. M. J.	Port Cygnet, Brune Island, Gordon, The Snug

Absent, Rev. D. F. X. Beechinor.

The Church of Rome numbers in Tasmania 32 places of worship, 12,000 attendants, and 80 Sunday schools, with 268 teachers, and upwards of 3,000 scholars.

Archdiocese of Melbourne.

Aylward, Rev. P.	St. Patrick's
Bixio, Rev. Father	St. Patrick's College
Donahy, Rev. P.	St. Patrick's
Fitzpatrick, Very Rev. J., D.D. V.G.	St. Patrick's
Lordon, Rev. D.	St. Francis
Murphy, Rev. F., S.J.	St. Patrick's College
Nulty, Rev. C., S.J.	St. Patrick's College
O' Meara, Very Rev. Archpriest	St. Francis
Quinn, Rev. D.	St. Francis
Watson, Rev. M., S J	St. Patrick's College
Allen, Rev. H., O.S.A.	Castlemaine
O'Donoghue, Rev. P.	Coburg
O'Hea, Very Rev. Dean	Coburg
Gough, Rev. M.	Daylesford
Quigley, Rev. P.	Daylesford
Barret, Rev T.	Duneed
Carey, Rev. M.	Elsternwick
Quilter, Rev. W.	Elsternwick
O'Connell, Rev. J.	Emerald Hill
O'Driscoll, Rev. J.	Emerald Hill
Finn, Rev. W. M.	Geelong
M'Kenna, Rev. M.	Geelong
Slattery, Very Rev. Archdeacon	Geelong
O'Callaghan, Rev. T. J.	Gisborne
Ellis, Rev. R.	Gordon
Mullins, Rev. M.	Gordon
Horan, Rev. J.	Heidelberg
England, Very Rev. Dean	Hotham
Moran, Rev. P.	Keilor
Farrelly, Rev. M.	Kilmore
Maddock, Rev. S.	Kilmore
Geoghegan, Very Rev. Dean	Kyneton
Nelan, Rev. D.	Kyneton
O'Reilly, Rev. D.	Kyneton
Cahill, Rev. T., S.J.	St. Xavier's College, Kew
Clancy, Rev. J., S.J.	St. Xavier's College, Kew
Daly, Rev. O., S.J.	St. Xavier's College, Kew
Hughes, Rev. W., S.J.	St. Xavier's College, Kew
Nolan, Rev. E., S.J.	St. Xavier's College, Kew
Walsh, Rev. P.	Mansfield
Hegarty, Rev. J. L.	Meredith
Kranewitter, Rev. A.	Richmond
Mulhall, Rev. J.	Richmond
Sale, Rev. G.	Sale
O'Carroll, Rev. M.	Sale
Corbett, Very Rev. Dr.	St. Kilda
Quirk, Rev. W. H.	St. Kilda
O'Brien, Rev. W.	Tarraville
Hayes, Rev. W.	Williamstown
O'Callaghan, Rev. W.	Williamstown

Diocese of Ballarat.

Hayden, Rev. T.	Ararat
Cleary, Very Rev. Dean R. J.	Ballarat
O'Donohue, Rev. J. O.	Ballarat
Moore, V. G	Ballarat
Herbert, Rev. J. J.	Belfast
O'Dowd, Rev J.	Belfast
Marshell, Rev. J.	Casterton
Scanlon, Rev. R.	Clunes
Nelan, Rev. M.	Colac
Fenelly, Rev. P.	Creswick
Hoyne, Rev. J.	Hamilton
O'Farrell, Rev. J.	Hamilton
O'Sullivan, Rev. J. D.	Horsham
Meade, Rev. R.	Inglewood
Meade, Rev. M.	Mortlake
Moore, Rev. P. D.	Smythesdale
Fitzgerald, Rev. J. F.	Stawell
Dwyer, Rev. M.	St. Arnaud
Shanahan, Rev M.	Warrnambool
Slattery, Very Rev. Dean	Warrnambool

Diocese of Sandhurst.

Roche, Rev. J.	Benella
Scanlon, Rev. T.	Benella
Tierney, Very Rev. Dean	Beechworth
O'Connor, Rev. M.	Bright
Heydon, Rev. Vander	Chiltern
M'Gilkendy, Rev. J. J.	Echuca
Carolin, Rev. T. P.	Echuca
Roche, Rev. J.	Heathcote
Kearns, Rev. P.	Nagambie
Kennedy, Rev. —	Nagambie
Backhaus, Very Rev. Dean D.D., V.G.	Sandhurst
O'Connell, Rev. D. F.	Sandhurst
Davy, Rev. O.	Sandhurst
Neville, Rev. S., O.S.A., S.T.B.	Sandhurst
Egan, Rev. J. T.	Wangaratta

Western Australia.

Gibley, Very Rev. Matthew (Vicar General)	Guildford
Dooley, Rev. Timothy	Freemantle
O'Reilly, Rev. John	York
Gibney, Rev. Patrick	Bunbury
Brady, Rev. Hugh	Newcastle
Martelli, Rev. Canon	Greenbough
Lectille, Rev. Archdeacon	Geraldton
Doney, Rev. Bernard	Albany
Matthew, Rev. F.	New Norcia
Salvadoe, Right Rev. Marsdoe (Bishop)	Native Mission
Martinez, Abbott Bernard	Native Mission
Coll, Abbott Emilan	Native Mission

Convents.

New South Wales	37
Victoria	31
Queensland	19
South Australia	8
New Zealand	12
Western Australia	3
	110

Bathurst.

Sisters of Mercy.

Immaculate Conception	Bathurst
St. Joseph's	Carcoar
St. Matthew's	Mudgee
St. Joseph's	Orange

Schools.

St. Joseph's	Bathurst
St. Joseph's	Wattle Flat
St. Joseph's	German Hill
St. Joseph's	Borenoire
St. Joseph's	Evans Plains
St. Francis's	O'Connell Plains
St. Joseph's	Lincoln
St. Joseph's	Rockley

Maitland.

College of Sacred Heart, "Monte Pio," West Maitland.

A Roman Catholic institution for the deaf and dumb is established in connection with the Dominican Convent at Newcastle.

A female Catholic school is established at West Maitland.

The Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Singleton have charge of school for female Catholics.

Sydney.

St. John's College	Camperdown
St. Ignatius's College	North Shore
High School	Sydney

Denominational Schools.

St. Patrick's	Sydney
St. Benedict's	,,
St. Patrick's	Parramatta

Convents.

Benedictines Convent	Subiaco
St. Vincent's Convent	Sydney
St. Vincent's Hospital	,,
St. Scholastica's Convent	,,
St. Mary of the Angels	Five Dock
Sisters of the Good Samaritan	Balmain
St. Mary's (Star of the Sea)	Wollongong
St. Joseph's	Windsor
St. Patrick's	Sydney
Sisters of Mercy	St. Leonards
Sisters of Mercy	Parramatta

School, Orphan.

Orphan School at Parramatta, wholly supported by Government.

BRISBANE.

All Hallows Convent	Brisbane
St. Joseph's Convent	South Brisbane
Christian Brothers' Convent	Brisbane

Orphan School.

St. Vincent's Orphanage	Brisbane

School.

St. Anne's Industrial	Brisbane

Sisters of Mercy.

All Hallows	Brisbane
St. Vincent's	Nudgee
St. Ann's	Brisbane
St. Mary's	Ipswich
Our Lady of Mercy	Toowoomba
St. Bridget's	Rockhampton
Our Lady of Lourdes	Warwick
St. Joseph's	Stanthorpe
St. Columba's	Dalby

The Diocese of Brisbane was divided by a line running due west from Cape Hinchinbrook, and on the west by South Australia, and north to Cape York; this was called the Vicariate of Queensland. The decree ordering this division was dated January 27, 1877.

Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's	South Brisbane
Immaculate Conception	Helidon
St. Joseph's	Near Gympie
Our Lady of Consolation	Maryborough
St. Joseph's	Gladstone
St. Joseph's	Mackay
St. Joseph's	Townsville
St. Teresa's	Bundaberg
St. Joseph's	Bowen

MELBOURNE.

College.

St. Patrick's	Melbourne

Schools Orphanages.

Roman Catholic,	for Boys ..	Emerald Hill
,,	for Girls ..	,,
,,	,, ..	Geelong
,,	for Boys ..	,,

Convents.

Convents	Melbourne
,,	Geelong
,,	Kilmore
,,	East Melbourne
,,	St. Francis
,,	St. Kilda
,,	Richmond

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Orphanage Schools.

The Sisters of Mercy have charge of a school at Perth.
The Sisters of Mercy have charge of a school at York.
There is an Orphanage for girls at Subiaco, three miles from Perth, attached to the Sisters of Mercy.
Catholic Young Men's Society established at Perth.
Society of the Children of Mary in Perth, Freemantle, and York.

ROSS, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR, who arrived in the "First Fleet" sailed for England in the *Gorgon*, December 18, 1791.

ROYAL STANDARD displayed for the first time in Australia, June 4, 1803.

RUSHCUTTERS' BAY, PORT JACKSON, N.S.W. [See ABORIGINALS, OUTRAGES AGAINST.]

RUST IN WHEAT [See AGRICULTURE.]

S.

SAFES, FIRE PROOF. Result of a trial of Milner's and Wearne's fireproof Safes (Wearne being a colonial manufacturer), given by the judges in favour of the latter. [The trial took place at the Haymarket, Sydney.] June 17, 1871.

SAILORS' HOME, SYDNEY, established, May 18, 1839.

SALMON.

Alexander Black reported on the feasibility of introducing salmon into Tasmania, 1860.

The first salmon caught in Tasmania, Dec. 4, 1873. [To Mr. J. A. Youl, C.M.G., and Sir Robert Officer, much credit is due for the introduction of salmon into Tasmania.]

The Californian salmon imported by Sir Samuel Wilson to Victoria, Nov. 19, 1877.

Upwards of 28,000 of the Californian salmon ova imported by Sir Samuel Wilson hatched out at Ercildoune, Nov. 29, 1877.

Salmon fry deposited in the head waters of Yarra, some having previously been placed in the streams in the Cape Otway Ranges, December 19, 1877.

SALT. First salt made in New South Wales from sea water at Point Maskeleyne (Dawes' Battery), May, 1790.

SAMOA. Colonel Steinberger, an American, arrested at Samoa by order of Captain Stevens of H.M.S. *Barracouta*. A fight with the Samoans, loss of life resulting. Feb. 28, 1876.

SANDHURST, VICTORIA, proclaimed a municipality, April, 1855.

SAWYER, RIGHT REV. DR.
[*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Sawyer, Right Rev.*)]

SAXE-COBURG. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Phillip and Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg (cousins of Queen Victoria), visited Sydney, N.S.W., October 22, 1872.

SCHOLARS attending public and private schools in Australasia :—

Colony.	Population.	No. of Scholars.
New South Wales	662,212	188,267
New Zealand	417,622	66,947
Queensland	203,084	41,500
South Australia	236,864	29,183
Tasmania	107,104	12,557
Victoria	860,787	223,416
Western Australia	27,838	7,125

SCHOOLS.

First school in Sydney, in Rev. Mr. Johnston's church, opened, Feb. 18, 1793. [When the church was burnt, the school was held in the Court-house. The first teachers were W. Webster, W. Richardson, and Susannah Hunt.] J. M'Queen, first school-master at Norfolk Island, 1793.

There were three schools in New South Wales, Dec., 1797.

Rev. Mr. Johnston had 200 children in attendance at his school, 1798.

School established on the Hawkesbury, and 2d. per acre levied by the Government on the landholders there to support the teacher, 1804.

Mr. Crook advertised the first boarding school in Australia in 1808.

A free school established in Sydney, February 24, 1810.

A school for the education of young aboriginals established at Parramatta, May, 1816. [Many of them were given up by their parents, and placed under tutors; the school continued to be well attended until the aboriginals had so far decayed that few were left.]

The foundation of the Georgian School-house in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, was laid by Governor Macquarie, March 20, 1820. [It was designed for the education of the children of the poor, and built to accommodate 500 pupils.]

The National School system introduced to the Colony of N.S.W. by the Rev. T. Reddall, August 1, 1820.

First Roman Catholic school in New South Wales established, 1822.

Rev. Thomas Reddall appointed Director General Public Schools, New South Wales, August 18, 1824.

Sydney Free Grammar School founded, Dr. Halloran Head-master, November 17, 1824.

Infant School first established in New South Wales by Rev. Richard Hill, December 16, 1824. [This, the first infant school in Australia, was opened through the efforts of Saxe Bannister, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Hill.]

The School of Industry established by Lady Darling, March 9, 1826.

An infant school established at Parramatta under the care of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Staff, December, 1827.

The King's School, Parramatta, was opened, January 16, 1832.

Normal Institution, founded 1835.

Australian School Society began operations in the colony, under the guardianship of Rev. Mr. Mansfield, 1836.

St. James's Grammar School, founded 1839.

The Governor in Council proposed a plan of public instruction for the Colony, and inserted a sum of £3,000 on the Estimates for carrying the same into effect, 1839. [A Public School was to be built in Sydney, and two others in two of the principal towns in the interior. The "Irish National System of Education" was proposed, and was shortly afterwards established in the Colony.]

Denominational School system in the Colony established, 1840.

The National School system adopted in New South Wales, there being 26,000 children in the Colony, 1844.

Denominational School Board appointed, under which all that related to religious teaching was entrusted to the resident clergyman of the Denomination to which each school belonged. There were 27 schools and 2,596 scholars. 1848.

The Model National School, now called the Fort-street School, near Fort Phillip, Sydney, founded, 1849.

The National School Board, under Lord Stanley's system of Education, constituted, 1851.

Sydney Grammar School re-opened, August 3, 1854.

Schools in New South Wales:—

Church of England	104	15,013 scholars. 1857.
Presbyterian	18	
Wesleyan	11	
Roman Catholic	69	

Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, opened, April, 1858.

Church of England Grammar School, Geelong, opened June, 1858.

Ipswich Grammar School opened, September 25, 1863.

Foundation stone of the Brisbane Grammar School laid by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, February 29, 1868.

Presbyterian Ladies' College, Melbourne, inaugurated; head master, Professor Pearson, January 11, 1875.

Foundation stone of new Public School laid at Wagga Wagga, by Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., October 2, 1871.

Grammar School for Girls opened at Brisbane, May 15, 1875.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALASIA.—1878.

Colony.	Population.	No. of Schools.	Cost to State.
			£
New South Wales	662,212	1695	285,496
New Zealand	417,622	987	177,212
Queensland	203,084	346	87,074
South Australia	236,864	529	162,669
Tasmania	107,104	165	14,705
Victoria	860,787	2156	677,330
Western Australia	27,838	83	..

HIGH SCHOOLS. Many of these are called colleges. The principal in New South Wales are—the Sydney College (founded June 26, 1830) formally opened by W. T. Cape, January 19, 1835; Sydney Grammar School since 1854; the King's School, Parramatta (founded January 16, 1832); Moore College (C.E.), Liverpool; Wesley College, Newington. In Victoria the principal are—the Melbourne Grammar School (C.E.); St. Patrick's College (R.C.); Scotch College (Presbyterian); Wesley College, and Geelong Grammar School. In Queensland the Ipswich Grammar School, the Brisbane Grammar School, and the Toowoomba Grammar Schools are the principal. In South Australia, St. Peter's Collegiate School (C.E.), was established in 1848; and Prince Alfred Wesleyan College in 1867. In Tasmania the principal are Horton College, High School, Hutchin's School, and Church Grammar School. In New Zealand the principal are the Auckland, Wellington, and Otago High Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

There are nearly 70 Schools of Art in New South Wales, having property to the value of £100,000, and a membership of over 6,000 persons, 1879.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, founded in 1833, was the first institution of the kind in Australia. It was established by a band of Scotch mechanics, assisted by Governor Bourke and Revd. H. Carmichael, A.M. The first secretary was Mr. Robert Band, and the first treasurer Mr. Peter Gardner. Number of members on the roll in 1878 was 2365, and 350 students attended the Classes. A motion for the founding of a Technical or Working Men's College, proposed by Mr. E. Dowling, was adopted at the annual

meeting, February 4, 1873, but its inauguration did not take place until the new buildings, the erection of which cost £8,000 (£2,000 of which was given by Government), were completed, 1879. £1,000 is annually granted towards paying professors and lecturers for this part of the institution. The principal branches of technical education in which instruction is given are :—Agriculture, architecture, chemistry, domestic economy and cookery, engineering, geology, mineralogy, mining and metallurgy, navigation, physiology, and other applied sciences.

During the first 25 years of its existence the Rev. H. Carmichael, Dr. George Bennett, W. T. Cape, J. Rae, Dr. L. Leichhardt, Archibald Michie, Dr. Nicholson, Judge Therry, Arthur A'Beckett, Richard Windeyer, D. H. Deniehy, Dr. Woolley, Sir W. Denison, and a host of other able men occupied the platform of the School of Arts lecture hall.

The first apartments used for the School of Arts were in the Surveyor-General's Office on Church Hill, lent for that purpose by Major Mitchell, the president of the institution. 1833.

List of Presidents.

Major Mitchell	1833 to 1837
Major Barney	1838 to 1843
Charles Nicholson, M.D., M.C.	1844 to 1851
Arthur A'Beckett	1852 to 1854
Col. Sir Thos. L. Mitchell	1855
G. K. Holden	1856 to 1865
Dr. Woolley, D.C.L.	1866
N. D. Stenhouse, M.A.	1867 to 1873
W. C. Windeyer, M.A.	1874 (still in office)

SCOTCH MARTYRS.

The so-called "Scotch Martyrs" were named Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerald, and Margarot; they were convicted in Edinburgh for "leasing-making" *i.e.* libelling the Government, August, 1793, and were sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay, January, 1794; they embarked Feb. 10, and arrived in Sydney, with the exception of Gerald (who arrived a few months afterwards), September, 1794; Mr. Gerald, a man of great ability, and of most amiable and refined manners, purchased a piece of land at Farm Cove, now part of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, one of the most beautiful spots in Australia; he cultivated this little plot of ground as a garden, and when he died was, in accordance with his expressed wish, buried there, in 1796. Mr. Skirving only survived Mr. Gerald three days. Mr. Margarot survived his period of exile, went home in 1810, gave important evidence on the state of the colony before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1812, and died in 1813.

[*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Muir*; also *Palmer*).]

SCOTT, REV. THOMAS HOBBES (afterwards Archdeacon), arrived with Commissioner Bigge, as Secretary to the latter, September, 25, 1819.

SCULLING. [*See* also AQUATICS.]

E. C. Laycock beat M. Rush, champion course, Parramatta River, £200 aside, April 12, 1879.

SEAL, GREAT. ILLEGAL AFFIXING OF.

The escheated lands of John Tawell [*see* CRIMES] were restored to trustees for the benefit of his widow and children. George Cooper Turner, Civil Crown Solicitor, was appointed agent for the trustees of the lands, &c., in New South Wales; he sold the land in 1849 and absconded to San Francisco. The Governor of New South Wales, Sir William Denison, in opposition to the advice of his ministers (Hon. Charles Cowper being Premier), affixed the great seal of the colony to the grant of land to the trustees of Mrs. Tawell, January 21, 1861; Sir Charles Cowper and colleagues resigned on the same day, but at the request of Sir William recalled their resignation on the eve of the Governor's departure.

SEAL OF THE COLONY.

The war ship *Gorgon* arrived with the Seal of the Colony, Sept. 21, 1791. [On the obverse of this Seal are the King's Arms, and on the margins, the Royal titles; on the reverse a representation of convicts landing at Botany Bay, received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a pickaxe and shovel, is releasing them from their fetters, and pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with a fort for its protection; the masts of a ship are seen in the bay; in the margin are the words "Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust.," and for a motto "Sic fortis Etruria crevit;" the Seal is of silver, and weighs 40 ounces."]

New Territorial Seal arrived in the Colony, November 14, 1817.

"SECOND FLEET."

[*See* NEW SOUTH WALES, SETTLEMENT OF.]

SEPARATION.

The Colony of New South Wales divided into three districts—the northern, comprising all the country in the vicinity of Moreton Bay; the middle, comprising New South Wales proper; and the southern, consisting of the newly-settled district of Port Phillip. 1840.

A meeting held in Sydney for two purposes—one to oppose the separation of Port Phillip into a separate colony, the other, to take measures to introduce uniformity into the system under which the public lands of the colony were appropriated, and a petition to the Queen was adopted for that purpose. 1841.

A counter-petition was adopted in support of the measure for separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, by the inhabitants of Port Phillip, on the grounds that Port Phillip was discovered by a naval officer; that it had been twice abandoned after it had been colonised in connection with New South Wales; that it was the inhabitants of Van Diemen's land who formed a permanent settlement in that district; and that the discoveries of Hume and Hovell were followed by no particular result by New South Wales. 1841.

The subject of the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales again mooted in that district, and at an anti-transportation meeting there, the petitioners hinted that if the land fund of Port Phillip were applied exclusively for the advantage of the district, there would be no lack of immigration, and, consequently, of labour. 1847.

A despatch received relative to the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales with a view to its erection into a distinct colony; the despatch mentioned that New South Wales would be divided into two colonies, the northern part to retain its name, and the southern to be called Victoria. 1848.

Great rejoicings at Port Phillip in consequence of the intelligence of the separation of that district from New South Wales; the people of Melbourne suspended business for four days, during which time every demonstration of rejoicing, thanksgiving in churches, royal salutes, processions, illuminations, fireworks, and games, were indulged in. July 1, 1851.

First public meeting held in Brisbane in favour of separation, July 8, 1851.

Meeting held at Moreton Bay for the purpose of petitioning the Home Government for separation from New South Wales, 1853.

Despatch received from the Home Government announcing the intention of erecting Moreton Bay into a separate colony, September, 1857.

The London *Gazette* announced the separation of Moreton Bay and its erection into a separate colony under the name of Queensland, January 3, 1859.

SEPARATION AND FOUNDATION DAYS.

New South Wales foundation, Jan. 26, 1788.

New Zealand foundation, January 29, 1840.

South Australia foundation, Dec. 28, 1836.

Queensland separation from New South Wales, December 10, 1859.

Tasmania foundation, February 16, 1804.

Victoria separation from N.S.W., July 1, 1851.

Western Australia foundation, June 1, 1829.

[NOTE.—The above table does not agree in one or two particulars with another given on page 10, because events of equal importance occurred on both dates, but this list is the one officially recognized.]

SETTLEMENT. First settlement of Australind attempted, December 17, 1840.

SETTLERS. A term applied to those families who settled on the lands of the interior of Australia and New Zealand.

THE FIRST SETTLERS ON THE LAND IN AUSTRALIA. The following are the names of the first settlers on the land, the date of settlement, and the quantity of land granted to them in Australia. Many of their descendants are still in the neighbourhood of Parramatta:—

FREE SETTLERS. Phillip Schæffer, superintendent of convicts; date, 30th March, 1791; quantity of land granted, 140 acres; place, on the north side of the creek leading to Parramatta. Robert Webb and William Reid, marines; date, 30th March, 1791; quantity of of land, 60 acres each; place, on the north side of the creek leading to Parramatta.

On the 5th April, 1791, the following persons, sailors or marines, were granted 60 acres of land each at Norfolk Island, by the Governor of New South Wales. Many of the descendants of these original settlers also are still in the colony of New South Wales:—Robert Watson, John Drummond, James Proctor, Peter Hobbs, Owen Cavanough, James Painter, William Mitchell, William Hambly, Charles Heritage, Samuel King, William Mitchell, Thomas Bramwell, Thomas Bishop, John M'Carthy, Laurence Richards, John Munday, Thomas Chipp, William Strong, James M'Manis, Thomas O'Brien, Richard Knight, Abraham Hand, William Dempsey, Thomas Scully, John Barrisford, James Redmond, William Tunks, Thomas Halfpenny, William Standley, John Gowen, Thos. Dukes, James Williams, Daniel Stanfield, John Roberts, William Sims, John Foley, Patrick Connell, Thomas Spencer, and John Scott.

CONVICT SETTLERS. The first convict settler had 30 acres of land granted to him on the 30th March, 1791, on the south side of the creek leading to Parramatta, and opposite to Phillip Schæffer's. On the 18th July in the same year a number of other persons received grants of land from 20 to 60 acres each, at distances two miles to four miles west and north-east of Parramatta, and some had each 10 acres allotted them at Norfolk Island.

FIRST SETTLER IN PORT PHILLIP. In December, 1828, Mr. William Dutton visited Portland Bay in the schooner "Madeira Packet," on a sealing voyage. He was one of a boat's crew that landed at Blacknose Point, and remained in the neighbourhood until the middle of January, 1829. Again, in July, 1829, Mr. Dutton visited Portland Bay in the schooner "Henry," Captain M'Lean, on a sealing voyage. He was captain of a boat's crew which landed at Whaler's Point, or Single Corner (the present site of Portland), where he remained sealing, and built a house and lived in it. The third time, in March, 1831, Mr. William Dutton again visited Portland Bay in the schooner "Henry," then commanded by Captain Griffiths. The vessel anchored off Blacknose Point. Mr. Dutton landed, and occupied for some months the house he built in 1829. He then left in the schooner "Elizabeth." And the fourth time, in November, 1832, Mr. William Dutton again visited Portland Bay, and resided there until March, 1833. He subsequently returned to Portland in command of the schooner "Henry," and established a whaling station. erected buildings, and grew vegetables for his own use.

SHEEP.

29 sheep arrived in Australia in the "First Fleet," January, 1788.

[*See* STOCK.]

Merino sheep imported into the Colony by Captain Kent, R.N., to the order of Mr. John Macarthur, from the Cape of Good Hope, to which place some of the pure breed had been sent by the Dutch, 1796.

[Mr. Macarthur having quitted the military service, and become settler, purchased one ram and five ewes, and immediately began to cross fleeced sheep with the merino, and in ten years his stock, which originally consisted of 70 Bengal animals, was increased to 4,000, although the wethers were slaughtered for use as they became fit; the effect of the crossing was a decided improvement of the animals, the hairy coat of the progeny of the Cape and Bengal breeds being gradually converted into wool, whilst it appeared the influence of the climate on the fleece of sheep generally was decidedly favourable.]

At Parramatta fair £300 was offered for one ram of the Merino breed, or £500 for a pair descended from the pure Spanish Merinos originally introduced by Mr. Macarthur, 1822.

Richard Jones, Esq., M.C., brought with him to the Colony on his return from Europe a choice flock of 120 Saxon sheep, April 26, 1825.

Sheep first boiled down in Australia by Henry O'Brien, J.P., of Yass, January 9, 1843.

[Sheep otherwise not worth half-a-crown realized from 5s. to 8s. per head; tallow became one of the staple commodities of export.]

NOTE.—Frederick Ebsworth is said to have boiled down sheep for tallow in 1838, and found the speculation paid well.

The following table shows the number of sheep in Australia, January 1, 1878:—

New South Wales	20,962,244
New Zealand	11,704,853
Victoria	10,114,267
Queensland	6,272,766
South Australia	6,398,859
Tasmania	1,818,125
Western Australia	797,156
Total	57,767,770

SHEEP, SCABBY. A flock containing 3,780 sheep, belonging to Mr. Riddell, killed and burnt on Bumban station, 80 miles below Swan Hill, Victoria, because they were affected with scab, Feb. 18, 1862.

SHEEP CATARRH.

Catarrh in sheep made its appearance at Burrowa, New South Wales; it puzzled the stockholders, and was first known as the "novel sheep disease." May, 1834.

A commission appointed by the Governor to inquire into the nature of a disease called "catarrh," which was spreading destruction among flocks in the Colony, 1835.

SHERIFF [*See* COURT SUPREME.]

SHIP, FIRST.

Keel of first ship (called the "Rosehill Packet") built in the colony laid, Dec. 30, 1788.

The "Rosehill Packet" launched, Sep., 1789.

SHIPPING.

The "Endeavour," Captain Cook, anchored in Botany Bay, April. 28, 1770.

The "First Fleet," 11 sail, under command of Governor Phillip, arrived in Botany Bay, January 19, 1788.

The French ships "Astrolabe" and "Boussole" anchored in Botany Bay, January 24, 1788.

The store ship "Lady Juliana" from London arrived, June 3, 1790.

The first foreign trading vessel, the "Philadelphia," brigantine, Captain Patrickson, entered Port Jackson with a cargo from Philadelphia, which was soon disposed of at a high profit, November 1, 1792.

The colonial vessel "Francis," brought from England in frame, launched in Sydney, February 14, 1793.

The "Reliance," with Governor Captain John Hunter on board, arrived, September 7, 1795.

A vessel, the "Norfolk," belonging to Messrs. Campbell and Clarke of Calcutta, arrived from Bengal with a cargo of merchandise and live stock. One of the owners of the vessel, Mr. Robert Campbell, was a passenger. October 1, 1798.

The "Albion," Captain Bunker, 3 months 15 days from England, being the fastest passage on record, to date, arrived June, 1799.

Lieutenant-Governor King and family arrived from England in the "Speedy," April 16, 1800.

Governor Hunter embarked for England in the "Buffalo," September 27, 1800.

118 ships had arrived in the harbour of Port Jackson, from January 25, 1788, to June 7, 1800. [Of these vessels 37 were transports from the British Isles carrying 6,000 prisoners. Up to September 12, other vessels had sailed from England and Ireland with prisoners, of whom there were on board 1924.]

The colonial vessel "Nancy" launched from the Green Hills, September 17, 1803.

The "Integrity" launched in Sydney, January 13, 1804.

The first colonial ship, named the "King George," built by Mr. James Underwood, and launched, April 19, 1805.

Governor Bligh arrived in the "Lady Madeline Sinclair," August 15, 1806.

Departure of Governor King for England in the "Buffalo," August 13, 1806.

The "Perseverance," colonial brig, launched Jan. 24, 1807.

The "Perseverance" sailed for India, February 9, 1807.

The "Mercury," colonial schooner, launched, February 26, 1807.

The "Governor Bligh," colonial schooner, launched at the Hawkesbury, April 1, 1807.

H.M. Frigate "Cornwallis" arrived from India under command of Captain Johnson, April 12, 1807.

The "Cornwallis" sailed from Sydney, April 23, 1807.

A fine teak-built ship, named the "Elizabeth," which had been brought from India in frame, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Campbell and Co., Nov. 7, 1812.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting in Sydney, Sir John Jamieson in the chair:—"That the restrictions which prevent merchants from employing ships of less than three hundred and fifty tons burthen in the trade from the mother country to this colony, operate so as to amount almost to a prohibition; as few mercantile adventurers here are willing or able to employ the large capital necessarily required for the cargoes of vessels of this magnitude; and we are consequently left ill supplied with many articles of British manufactories, which habit has rendered necessary to our comfort. But it is therefore expedient that an application should be made, by petition, to His Majesty's Government, through His Excellency Governor Macquarie, praying that navigation between Great Britain and the colony may be opened (as to British manufacturers and colonial producers) through the medium of vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and upwards," January 19, 1819.

The schooner "Prince Regent," which had been built by the Government as a present to the King of the Sandwich Islands, from His Highness the Prince Regent of England, was launched in Sydney, April 7, 1819.

The ship "Almorah," with all her cargo of stores and 100,000 dollars on board, seized by Captain Mitchell of H.M.S. "Slaney" in February, and in defiance of the Colonial Government despatched her to Calcutta under charge of his first lieutenant,—Mr. Matthews. March 2, 1825.

The "Warspite," 74-gun ship, arrived in the colony, under the command of Sir James Brisbane, on her passage to South America, October 19, 1826.

H.M.S. "Rainbow," Captain Rous, returned to Sydney from a voyage to the north coast of New South Wales, September 2, 1828.

The "Surprise" was the first steamer ever run in the colony, and was introduced by Mr. Henry G. Smith, a director of the Commercial Bank of Sydney in London. She was placed on the Parramatta River trade. [After an unsuccessful and short career, the "Surprise" was sent to Hobart Town]. March 31, 1831.

The first steamer arrived from England, "Sophia Jane," 256 tons burden, 50-horse power; was brought out to Sydney by Lieutenant Biddulph, of the Royal Navy, who was part owner. [She plied between Sydney and Newcastle.] May 16, 1831.

The colonial steam packet, "William IV," launched at the Williams River. She was built by J. H. Grose. October 22, 1831.

The ship "Hercules," Captain Daniels, left Sydney with a large number of passengers for England, March 13, 1836. [On the voyage she was struck by a tremendous sea which carried away the whole of her poop with the captain, first and second officers, and six passengers.]

The "James Watt," first steamer in Hobson's Bay from Sydney, July 4, 1837.

The first vessel cleared from South Australia for Great Britain. Her name was the "Goshawk," a brig of 245 tons. Her cargo consisted entirely of oil and whalebone. November 3, 1838.

The "Fairy Queen," first steam vessel built in the province of Port Phillip (to the order of Mr. Manton), launched at Melbourne, April 3, 1841.

Steam communication between Brisbane and Sydney established, January 26, 1842.

H.M. war steamer "Driver," 4 guns, arrived in Sydney from Hong Kong, being the first vessel of this character seen in the colonies. January 7, 1846.

The double-decked ship "Ticonderoga" from Liverpool, with 811 souls on board, after a voyage of 91 days entered Port Phillip Heads November 4, 1852. [She reported 96 deaths from typhus fever. Nearly every soul on board of her, including her crew, was sick. She anchored off the black buoy at Williamstown, but was sent back to the then newly-established quarantine ground at Port Nepean, and during the six weeks of her quarantine 82 more deaths occurred. The sick began to improve immediately they were landed and housed under the tents sent from Melbourne, and shelter rigged from the spars and sails of the ship. Great exertions were made by the Government to afford them relief. There were two surgeons on board the "Ticonderoga," one of whom lost his wife and all his children.]

The "Great Britain," steamship, first anchored in Port Jackson. She was the largest vessel then afloat, her burthen being 3,500 tons. November 20, 1852.

The "Spitfire," the first gunboat built in Sydney, New South Wales, launched, 1854.

Six English ships of war, carrying altogether 96 guns, exclusive of the ships in the Australian division of the station, two French frigates and a steamer, one Russian corvette and a steam sloop, were in the Southern seas. 1854.

First steamer arrived at Otago, New Zealand, August 21, 1858.

The "Nelson," a line-of-battle ship now owned by the Colony of Victoria, anchored in Hobson's Bay, 1867. [She was built in 1806, immediately after the death of the naval hero whose name she bears; but she was never at sea until her voyage to Melbourne. She was presented to the colony by the Imperial Government].

The "Flying Squadron" arrived in Sydney, December 12, 1869.

The "Cerberus," monitor, Captain Panton, arrived in Hobson's Bay, after a most eventful passage, April 7, 1871.

Two Imperial gunboats launched in Sydney for suppression of the island slave trade, November 29, 1872.

The first iron vessel ever built in Melbourne, Victoria, launched from the yards of Foreman and Co., December 5, 1874. [She was a steam yacht of 50 tons, 60-horse power, length 72 feet.]

Commodore Hoskins assumed command of the Australian Station, hoisting his pennant on board H.M.S. "Pearl," December 16, 1875.

The steamer "Arawata" made the passage from Hokitika to Melbourne in four days nine hours, the quickest yet recorded, December 30, 1875.

The screw-steamer "Lusitania" of the Orient line arrived at Adelaide from England *via* the Cape of Good Hope, in 40 days 6½ hours, inclusive of 1 day 7 hours detention at St. Vincent, August 8, 1877.

The "Aconcagua," Orient steamer, made the passage from Plymouth to Adelaide in 39 days 20 hours steaming. July 2, 1878.

Quickest passage from England to Australia *via* Brindisi, made by P. & O. steamer: 36 days 23 hours to Melbourne, 1878.

The Australian and New Zealand Shipping Returns.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS AND STEAMERS REGISTERED IN EACH PORT, 1878-9.

Ports.	Sailing Vessels. No.	Sailing Vessels. Tonnage	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Gross Tonnage
Adelaide	185	21,741	66	9,732
Auckland	218	12,047	42	3,083
Belfast	7	158	2	33
Brisbane	33	1,753	26	1,759
Dunedin	81	8,101	27	8,541
Fremantle	107	6,364	6	277
Geelong	10	2,767	—	—
Hobart Town	129	14,050	9	3,095
Invercargill	10	832	—	—
Launceston	66	2,635	5	356
Lyttelton	59	5,733	8	582
Maryborough	7	617	4	176
Melbourne	252	29,747	77	21,097
Napier	4	485	4	135
Nelson	17	483	6	714
Newcastle	71	8,730	16	1,791
Rockhampton	8	203	2	117
Sydney	404	50,066	212	28,458
Warrnambool	—	—	1	496
Wellington	35	3,985	15	2,717
Totals	1708	180,502	523	83,659
Colonies.				
New South Wales	475	58,796	223	30,249
New Zealand	424	31,671	102	15,772
Queensland	53	2,573	32	2,052
South Australia	185	21,747	66	9,732
Tasmania	195	16,635	14	3,951
Victoria	269	42,672	80	21,626
Western Australia	107	6,364	6	277

SHOPS.

The first shop opened in Sydney by the Captain of the "Justinian," June 1790.

First brick shop in Sydney opened, July 1790.

The first shop at Parramatta opened, February 26, 1791.

SHOOTING through Mistaken Identity.

Father Healey, Roman Catholic priest, shot at Deepwater, Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales, by Sergeant Foley and Trooper Townshend, in mistake for a bushranger, August 6, 1876. [*See* Healey.]

SHORTHORNS, Sale of. Robertson Brothers sale of shorthorns realised £25,742 17s. Twelfth Duke of Derrimut purchased for 2450 guineas on account of Mr. J. R. Lomax, Wirrah Station, New South Wales, Jan. 4, 1878. [*See* Stock.]

SILK.

The growth of silk began to attract attention, 1848.

The experiment which had been made to grow silk on an extensive scale in the Colony proved a failure in consequence of the want of the proper species of mulberry tree, 1849.

[Mr. Charles Brady and Mrs. Bladen Neil are the most active promoters of sericulture in Australia, and have done much to advance it in the colonies. 1868 to 1879.]

SILVER. Ore discovered at Moruya, New South Wales, June 9, 1862. [*See* MINERALS.]

SMALL-POX.

A contagious disease, having every appearance of the small-pox, was prevalent amongst the natives of Port Jackson; hundreds died. April and May, 1789.

Small-pox made its appearance in Sydney, July 25, 1825.

The ship "Bussorah Merchant," Captain Baigrie, from London, with 170 convicts, arrived in Sydney with the small-pox on board; placed in quarantine in Neutral Bay and the "Alligator" appointed as hospital ship, July 26, 1878.

Small-pox made its appearance in Sydney. Four of the children of a man named Holden died there, December 15th, 1876.

Small-pox found to have been introduced into Sydney by the Torres Straits mail steamer "Brisbane." Several cases reported in the Naval Squadron, January 19, 1877.

Ship "Macduff" arrived in Port Phillip Heads from London with seven cases of small-pox on board, August 10, 1877.

Three cases of small-pox broke out on board the R.M.S.S. "Siam" which arrived at Williamstown, Victoria, May 20, 1878. The "Siam" was placed in quarantine at Point Nepean, May 30, 1878. [*See* EPIDEMICS.]

SMUGGLING. A seizure of contraband spirits was made at Broken Bay, New South Wales, by Mr. H. H. Brown, Superintendent of the Water Police, October 19, 1842. The seizure consisted of 4,000 gallons of brandy and rum, which had been run ashore from the "Fair Barbarian." The owners (a mercantile firm), besides forfeiting the spirits, valued at £3,000, were fined in penalties jointly amounting to £11,000 with costs £1,000, thus costing the proprietors £15,000. The information was given by a ticket-of-leave man residing on the banks of the Hawkesbury. [*See* GOVERNMENT ORDERS.]

SNAKES.

A black snake, 22 feet long, killed on the lower branch of the Hawkesbury by Mr. Fleming, a settler, January, 1826.

During the first year of Sir John Franklin's administration in Tasmania nearly 14,000 snakes were killed, and Lady Franklin paid nearly £700 for their destruction. 1838.

SNODGRASS, COLONEL KENNETH, nominated a Member of the New South Wales Legislative Council, 1833.

SNOW.

"On Tuesday morning, June 28, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, there was a heavy fall of snow in Sydney, which lasted for half an hour, a thing unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitants."—*Sydney Gazette*, June 30, 1836.

"Tuesday last, the 28th current, will be memorable in the annals of this good town as the day on which its inhabitants were favoured for the first time with snow. The fall was by no means considerable in Sydney, although we are told it was several inches deep towards Parramatta. It lay for an hour or two on the tops of houses, and in other similar situations, and the Sydney boys were seen for the first time in their lives making snow-balls. The day was very cold throughout. We never felt it so cold before in Sydney."—The *Colonist*, June 30, 1836.

"Snow.—Sydney was visited by this strange visitant again on Sunday morning, though in less abundance than on the Tuesday previous. There have been very severe frosts in the country, which cut up the grass and vegetables considerably."—The *Australian*, July 5, 1836.

Great fall of snow near Sydney, June 28, 1837.

A slight fall of snow, which melted as it touched the ground, the currency lads and lasses appearing quite excited at it. Sept. 4, 1837.

SNOWSTORM. Heavy snowstorm within 30 miles of Sydney, August 10, 1872.

SOCIETIES.

The Benevolent Society first established in the Colony of New South Wales, June 4, 1818.

A Philosophical Society first formed in Sydney. The proceedings were initiated by placing a brass plate on a rock at Botany, in commemoration of the landing of Captain Cook. March 19, 1822.

The Royal Society of New South Wales originated in 1822 as the "Philosophical Society of Australia;" after an interval of inactivity it was resuscitated in 1850, under the name of the "Australian Philosophical Society," by which title it was known until 1856, when the name was changed to the "Philosophical Society of New South Wales;" and finally, by the sanction of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, it assumed its present title in May, 1866.

Sydney Bethel Union founded, Aug. 5, 1822.

The Agricultural Society of Sydney founded, 1822.

The first show of the Floral and Horticultural Society, Sydney, held September 19, 1838.

The Royal Society of Tasmania established, 1843. [*Patroness:* Her Majesty the Queen; *President:* His Excellency the Governor; *Vice-Presidents:* Ven. Archdeacon Davies, Hon. Sir Robert Officer, Hon. J. S. Agnew, M.D., M.L.C., Right. Rev. Bishop Bromby, D.D.; *Hon. Sec.:* Hon. J. W. Agnew, M.D., M.L.C.

The Pastoral Society of Australia Felix formed at a great squatting demonstration in Melbourne, October 1, 1844.

First recorded meeting in Sydney to establish the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Present: Messrs. T. S. Mort, Thomas Holt, W. Perry, C. Lowe, and Rev. W. H. Walsh (chairman). August 31, 1848.

The Melbourne Philharmonic Society established in 1853. [John Russell was first conductor, Mr. Patterson hon. secretary. The first concert was given in the Mechanics' Institute under the patronage of Governor La Trobe.]

Acclimatisation Society founded in Melbourne. Dr. Black first president. 1857.

Entomological (now Linnean) Society of New South Wales established, April 7, 1862.

Inauguration of the Royal Society, Victoria, May 7, 1863.

Microscopical Society of Victoria formed, 1873.

The Victorian Humane Society's first boat launched at Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, May 20, 1876.

Foundation stone of new office of Australian Mutual Provident Society, New South Wales, laid at Sydney by Professor James Smith, August 23, 1877.

Zoological Society of New South Wales formed, March 24, 1879.

There were in Victoria on December 31, 1877, 35 societies with 765 branches and 47,352 members.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

First ship for South Australia left England, February 23, 1836.

The brig "Rapid" with Colonel Light and a surveying staff for the new Colony of South Australia, left England May 1, 1836.

First immigrants arrived in Adelaide, July 3, 1836.

Colonel Light arrived in South Australia, August 30, 1836.

Sir George Kingston left Rapid Bay in the brig "Rapid" with the greater part of the survey staff and immigrants who came from England in the "Cygnet;" landed in Holdfast Bay, November 5, 1836.

Mr. Kingston and party discovered a river, since named the Torrens, November 6, 1836.

Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., arrived in the "Buffalo" as first Governor of South Australia, which was proclaimed a British Colony, December 28, 1836.

The site of the City of Adelaide finally decided on by Colonel Light, December 31, 1836.

First sale of Crown lands in Adelaide, March 27, 1837.

South Australian Register, first newspaper published in Adelaide, June 1, 1837.

Rev. T. Q. Stow, first Independent minister, arrived in Adelaide, October, 1837.

Rev. C. B. Howard, first Church of England clergyman in South Australia, arrived January 26, 1838.

Foundation stone of first Anglican Church laid in Adelaide, February 26, 1838.

First Wesleyan Chapel opened in Adelaide, the Rev. William Longbottom officiated, March 5, 1838.

First German Immigrants arrived, September 18, 1844.

Act passed in South Australia making ingot gold a legal tender at £3 11s. per oz.; for one year, January 28, 1852.

The Bullion Act of South Australia, empowering the Governor to establish an assay office, passed in one day, 1853.

Tobacco manufactory started at Adelaide by Mr. Dixon, of Sydney and Melbourne, December 15, 1876.

The population of South Australia was 163,452, or nearly double that of 10 years previously. The imports and exports amounted to 6 millions. There were 634 churches, 384 Sunday schools with 23,739 scholars, 279 other schools with 13,680 children in the rolls. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,089,189, and the expenditure to £790,504. 1865.

Sailors' Home opened at Adelaide, January 16, 1875.

SPANISH PRIZE. Arrival of two whalers with a prize—a Spanish ship—which they had captured off the coast of Peru. A Vice-Admiralty Court having declared the seizure legal, the ship and cargo were disposed of accordingly, at Port Jackson, in May, 1799.

SPELLING BEE. First in New South Wales held in Maitland, September 1, 1875.

SPIRITS. The distillation of spirits first permitted under ordinary restrictions in New South Wales, 1820.

SQUATTER.

The term "Squatter" first applied to persons in the territory of New South Wales, who, without reasonable means of obtaining an honest livelihood, had formed stations in the interior, and then carried on predatory warfare against the flocks and herds in the vicinity, 1835.

The term "Squatter" is now used to describe one of the most useful and important classes of the community, principally the large pastoral tenants, who rent the land from the Crown for grazing purposes. The present signification was first applied in 1842.

SQUATTING.

New South Wales Squatting Act passed, March 22, 1827.

The Squatting Act (2 Vic. No. 27) passed the legislature of New South Wales, March 22, 1839.

A large squatting demonstration held in Melbourne. The lessees of the Crown lands came into Melbourne on horseback, and marched to the place of meeting with flags flying, preceded by a Highland piper playing martial airs. At this meeting petitions were adopted to be transmitted to the several branches of the Home and Colonial Legislatures, praying for alterations in the law of Crown lands and a total

separation from the middle district (New South Wales). A new association was formed at this meeting, and designated the "Pastoral Society of Australia Felix." 1844.

Intelligence received in Sydney that an Act had passed the Imperial Parliament giving the squatters fourteen years' leases, 1846. [The change in their position as tenants gave general satisfaction to the pastoral community.]

STATISTICS.

Conference of Colonial Statists held, 1861. [The members were :—For New South Wales, C. Rolleston; for South Australia, Mr. J. Boothby; for Victoria, Mr. W. H. Archer; for Queensland, Mr. F. O. Darvall. The vital statistics of the Colonies have, by the labours of these gentlemen, been settled on a basis at once comprehensive and exact.]

Australasian Statistics. [*See* NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, &c., &c., &c.]

STATUES.

The statue of Sir Richard Bourke unveiled at Sydney, April 11, 1842. [The event was marked by a general holiday and a public demonstration. A procession was led by the military, accompanied by the Commander of the Forces and his staff, the several Masonic lodges and public societies, the Church of England and other Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen, with the children of all the schools of that denomination, formed part of the procession. The assemblage was the largest that ever congregated in Sydney. The Governor, Sir George Gipps, addressed the assemblage on the occasion. This was the first statue unveiled in New South Wales (Westmacott, sculptor).]

The Wentworth Statue, unpacked under the supervision of Mr. Wentworth, at the University, and put up in the entrance hall, whence it was subsequently shifted to its present site in the great hall. There was no unveiling ceremony. The statue bears on the pedestal the name "William Charles Wentworth," and on the side "Pro Temerani F^{vs}." 1861.

Statue erected in Hobart Town in memory of Sir John Franklin, 1863.

First bronze casting in Victoria, Burke and Wills statue (erected in Collins-street, Melbourne), by Mr. Charles Sumners, Sept. 16,1864.

Unveiling, by Sir John Young, of the Prince Albert statue (Theed sculptor), in Hyde Park, Sydney, April 23, 1866.

Foundation stone of the pedestal for Captain Cook's statue, Hyde Park, Sydney, laid by H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, March 27, 1869.

The first statue of Captain Cook unveiled in Australia by Commodore Goodenough, October 27, 1874. [This statue is situated at Randwick, near Sydney, N.S.W., and was the gift of Captain Watson to the colony. The sculptor was Mr. Walter M'Gill, of Sydney.]

Bronze statue to the memory of Captain Cook, in Hyde Park, Sydney, executed by Wooller, of London, 13 feet 6 inches high, unveiled by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, a general holiday being proclaimed for the occasion, February 25, 1879.

STEAM-ENGINE first erected in Sydney, imported by Mr. Dickson, in the "Earl Spencer," May 29, 1815.

STEAMER. [*See* SHIPPING.]

STEWART, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Colonel of H.M. 3rd Regiment (Buffs), succeeded Governor Brisbane, December 1, 1825.

STOCK.

In the colony mustered :—1 stallion, 3 mares, 3 colts, 2 bulls, 5 cows, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 74 pigs (49 hogs, 25 sows), 5 rabbits, 18 turkeys, 29 geese, 35 ducks, 142 fowls (87 of these chickens), May 1, 1788.

Horses 11, horned cattle 23, sheep 105, pigs 43, December 11, 1792.

The ship "Marquis Cornwallis," Captain M. Hogan, left Sydney for the Cape of Good Hope, under contract, to procure cattle for the Government. She returned to Port Jackson with 28 bulls and 158 cows. October 27, 1798.

Attempts made extensively to introduce horned cattle into the settlement, but were only partially successful, from the inexperience to import stock for such a distant market, and the animals not being able to endure the rigour of the voyage, and thus of 15 bulls and 119 cows purchased for the colony, shipped from England, Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere, since 1788 to 1794, only 3 bulls, 28 cows, and 5 calves were landed in Sydney, December 31, 1794.

A report received that a herd of wild cattle was seen in the interior, September, 1795. [The Governor, Captain Hunter, with a party, after two days' travelling in the direction of S.S.W., fell in with a very fine lot of cattle, sixty in number, and a bull having been killed, on comparison it was found to be similar to those brought from the Cape by Governor Phillip, and were the produce of those cattle which had strayed away seven years before. They were left to propagate their species on the plains where they were discovered, and hence called the "Cowpastures." The young fellow who had brought the report, and who had previously been in disgrace, received an amnesty or free pardon.]

The following were the live stock in the colony :—84 horses, 327 head of horned cattle, 4,247 hogs, 2,457 sheep, and 2,276 goats, 1796.

Two vessels arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing a considerable number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, June and July. 1796.

There were 203 horses, 1,044 cattle, and 6,124 sheep in the colony, 1799.

438 horses, 3,264 head of cattle, 16,501 head of sheep, 2,900 goats, and 14,300 swine in the colony, 1805.

There was a superabundance of cattle and sheep, far beyond the demand in the colony, and no markets had been formed abroad for the surplus. Cattle, which formerly sold for £10 a head, were selling for as many shillings, to the ruin of the owners. The result of this surplus was, that a duty was placed on all beef and pork imported into the colony. Beef was shipped to England and elsewhere, and horses were exported, chiefly to India, which has since continued. 1830.

The "Cumberland disease" first made its appearance amongst the cattle in the county of Cumberland, N.S.W., July, 1851.

Sale of Walter Lamb's Greystanes herd of cattle, New South Wales, January 19, 1876.

"Roan Duchess," a pedigree heifer, realized 2,200 guineas (being the highest price ever obtained in the world for a heifer), at Messrs. Robertson, Brothers' annual sale at Colac, Victoria. Mr. S. W. Gardiner was the purchaser. January, 1876.

The tax on live stock imported into Victoria was carried in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by 38 votes to 22, October 4, 1877.

STRIKES.

Temporary suspension of the publication of *The Australian*, in consequence of compositors' strike, November 30, 1829.

Compositors on strike, Sydney, November, 1829.

Strike of A. A. Company's men at the Bore, Newcastle, N.S.W., 1855.

Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons of New South Wales (established in 1852), struck for the eight-hour system, instead of ten hours, February 13, 1856. [Some men were out for about a week. The point was gained at the loss of 2s. 6d. per day. Wages reduced from 15s. for ten hours to eight hours for 12s. 6d.]

Compositors' Strike, *Empire* Office, Sydney, 1856.

Strike of the Coal and Copper Company's men, 1858.

Aggregate meeting of the miners at St: John's Church, Newcastle, Mr. James Fletcher in the chair, February 23, 1861.

Miners' strike at the Coal and Copper Company on Joseph Holmes' account, March 8, 1861.

Great open-air meeting held at Randall's camp against the 20 per cent. reduction; Mr. James Fletcher in the chair; 650 miners present, August 21, 1861.

The manager of the Coal and Copper Company brought sailors to the works to fill small coal whilst the miners were on strike. The women all turned out and fought the sailors, who went back to Newcastle. October 5, 1861.

Strike took place in consequence of the miners receiving fourteen days' notice of 20 per cent. reduction from the coal proprietors, October 14, 1861.

Strike ended, October 16, 1861.

Meeting of delegates at Mr. John Smith's, Newcastle, when a motion was passed that the F pit men come out on strike with the men at the other pits, May 2, 1862.

Miners' open-air meeting at Waratah, Thomas Alnwick in the chair. John Macintosh one of the speakers on the occasion. May 24, 1862.

Waratah Coal Mine strike, 1870.

Strike of cabmen, Sydney, January 2, 1874.

A strike at copper mines, S. A. A party of women went through Moonta mines with sticks and knocked off all hands. April 7, 1874.

Compositors' strike in printing offices in Sydney, September, 1875.

The operative stonemasons of Sydney struck for a rise of 1s. per day in the wages of competent masons, August 19, 1877. [The men remained out a week, when they gained their point. At this time more than half the employers of Sydney were giving the advanced rate.]

The Anvil Creek miners locked out, February 27, 1878.

The A.S.N. Company's seamen struck in Sydney against the employment of Chinese on the Company's boats, November 18, 1878. Strike ended January 1, 1879.

Strike of the carpenters employed at the International Exhibition Building in the Domain, Sydney, demanding two shillings a day above the current rate of wages, on the ground that the work in the tower of the building was dangerous, April 22, 1879. Strike ended by the men returning to work, April 26, 1879.

STRZLECKI, COUNT PAUL E., started to explore the Snowy mountains and Gippsland, February 6, 1840. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME," (*Strzlecki*).]

STUART, MOUNT. Central Mount Stuart is about two miles from the centre of Australia, and was reached by Stuart, April 22, 1860.

SUDDS AND THOMPSON, CASE OF. Sudds and Thompson were two private soldiers in the 57th Regiment, doing duty in New South Wales in 1825, the second year of Sir Ralph Darling's reign. Thompson was a well-behaved man, who had saved some money; Sudds was a loose character. They both wished to remain in the colony. In New South Wales these two soldiers saw men who had arrived as convicts settled on snug farms, established in good shops, or become even wealthy merchants and stock-owners. As to procure their discharge was out of the question, Sudds, the scamp, suggested to Thompson that they should qualify themselves for the good fortune of convicts, and procure their discharge by becoming felons. Accordingly, they went together to the shop of a Sydney tradesman, and openly stole a piece of cloth—were, as they intended, caught, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported to one of the auxiliary penal settlements for seven years. In the course of the trial the object of the crime was clearly elicited. It became evident that the discipline of the troops required

to keep guard over the large convict population would be seriously endangered if the commission of a crime enabled a soldier to obtain the superior food, condition, and prospects enjoyed by a criminal. Accordingly, Sir Ralph Darling issued an order under which the two soldiers, who had been tried and convicted, were taken from the hands of the civil power, and condemned to work in chains on the roads of the colony for the full term of their sentence, after which they were to return to service in the ranks. On an appointed day the garrison of Sydney were assembled and formed in a hollow square. The culprits were brought out, their uniforms stripped off and replaced by the convict dress; iron-spiked collars and heavy chains, made expressly for the purpose by order of the Governor, were riveted to their necks and legs [these instruments of torture are now in the Colonial Secretary's office, Sydney], and then they were drummed out of the Regiment, and marched back to gaol to the tune of "The Rogue's March." Sudds, who was in bad health at the time (from an affection of the liver), overcome with shame, grief, and disappointment—oppressed by his chains, and exhausted by the heat of the sun on the day of the exposure in the barrack-square—died in a few days. Thompson became insane. A great outcry was raised in the colony: the opposition paper attacked, the official paper defended, the action of the Governor. The colony became divided into two parties. Until the end of his administration, Sir Ralph Darling, whose whole system was a compound of military despotism and bureaucracy, was pertinaciously worried for this action towards Sudds and Thompson by a section which included some of the best and some of the worst men in the colony. 1825. [*See* "MEN OF THE TIME" (*Darling, Ralph.*)]

SUGAR, MANUFACTURE OF.

Sugar first manufactured from cane grown in the colony at Port Macquarie, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott; 600 acres were planted with cane, and it was stated that the sugar and rum produced repaid the Government for their outlay. 1824.

First ton of Queensland sugar made at Captain Hope's works, September 9, 1864.

First parcel of Queensland sugar sold at Ipswich, February 8, 1866.

Sixty-three sugar mills manufactured 150,744 cwt. sugar, beside 78,823 gallons and 1,667 tons molasses. The two sugar refineries turned out 259,650 cwt. of sugar; 150,737 gallons of rum were distilled from molasses in New South Wales. 1878.

12,243½ tons of sugar manufactured in 73 mills in Queensland for year ending March 31, 1878.

SUICIDE, ATTEMPTED. A female convict, detected stealing a flat-iron, hung herself up to the ridge pole of her tent, but was cut down alive, shortly after the formation of the settlement at Sydney, N.S.W., April 6, 1788.

SUICIDES.

The first suicide in New South Wales was that of a man who hung himself in gaol, 1803.

The Spanish Consul in Sydney committed suicide by throwing himself from a window, May 28, 1869.

Mr. John De Haga, opera singer, committed suicide by shooting himself at Williamstown, near Melbourne, October 12, 1872.

SUICIDES IN AUSTRALASIA for year ending December 31, 1877:—

	Population.	No.
New South Wales	662,212	66
New Zealand	417,622	38*
Queensland	203,064	†
South Australia	236,864	17
Tasmania	107,104	9
Victoria	860,787	92
Western Australia	27,838	†

* There were in addition to this number inquests held on 22 persons found dead, 42 drowned, and 4 hanged.
† Not given in the statistics of the Colony.

SURVEY. Geological survey of Victoria commenced, April, 1853.

SURVEYING SQUADRON. The "Porpoise," "Cato," and "Bridgewater," comprising the Surveying Squadron, sailed for England, August 10, 1803.

SURVEYOR-GENERALS, N.S.W., EARLY.

Augustus Alt, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, from April 13, 1801.

Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, from March 5, 1804.

John Oxley, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, from January 1, 1812, to May, 1828.

Sir Thomas Mitchell, May 1828 to Oct. 5, 1855.

SWIMMING. Professor Cavill swam eighteen miles on the Yarra (Victoria) in 5 hours 58 minutes, March 1, 1879. First public performance at Sydney, May 17, 1879.

SWINDLERS, NOTORIOUS.

John Dow, alias *Lutterell* alias *Edward Lord Viscount Lascelles* was tried and convicted of forgery, and transported for life, May 5, 1833. [In his assumed title this impostor travelled through New South Wales several months as Her Majesty's Commissioner to make inquiry into the state of the prison population.]

John Thomas Wilson absconded from the colony in the brig "Venus," which vessel he had bought some time previously. He had shipped on board of her a full cargo, purchased from a great number of the Sydney merchants and tradesmen. His debts amounted to upwards of £30,000. He left the Commercial Wharf by the "Sophia Jane" steamer, proposing only to go down the harbour a little way, giving a porter his horse to hold until he returned; he, however, proceeded to sea, and boarded the brig outside the Heads. October 19, 1839. [The great bulk of the property he left behind was claimed by Mr. A. Polack, but the conveyance being proved faulty, he agreed to pay all the creditors 75 per cent. off their respective claims.]

Francisco Miranda. This extraordinary individual, who victimized the Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, to a large amount, appears to have proceeded on a most methodical plan. In June, 1857, he stayed at the "Charing Cross Hotel," London, where his business-like habits and punctuality of payment obtained for him a favourable opinion from all who had any dealings with him. During the time he was there his correspondence was very voluminous, and the porter who posted some of his letters stated that he wrote to distinguished people in all parts of the world. Letters were received by the Joint Stock Bank in Sydney from Messrs. Baring Brothers, the wealthy bankers of London, mentioning that Mr. Miranda was likely to call in Sydney, on his tour, and asking the Bank to assist him in his transactions to the best of their power, at the same time enclosing letters of credit in his favour to the amount of £15,000, and bills on a house in Hongkong amounting to £5,000. On October 12, 1857, Don Antonio Anom de Ayala, Spanish Consul at Sydney, was called on by Miranda, who (in the absence of a Portuguese Consul) presented to him his passport, duly signed, sealed, and vizéd at several places, and asked him to introduce him to the bank manager, a request at once complied with. Francisco Miranda, having determined upon purchasing an estate in the colonies, decided upon one near Melbourne, and having instructed the bank to cash his bills drawn on Hongkong, he obtained a letter of credit from them upon the Bank of Australia, Melbourne, and left for that place; where he drew the whole of the amount (upwards of £19,000) out of the bank in gold, and on January 30, 1858, sent his trunks to the Castlemaine coach-office; but he arriving too late, his trunks were not sent on, and he applied at the office for permission to leave them there till next day. Of course this was granted, and the next day he called for them, and from that day Francisco Miranda was amongst the missing. The Spanish Consul, who had formed a high opinion of him, was under the impression that he had been murdered for the sake of the large amount of gold he had in his possession; but the Melbourne police found out that a French gentleman, named Monsieur Le Prairie, had sailed for Callao in the "Good Intent" some few hours after Miranda had removed his boxes from the coach-office, and from the description of the gentleman there was no doubt that he and Francisco Miranda were one and the same person. Letters from England were soon afterwards received by the bank, stating that both the letters of credit and bills of exchange were forgeries. His swindling transactions were on the most magnificent scale, in Australia and Cape Colony, some of the most influential mercantile firms having been the victims of the impostor. The account of his doings, if read in a novel, would be deemed gross exaggeration, but it was far exceeded by the actual facts.

Charles Woodman Eastwood, accountant in the Railway Department, New South Wales, absconded. His embezzlements of Government money commenced in 1863, and continued until January, 1867. He used to falsify the daily bank vouchers. His total defalcations amounted to £6,652. 1867.

Count Von Attems. In December, 1867, a gentlemanly-looking young man, calling himself Count Von Attems, arrived at Morley's hotel, Trafalgar-square, London, where he remained until January 11, 1868, when he sailed in the ship "Northampton" for Sydney. Whilst at Morley's he engaged a valet (named Auguste Stelzer) to accompany him abroad; and the first day they were at sea, he told Auguste not to dare to talk English to any one on board, or he would shoot him. The "Northampton" arrived in Sydney April 19, 1868, when the Count took up his quarters at the "Royal Hotel," Sydney, remaining here for about a month, his bill during that time amounting to £200. He then removed to a house in Richmond-terrace, next door to that occupied by the Prussian Consul, and resided there until the beginning of June. Representing himself to be connected with the Royal family of Austria, by means of forged credentials he imposed upon the merchants and inhabitants of Sydney, fleecing the former to a large extent. He was followed about and made much of by a few tuft-hunters, who considered it laudable to be on familiar terms with a scion of royalty "travelling incognita on a special mission." He even borrowed twenty-seven pounds from his valet, the savings of the unfortunate young man in his previous situation. But everybody seemed ready to assist him with their cash, equipages, and houses; and for many months the "Count Von Attems" was a conspicuous figure in the public and private society of Sydney. Von Attems purchased the yacht "Hamlet's Ghost" in Sydney, and sailed in it for Melbourne, promising his creditors that he would speedily return. He left his valet Auguste behind him, having victimized him to the amount of one hundred and seven pounds for wages and cash borrowed. In Queensland he continued a similar career, his swindles amounting to many thousands of pounds, and then sailed for Batavia, where the "Countship" exploded, and he was captured and sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Three several times has he made most desperate efforts to escape, and in one instance was very nearly successful, having assumed the role of a Captain Stone of the U. S. Army, and provided himself with forged documents to prove his identity, and also letters of credit and bills of exchange. 1868.

Some extensive forgeries and frauds were discovered in the Real Property Office, Brisbane. S. L. Petersen confessed a guilty knowledge of them, and absconded. Petersen was arrested on October 13. It was proved that £900 of the funds of the South Brisbane Mechanics' Institute had been misappropriated. October 7, 1878.

[*See* TREEVE, JOSIAH; also, CRIMES.]

SWORD MATCH, Champion. Match between the champion swordsmen of New South Wales and Victoria, Winterbottom and Parker, for £50 aside, at the Lyceum Theatre, Sydney. The former was declared victor. July, 1861.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.

Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, situated on the shores of Port Jackson (named in honour of Thomas Townshend Viscount Sydney), has a population (1879) of 200,000 inhabitants. It possesses many fine shops, warehouses, government buildings, cathedrals, and educational establishments, and private residences. Amongst the many charming reserves for the recreation of the people are Hyde Park, area 40 acres; the Domain, 138 acres; Prince Alfred Park, 18 acres; Belmore Park, 10 acres; Moore Park, 600 acres, ; and more particularly the Botanic Gardens, area 38 acres.

An emu ran through Sydney and was shot. It stood 7 feet four inches high. March, 1788.

On the first celebration of the King's birthday in New South Wales the name of Sydney was proposed as Albion. June 4, 1788.

Rushcutters' Bay. So named because in early days, as indeed now, rushes were most plentiful there, and several persons obtained a living by cutting them to make beds for horses. Two persons were murdered who went to cut rushes there. 1788.

The Governor laid down the lines of a regular town, the principal street extending one mile in a westerly direction from the landing place called Sydney Cove, July, 1790.

Sydney tanks commenced to be hewn out, November, 1791. [These tanks supplied Sydney with water for many years.]

Fort Macquarie Battery, Sydney harbour, completed, October 24, 1803.

First visit of New Zealanders to Sydney, N.S.W., November 23, 1805.

The town of Sydney divided into five districts, with police and watchhouses for each and streets named and organized by regulation. Names of streets in Sydney proclaimed, October 6, 1810:—

George-street, in honour of the King.
Pitt-street, in honour of Pitt.
Castlereagh-street, in honour of Lord Castlereagh.
York-street, in honour of Duke of.
Clarence-street, in honour of Duke of.
Kent-street, in honour of Duke of.
Sussex-street, in honour of Duke of.
Phillip-street, in honour of Governor.
Macquarie-street, in honour of Governor.
Hunter-street, in honour of Governor.
Bligh-street, in honour of Governor.
King-street, in honour of Governor.
Goulburn-street, in honour of first Colonial Secretary.
Elizabeth-street, in honour of Mrs. Macquarie.

After the deposition of Governor Bligh, his successor, Colonel Paterson (who was not in any way connected with Bligh's deposition), acceded to Bligh's request to allow him to return to England in the "Porpoise" on certain conditions. These were that Bligh should embark with his family, put to sea, and go straight to England without touching at any part of the territory until he received the instructions of the British Government, and that while he remained he would not interfere in the government of the colony. History informs us: "Having solemnly pledged his honour as an officer and a gentleman to the unequivocal observance of the stipulations made by Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Bligh no sooner put his foot on the deck of the 'Porpoise' than he threw his promises to the winds. Lieutenant Kent was the commander of H.M.S. 'Porpoise,' and Bligh instantly ordered him to batter down the town of Sydney, and to direct his guns against the merchant ship 'Admiral Gambier,' then ready for sea, and in which Major Johnston and Captain Macarthur had taken passage for England, so as to be present at the inquiry which they knew would take place as to their conduct in deposing the Governor. Lieutenant Kent, however, refused to obey these shameful orders, and was placed by Bligh under arrest, ostensibly for having taken the 'Porpoise' to Hobart Town to fetch Paterson to Sydney. Kent was in confinement for two years before his trial by court martial took place in England, when he was acquitted." 1808.

The public markets, Sydney, opened, October 20, 1810.

A bridge built in Bridge-street to connect the east and west portions of Sydney, 1811.

Boatmen first licensed to ply in the harbour, and carts and carriages for burthen ordered to be numbered, March, 1813.

Mrs. Macquarie's road round the inside of the Government Domain, measuring 3 miles 377 yards, completed June 13, 1813.

The first public wharf, known as the Queen's Wharf, completed at the commencement of 1813.

Hyde Park Barracks first occupied, June 4, 1819.

Foundation stone of Supreme Court laid in Sydney, June 4, 1819.

St. James' Church opened, January 5, 1822.

The Sydney Bethel Institution started by a "well-wisher to seamen," September 5, 1822.

Mrs. Fry's Newgate prison women arrived in Sydney in the "Morley," 1822.

The well-known Riley Estate, purchased by Mrs. Ann Riley for £2,290. It was 100 acres in extent. 1822.

Rev. Dr. Lang arrived, May 8, 1823.

The foundation stone of the first Presbyterian Church in the colony was laid on Church Hill by His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, July 1, 1824.

Campbell's (first private) wharf erected in Sydney, 1824.

The name of Darling Harbour substituted for Cockle Bay, April, 1826.

A tunnel commenced to convey water from swamps, Botany to Sydney, under direction of Mr. James Busby, Mineral Surveyor. The work was known as Busby's tunnel. September, 1827.

Australian Free Library established, December 1, 1827.

Mr. Humphreys, Chief Police Magistrate, died, June, 1828.

The Court-house in King-street finished, August, 1828.

Cattle and other live stock market removed from George-street to the Haymarket, July 2, 1829.

Opening of the Royal Hotel Concert-room, George-street, by Mr. Levey, proprietor, August 20, 1829.

The foundation stone of the Sydney College laid by his Honor Chief Justice Forbes. This institution was established by a company, the capital being £10,000 in 200 shares. January 26, 1830.

The Government Domain first thrown open to the public, September 13, 1831.

Rev. George Innes, M.A., appointed Head Master of the King's School, to be opened in Sydney, January 2, 1832.

The Australian College (Dr. Lang's) opened in Sydney, 1832.

The Mechanics' School of Arts first formed in Sydney, March 22, 1833.

The Australian Steam Navigation Board first formed, April 12, 1833.

A public meeting held to adopt a petition to the Governor and Council against the appropriation of any portion of the revenue to the payment of the salaries and pensions granted for services not performed in the colony. This was caused in consequence of the pension of £750 being paid from the Colonial revenue, which had been granted to Mr. Macleay by the Imperial Parliament for services rendered in England; and also for a further sum of £550 per annum to be paid to Mr. Busby, appointed by the Home Government to look after the interests of the inhabitants of New Zealand, particularly as regarded the rights of the natives of that island, which the petitioners declared were in direct contravention of the laws, and were equally opposed to those principles of equity upon which the law was founded. The adoption of this petition was moved by Mr. Wentworth, and seconded by E. S. Hall. 1833.

It was publicly observed that the accumulation of mud was carried into the head at Sydney Cove by the Tank Stream, and that it was endangering the efficiency of the harbour, and rendering the atmosphere unwholesome. 1833.

The Port of Sydney declared a free port by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; under this privilege vessels of foreign nations were allowed to land and warehouse cargoes for exportation. 1833.

Sydney Streets—

Victoria-street
Brougham-street
Judge-street
Duke-street
Dowling-street
Forbes-street
} Woolloomooloo.

The above six streets were so named by the late Sir James Dowling. He first opened them in consequence of their being on his own land. Victoria-street was so named after Queen Victoria, Brougham-street after Lord Brougham, Dowling-street after himself, and Forbes-street after Sir Francis Forbes. 1834.

Some land sold in Sydney at the rate of £10,000 per acre, 1834.

Mr. John Stephen elected President of the Patriotic Association, 1835.

The Proprietary Sydney College opened under the superintendence of Mr. W. T. Cape, 1835.

Sydney Gas Light Company established April 13, 1836.

Australian Museum established 1836.

Bishop Broughton arrived June 2, 1836.

Great fall of snow near Sydney, known as "Snowy Monday," June 28, 1837.

The aqueduct from Botany to Sydney, which was commenced in 1827, was completed in 1837. [The length of the tunnel was 12,000 feet, its average depth five, and its width four feet. The total cost of the aqueduct was £22,000. The work was done entirely by convict labour, which was estimated to be two-thirds less than free labour.]

Victoria Theatre opened March 17, 1838.

The Sydney Botanic Gardens thrown open to the public April 30, 1838.

The first show of the Floral and Horticultural Society took place September 19, 1838.

Foundation stone of Christ Church laid January 1, 1840.

Foundation stone of Trinity Church laid June 23, 1840.

Gas first used for lighting the shops, and the Company gave a brilliant illumination on Church Hill on the occasion, May 24, 1841.

Government House first occupied and especially fitted up for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, May 24, 1843.

Prisoners for debt first removed from Carter's Barracks to Darlinghurst gaol, December 31, 1843.

The owner of an unlicensed still in Sydney fined £500, 1843.

Great distress prevailed in Sydney amongst the working classes for want of employment. £1,000 was voted by the Council for the purpose of sending a portion of the unemployed into the interior. 1843.

First peal of bells heard in Australia ushered in the new year from the tower of St. Mary's (R.C. Cathedral), January 1, 1844.

The foundation stone of the first Bethel Chapel was laid, April 24, 1844.

Street robberies prevalent in Sydney—Mr. Noble murdered in his own bed by three ruffians, who were afterwards executed for the crime. 1844.

The first meeting of the subscribers to the Sydney Dispensary, after its extension as an infirmary, when Drs. Macfarlane and Fullerton were elected the first physicians, and Messrs. Nathan and M'Crae the first surgeons of that institution. March 26, 1845.

A great scarcity of water experienced, when it was suggested that water should be conveyed from the Nepean River by means of an aqueduct, 1850.

Port Jackson became a free port by an Act abolishing harbour dues, entry and clearance fees, and lighthouse and water police dues, 1852.

Foundation stone of Sydney Exchange laid by Governor Fitzroy, 1853.

The works for the defence of the harbour commenced at Pinchgut (now Fort Denison), Lady Macquarie's chair, and other places in the harbour, 1853.

The American steamer "Golden Age" arrived in Sydney, January 6, 1854.

Banquet in honour of St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1854.

Sydney Exchange, costing £25,000, opened by Sir Thomas Denison, December 30, 1857.

Public Soup Kitchen established in Sydney, June 12, 1867.

Foundation stone of Sydney Town Hall laid by H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, April 4, 1868.

A number of ladies and gentlemen visit the foundry of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., to witness the casting of a large bell for the new Post Office, August 12, 1871.

Foundation stone of Protestant Hall laid by Bishop Barker, November 9, 1875.

The foundation stone of the new Crown Lands Offices laid by Hon. T. Garrett, Minister for Lands, October 7, 1878.

The Botany main burst and caused a water famine in Sydney for two days, 1878.

Parliamentary dinner given to Alderman Macarthur, M.P., of London, November 29, 1878.

T.

TAMAR, River, Tasmania, discovered and named by Admiral d'Entrecasteaux and Captain Huon Kermondee, April 20, 1792; traced and named by Colonel Patterson, 1806. [The whole of the Tamar river, as far as its junction with the North and South Esk rivers, was formerly called Port Dalrymple.] [*See* Dalrymple, Port.]

TARIFF. A despatch from Lord Kimberley, objecting to the complex tariff between the Australian colonies, received July 13, 1871.

TASMAN, Captain Abel Jansen, a skilful Dutch navigator, sailed from Batavia on a voyage of discovery, August 14, 1642.

TASMANIA (*originally* Van Diemen's Land, until 1854,) discovered by Tasman, November 24, 1642. [Tasmania is situated between the parallels of 40° 30′ and 43° 33′ south latitude, and 144° and 148° meridians of east longitude, and divided from Australia by Bass's Straits: length 170 miles, breadth 160 miles, area 15,751,500 acres, or with lakes and islands, 16,778,000 acres, or 26,215 square miles.]

Frederick Henskirk Bay, so named, by its discoverer, Tasman, in honour of a stadtholder (chief ruler) of the Netherlands, December 1, 1642.

Marion Du Fresne, in the "Mascarion," arrived off the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, March 3, 1772.

Captain Fobias Furneaux, in H.B.M. "Adventure," made the West Cape, and anchored in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, March 9, 1773.

Captain Cook, with H.M.S. "Resolution" and "Discovery," made the S.W. cape of Australia, and, after steering eastward, anchored in Adventure Bay, January 24, 1777.

Captain Bligh, in the "Bounty," anchored in Adventure Bay, and, having landed, planted there a number of European fruit-trees, 1788.

Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, in the "Recherche," and Huon Kermondee, in the "Esperance," visited Tasmania and discovered D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the Rivière du Nord. 1792.

The Huon River, named after Huon Kermondee a Frenchman, who commanded the "Esperance," 1792.

Captain Tobias Furneaux, in H.M.S. "Adventure," visited Tasmania, and gave it as his opinion that no strait existed between the island and New Holland, but "a very deep bay." 1793.

"The Duke and Duchess of Clarence" ship anchored in Adventure Bay under the command of Commodore John Hayes, who named the Derwent (Rivière du Nord of D'Entrecasteaux,) 1794.

Bass and Flinders discovered the entrance of the river Tamar, November 3, 1798.

Flinders and Bass explored Tasmanian coast, and named Port Dalrymple in honor of Alex. Dalrymple, of the Admiralty, November, 1798.

Bass and Flinders entered the Derwent River on December 7, proceeding as far as Sullivan's Coye, the present site of Hobart Town, having established the fact of the insularity of Van Diemen's Land. December 23, 1798.

Bass anchored his sloop, the "Norfolk," in Port Jackson, having established the fact of the insularity of Tasmania, and the Governor of New South Wales named the passage "Bass's Straits," January 12, 1799.

Bass left the Derwent, and returned to Sydney, January 3, 1799.

His Majesty the King of England's right to Van Diemen's Land established by proclamation, and the directions given to Lieutenant John Bowen, of H.M.S. "Glatton," to form an establishment on the island, he assuming the title of Commandant and Superintendent, March 29, 1803.

Lieutenant Bowen sailed in the "Lady Nugent" to form a settlement in Van Diemen's Land, June 23, 1803.

First settlement formed in Van Diemen's land by Lieutenant Bowen, Surgeon, Jacob Mountgarret, three soldiers, and ten male and 6 female prisoners, who settled on the left bank of the Derwent, at Restdown or Risdon Cove, having left Sydney in the schooner "Lady Nelson" on June 23. August 10, 1803.

Arrival (in the "Ocean") at Sullivan's Cove (Hobart Town), Derwent River, of first detachment of Port Phillip settlers (who had abandoned that place as unfit for habitation) to form new settlement in Tasmania under charge of Colonel Collins, as Lieutenant-Governor. The site chosen by the party was Sullivan's Cove, called Hobart Town, in honour of Lord Hobart, head of the Colonial office. January 30, 1804.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

Rev. R. Knopwood, Chaplain.
E. Bromley, Surgeon Superintendent.
W. Anson, Colonial Surgeon.
M. Boden, W. Hopley } Assistant Surgeons.
P. H. Humphrey, Mineralogist.
Lieutenant Fosbrook, Deputy Commissary-General.
G. P. Harris, Deputy Surveyor.
John Clark, Wm. Paterson } Superintendents of Convicts.
Lieutenants Sladen, Johnson, and Lord, with 44 marines, in charge of 367 convicts.

Arrival of the second vessel at Hobart Town, February 16, 1804.

Launceston named by Colonel Paterson, October, 1804.

Yorktown, the second establishment in Van Diemen's Land, settled by a small party of prisoners who were despatched from Sydney, October, 1804.

Fight between soldiers and natives; 40 of the latter shot. 1805.

Arrival of the settlers who had abandoned Norfolk Island. They called the place they settled on New Norfolk and Norfolk Plains. 1805.

The Tamar River traced and named by Colonel Paterson, 1806.

Convict establishment removed from Yorktown to a new settlement named Launceston, 1806.

First communication opened in nine days between Launceston and Hobart Town, by Lieutenant Laycock and party. 1807.

First post office established in Hobart Town, April 25, 1809.

The site of George Town (now Launceston) marked out by Governor Macquarie, November, 1811.

Governor Macquarie and Mrs. Macquarie arrived from Sydney on a visit to Hobart Town. The Governor travelled overland from Hobart Town to Launceston, and marked out the site of George Town, Port Dalrymple. November 23, 1811.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geils, 73rd Regiment, Commandant of Tasmania, February 7, 1812.

The temporary church at Hobart Town blown down, 1812.

First Supreme Court held in Hobart Town, January 23, 1814.

Major Abbot, one of the officers of the old N.S.W. corps, sent from Sydney to Van Diemen's Land as judge advocate, 1814.

Macquarie Harbour, Tasmania, discovered, June 14, 1816.

Lieutenant-Governor's Courts, consisting of the deputy judge-advocate and two other persons, opened, 1816.

Hobart Town *Gazette* published by Andrew Bent, 1816.

Foundation stone first permanent church, St. David's, laid by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Davey, at Hobart Town, February 19, 1817.

First sale of cattle held in Van Diemen's Land, October 8, 1817.

Government House, Hobart Town, finished, October 4, 1817.

First Sunday-school opened, May, 1818.

The first circuit court in the colony was held in Hobart Town, Mr. Justice Field presiding, December, 1818.

Rev. John Youl arrived, 1818.

In the third year of Sorell's administration £20,000 was obtained for wheat, and £1,000 for salt meat exported to Sydney. At the end of 1871 there were 170,000 sheep, 550 horses, 85,000 head of cattle, and 5,000 swine in the colony. 1820-21.

The "Emerald," first emigrant vessel, arrived from England at Hobart Town, March 18, 1821.

Governor Macquarie visited Tasmania for the second time, April 24, 1821. He left Tasmania June 29, 1821.

Promissory notes issued *ad. lib.* in Tasmania, July 12, 1821.

Rev. Archibald Macarthur, first Presbyterian clergyman, preached first sermon at Hobart Town, January 12, 1823.

St. David's Church (named St. David's in honour of first Governor), Hobart Town, consecrated by Rev. S. Marsden, 1823.

Chief Justice J. L. Pedder arrived in Hobart Town with a charter, 1824.

An agitation for the separation of Tasmania from New South Wales, 1824.

Names of the first Executive Council:—Colonial Secretary, Dudley Montague Perceval; the Chief Justice, John Lewis Pedder, Adolanis; W. H. Humphrey and Jocelyn Thomas. The members of the Legislative body: William Henry Hamilton Humphrey and Edward Curr. December 3, 1825.

Tasmania proclaimed independent of New South Wales, December 3, 1825.

A separate Government established. Governor Darling called at the island and formally proclaimed its independency. The Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land being subordinate to the Governor of New South Wales, who retained the title of Governor in Chief: in all other respects the separation was complete. An Executive and Legislative Council were called into existence, January 9, 1826.

A settlement formed at Circular Head, under Mr. Edward Curr, for the "Van Diemen's Land Company." The Company received a grant of about 25,000 acres on the north-east coast of Tasmania from the Government of George IV. 1826.

Crown Lands leased January 5, 1828.

Proclamation issued proclaiming martial law against aboriginal natives, November 1, 1828.

The King's Orphan School, Newtown, near Hobart Town, formed under the management of Mr. R. W. Giblin, 1828.

Mr. Thomas Kent discovered the virtues of Mimosa bark extract, and received as a reward 10,000 acres of the richest land he could find in Tasmania, 1829.

"Cyprus," Government vessel, seized by convicts and taken to the South Seas, August 9, 1829.

Extraordinary attempt made by Governor Arthur of Tasmania, to catch and pen up in Tasman's peninsula the aboriginal population of the island. Upward of 3500 (including 300 soldiers) white persons turned out for the exciting operation of clearing Tasmania by means of a cordon across the island. The attempt proved a total failure; only two natives were captured, and the total cost of the expedition amounted to £35,000. 1830.

The first conveyance between Hobart Town and Launceston started, June 19, 1832.

Tasmania appointed place of transportation for natives of New South Wales, and persons arriving in the colony free, after being convicted of a first offence, 1832.

First Independent Church opened by Rev. F. Miller, 1832.
First Temperance Society established by Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, 1832.
Rev. Robert Knopwood, M.A., first Clergyman in Tasmania, died, November 8, 1836.
The last of the Tasmania aboriginals (300) transferred from the main land to Flinders Island, by the instrumentality of Mr. George Augustus Robinson, 1837.

CONVICT POPULATION.

1824	5,988	1832	12,706
1825	6,845	1833	14,990
1826	6,762	1834	15,538
1827	7,260	1835	16,968
1828	7,449	1836	17,661
1829	8,484	1837	17,598
1830	10,195	1838	18,133
1831	12,018		

Tasmania formed into a separate bishopric, August 27, 1842.
Dr. Nixon installed as first Bishop of Tasmania, June 27, 1843.
Christ's College, Van Diemen's Land, commenced October 10, 1846.
Heavy fall of snow at Hobart Town, November 22, 1849.
Cricket Match between Melbourne and Tasmania, won by the latter, February 22, 1851.
First election of Tasmanian Legislative Council, October 24, 1851.
Transportation ceased, February 10, 1853.
John Mitchel escaped, July 20, 1853.
Name of Van Diemen's Land altered to Tasmania on address of Legislative Council, 1854.
Gas first used in Hobart Town, March 12, 1857.
Tasmanian building stone used in building the Melbourne Post office, 1862.
Duke of Edinburgh visited Tasmania, December, 1869.
Public cemetery, Hobart Town, opened July 22, 1872.
Hobart Town waterworks opened February 23, 1876.

TASMANIAN PRISONS, EARLY.

Brickfield.	Marie Island.
Bridgewater.	Picton.
Brown's River, Oyster Cove.	Port Arthur.
Macquarie Harbour.	South Port.

TAXATION.

TABLE SHOWING THE TAXATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Proportion of Revenue of 1877, raised by Taxation.	Rate of Taxation per head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	1,235,021	1 18 2¾
New Zealand	1,343,944	3 5 9¾
Queensland	609,860	3 2 6¼
South Australia	499,885	2 3 2¾
Tasmania	236,777	2 4 6¾
Victoria.....	1,770,685	2 2 2¼
Western Australia	81,268	2 18 11
Total	5,777,440	2 7 0¾

TELEGRAPHIC.

A proposal for the establishment of electric telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne started, 1845.

Telegraph first used in New South Wales, December 5, 1851.

Electric telegraph construction commenced in Victoria, November, 1853.

The first electric telegraph put in operation in Victoria was between Melbourne and Williamstown, March 3, 1854.

[It was opened in the presence of Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe, members of the Legislative Council, and others, at the telegraph office, William-street. Mr. McGowan was appointed Superintendent of Telegraphs.]

The first telegraph in South Australia was from Adelaide to Port Adelaide; distance about 9½ miles. Opened February 18, 1856.

The first line of telegraph between Melbourne and Adelaide opened, July 19, 1856.

Telegraphic communication established in Tasmania, August 2, 1857.

Telegraphic communication between Sydney and Liverpool, New South Wales, completed, December 30, 1857.

First telegraphic message, Sydney to Liverpool, in N.S.W., sent by Mr. E. C. Cracknell, January 26, 1858.

Telegraphic communication between Melbourne and Adelaide established, July 19, 1858.

Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, October 29, 1858.

Telegraph to Kapunda, South Australia, opened, May 11, 1859.

First telegram between Tasmania and Victoria, September 30, 1859, but proved a failure.

Cable laid from Cape Otway to King's Island, and thence to Tasmania, 1859; proved a failure. 1860.

First New Zealand telegraph office opened, July 1, 1862.

Telegraph line opened from Brisbane to Rockhampton, Queensland, April 6, 1864.

Telegraph line opened to Townsville, March 15, 1869.

The new Electric cable from Tasmania to Victoria laid, April 27, 1869.

First message through Bass' Straits cable, May 1, 1869.

Telegraphic communication established between Perth and Freemantle, West Australia, June 21, 1869.

Overland telegraph commenced in the Northern Territory, South Australia, September 15, 1870.

The shore end of the cable between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie laid at the former place, November 7, 1871.

The first telegram came through stating that communication with Java was complete, November 20, 1871.

Telegraph line between Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, and Brisbane opened, January 3, 1872.

Telegraph line to Normanton officially opened, June 4, 1872.

First cable message from England received in Melbourne, July 2, 1872.

Cable communication with England by the construction of the South Australian telegraph line to Port Darwin, October 22, 1872. [The contract for the construction of the overland line was let in three divisions. From Port Augusta in lat. 31½° S. to lat. 27°, the line is 512

miles in length, and Mr. E. M. Bagot was the contractor for this portion of the work, and he erected the first pole on October 1, 1870; the next portion, from lat. 27° to lat. 19·30, is 612 miles in length, and it was undertaken by the Government; and the third portion, extending from lat. 19·30 to its completion, 629 in length, was entrusted to Messrs. Darwent and Dalwood, who planted the first pole on September 15, 1870. The total length of the wire from Port Darwin to Adelaide is 1,976 miles. After encountering extraordinary difficulties, the work was completed through the ability and energy of Mr. Todd, Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia. The Overland Telegraph, which cost £370,000, was placed in connection with the cable laid by the British Australian Company, between Singapore *via* Java to Port Darwin, October 22, 1872.]

First through telegram received in Adelaide, S.A., by the overland wire, October 22, 1872.

[Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney, September, 1874. The Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia were represented. Various questions were considered but no agreement arrived at in reference to cable duplication, which was the principal subject for decision. The delegates were New South Wales, John Robertson, Alexander Stuart, and J. F. Burns; Victoria, J. S. Anderson and Robert Ramsay; Western Australia, A. Frazer; Queensland, S. W. Griffith and C. S. Mein; New Zealand, George Maclean.]

Cable from Sydney to New Zealand, shore end laid at La Perouse, Botany, N.S.W., Feb. 5, 1876.

Cable communication between Australia and New Zealand established, February 20, 1876.

Telegraph opened Sydney to Manly Beach, July 1, 1876.

Telegraphic communication between Adelaide and Eucla opened, July 13, 1877.

Completion of the overland telegraph to Eucla; 2,046 miles of line available between Adelaide, South Australia, and Perth, Western Australia, December 1, 1877.

5,163 miles opened, and 1,031 miles authorized and in progress in December, 1877.

Intercolonial Cable Conference commenced its sittings at Melbourne, May 9, 1878.

The London *Times* published first intelligence of the New Caledonia massacre simultaneously with the Sydney *Evening News*, through the agency of S. W. Silver and Co., July 12, 1878.

The Cable Conference adopted its report, May 18, 1878. [The principal resolution authorized New South Wales and Victoria to enter into an agreement for a second cable from Rangoon from Singapore direct to Banjoewangie, and thence to Port Darwin, avoiding the Java land line, for an annual subsidy not exceeding £32,400, payable for 20 years. Government messages to be issued to Port Darwin at a reduction of 50 per cent., and Press messages at a reduction of 75 per cent. The delegates consisted of Graham Berry for Victoria, J. F. Burns for New South Wales, J. P. Boucaut and Charles Todd for South Australia, and C. S. Mein for Queensland. The arrangements were made with Colonel Glover, of Eastern Telegraph Company, who was examined by the Conference.

The Hon. J. F. Burns paid a visit to New Zealand in relation to the second cable, and succeeded in inducing the Government of that colony to join in the contract, June, 1878.

The route and length of cable and land lines are as follows between London and Adelaide:

London to Land's End (overland)	320
Land's End to Gibraltar *via* Lisbon (cable)	1,250
Gibraltar to Malta (cable)	981
Malta to Alexandria (cable)	819
Alexandria to Suez (overland wire)	224
Suez to Aden (cable)	1,306
Aden to Bombay (cable)	1,664
Bombay to Madras (overland wire)	600
Madras to Penang (cable)	1,213
Penang to Singapore (cable)	381
Singapore to Batavia (cable)	560
Batavia to Banjoewangie (overland wire)	480
Banjoewangie to Port Darwin (cable)	970
Port Darwin to Port Augusta, South Australia (overland wire)	1,800
Port Augusta to Adelaide	196
Total length of cable	9,146
Total length of overland wire	3,424
Total	12,570

From Port Augusta the overland wire stretches to Sydney, N.S.W., a distance of 650 miles. The connection here takes place with New Zealand, the submarine cable commencing at Botany Bay, and terminating at Wakapuaka, a distance of 1,150 miles. From Wakapuaka the overland wire is carried to White's Bay (88 miles), thence by cable to Wellington (41 miles), from which centre all the towns and cities of New Zealand are communicated with.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE—STATIONS AND DISTANCES.

From Adelaide to	Beltana	355	miles
,, ,,	Strangway's Springs	545	,,
,, ,,	Peake	636	,,
,, ,,	Charlotte Waters	804	,,
,, ,,	Alice Springs	1036	,,
,, ,,	Barrow's Creek	1207	,,
,, ,,	Tennant's Creek	1354	,,
,, ,,	Powell's Creek	1467	,,
,, ,,	Daly Waters	1605	,,
,, ,,	Katherine	1765	,,
,, ,,	Pine Creek	1822	,,
,, ,,	Shackle [7 miles from Yam Creek]	1852	,,
,, ,,	South Port	1932	,,
,, ,,	Port Darwin	1973	,,

LENGTHS OPENED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Number of miles of Telegraph Lines opened December 31, 1877:—

New South Wales	6,000
New Zealand	3,307
Queensland	5,033
South Australia	4,061
Tasmania	621
Victoria	2,885
Western Australia	1,567
Total	23,474

TEMPERANCE.

Grand festival given by Mr. George Allen, Mayor of Sydney, at the Victoria Theatre; it was attended by 1,000 members of the Total Abstinence Societies, and as many more of all classes of the community. 1845.

N.S.W. Alliance instituted, Feb. 26, 1857. Number of pledged members to date, 14,600.

Foundation stone of Temperance Hall laid by Miss Denison, July 15, 1858.

Sons of Temperance formed in N.S.W., May 31, 1864; accumulated funds, £25,280.

New Temperance Hall opened in Sydney, August 12, 1872.

It is calculated that there are 60,000 temperance members in Australia. 1879.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature of the soil in Melbourne, as derived from observations taken during a number of years by means of a thermometer on the surface slightly covered with earth, but fully exposed to the action of the sun and wind; also the mean temperature of the bulb at various depths, and the mean temperature of the dew-point, are given as follow for the four seasons and for the entire year :—

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF SOIL AND DEW-POINT AT MELBOURNE.

Seasons.	Mean Temperature of—					
	Surface Soil.	Bulb at Depth of—				Dew Point.
		14 inches	3 feet	6 feet	8 feet	
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Spring ..	62·0	58·9	57·3	57·3	56·6	46·4
Summer	76·5	65·2	67·6	66·3	65·7	52·2
Autumn	61·9	58·2	63·5	65·0	64·5	49·1
Winter ..	48·2	46·6	51·5	55·0	56·6	42·6
Year ..	62·4	56·0	60·0	60·9	60·4	47·6

TEMPLARS. The Independent Order of Good Templars established a lodge at Queensland, February 19, 1873, and in N.S.W., March, 1873.

THAKOMBAU (CACOBAU).

Ex-King of Fiji, arrived in Sydney, N.S.W., with his sons Ratu Timothy and Ratu Joseph Celau, November 29, 1874.

Thakombau left Sydney for Fiji, Dec. 21, 1874.

THANKSGIVING.

Public thanksgiving for the break-up of the drought, which was protracted and destructive, November 12, 1829.

Thanksgiving day in N.S.W. proclaimed for recovery of Prince of Wales, February 27, 1872.

THEATRES.

The debtor's room in the Sydney Gaol used as a theatre, 1826.

Victoria Theatre foundation stone laid with masonic honors, Sep. 7, 1836; opened March 26, 1838. [Mr. Arabin as Othello, and Mr. Spencer, Iago.]

Signor Dalle Case opened a temporary theatre in Hunter-street, Sydney—designated it the "Olympic." January 26, 1842.

City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, opened by Messrs. Simmons and Belmore, May 20, 1843.

Queen's Theatre, Queen's-street, Melbourne, opened with the play of the Honeymoon, May 1, 1845.

Princess's Theatre, Melbourne, opened, 1854.

Olympic Theatre, Melbourne, opened, 1855.

Old Theatre Royal, Melbourne, opened, 1855.

Prince Bartolo-meo (first Fijian entertainment) appeared at Victoria Theatre, May 30, 1857.

Prince of Wales Theatre, Melbourne, opened, 1858.

Professor Bushell (first electro-biologist) appeared at Victoria Theatre, August 15, 1859.

Prince of Wales Theatre, Sydney, destroyed by fire, October 3, 1860.

Haymarket Theatre, Melbourne, opened, 1863, burnt, September, 1871.

Prince of Wales Opera House, Sydney, burnt, January 6, 1872.

New Theatre Royal, Bourke-street, Melbourne, burnt, March 20, re-opened, November 9, 1872.

Opera House, Melbourne, opened, 1872.

New Theatre Royal opened at Wellington, N.Z., February 13, 1873.

Theatre Royal (built on the site of the old Prince of Wales Theatre), Castlereagh-street, Sydney, opened December 11, 1875.

Academy of Music, Melbourne, opened, 1876.

Theatre Royal, Adelaide, opened April, 1878.

[*See* DRAMA; *also* MUSIC.]

THEATRICAL STARS.

Gustavus Vaughan Brooke born at Hardwick Place, Dublin, April, 25, 1818; was intended for the bar, but abandoned it for the stage, on which he made his first appearance, at the age of fifteen, during Easter week of 1833, performing the part of William Tell at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. After the usual dramatic educational career in the British provinces, he performed in London, at first principally at the Surrey and Saddler's Wells theatres, provoking much adverse criticism from the press, combined with sound advice, which he judiciously followed, at the same time devoting his attention to a close study of a large round of characters, till his style became so improved and matured as to stamp him as one of the leading actors of the day. He arrived in Melbourne in 1855, whither his reputation had preceded him, and played several engagements there as well as in Sydney, and the leading cities of Australia. He was considered to be the greatest Shakesperian actor of his day; and in certain characters, as well as in Irish comedy, was without a rival. He was drowned when returning to pay another visit to Australia in the "London," in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 10, 1866. Mr. Brooke was married to the no less celebrated actress Avonia Jones.

John Gordon Griffiths was born in Shropshire, England, in August, 1810, and shortly after leaving school joined a dramatic company. He became a member of the celebrated McKay's company, and was next with Mr. Alexander, of Glasgow. It was with these managers that he obtained that intimate knowledge of lowland

manners and language which made him so successful in Scottish dialect parts. After leaving Scotland he played in London, where he met Mr. Joseph Wyatt, of the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, who induced him to come to Australia. He arrived in Sydney early in 1842, and opened in the character of Hamlet. He met with a most determined opposition, which almost drove him from the stage, but he secured the favour of his enemies by an extraordinary study and performance of Coriolanus. The management of the Victoria Theatre was entrusted to him, and in 1855 he became manager of the Prince of Wales Theatre. He retired after a short time, and took up his residence at the "Pier Hotel," Manly Beach, where he died, March 4, 1857. His representation of the characters of Iago and Falstaff are by many considered to have been unequalled in Australia.

Francis Nesbitt McCron, better known as Francis Nesbitt, was born in Manchester, England, in 1809. He was educated by a clergyman, near Cork, Ireland, and selected the profession of surgeon. Becoming weary of hospital experiences, he determined upon the stage as the scene of his future labours. After travelling through England, and filling a leading engagement with Mr. Alexander, of Glasgow, his friends persuaded him to leave the stage, and he returned to Ireland in 1840. At the end of that year he eloped with a young lady, the daughter of an old and respectable family, and married her. He arrived in Port Jackson, January 7, 1841, bringing letters of introduction to Governor Gipps and others. Unable to obtain employment in commercial houses, he applied to the manager of the Victoria Theatre, who refused an engagement; he then joined the police, but never went on duty, for as soon as the circumstance became known to his friends they induced the manager of the Victoria Theatre to allow him to appear. His first character was Pizarro. From that time until his death he held undisputed sway. He left Sydney in 1843, and took a tour round the colonies, and in 1848 he sailed for San Francisco, where, after a successful season, he went to the gold diggings. He returned to Sydney in 1852, and after performing a short time went to Victoria, and whilst acting in Geelong in William Tell, was carried from the stage in an almost insensible condition, and conveyed to the hospital, where he died, in 1853, aged 44 years. He was buried in the cemetery at Geelong, where Mr. G. V. Brooke, in 1856, placed a monument over his grave.

Charles Horace Frisbee Young was born in the City of Doncaster, April 5, 1819. His parents followed the profession of the drama, and it was with them he studied until he made his first bow to a London audience in the character of Little Pickle in the Spoiled Child, and Young Norval, in the tragedy of Douglass, and subsequently in the character of Noah Claypole, in Oliver Twist. He spent four or five years at sea, on the coast of England, in the navy and mercantile marine. In 1843 he arrived in Australia as second officer of a ship, and meeting there his sister, Mrs. G. H. Rogers, wife of G. H. Rogers, comedian, this decided his future career, and he determined to remain and follow the fortunes of the drama. His first appearance was made at Hobart Town, at the Victoria Theatre, in the character of Michael, in William Tell. He became lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Melbourne, in 1851, having for a partner Mr. J. P. Hydes. In 1857 he returned to England and performed at the Strand, Saddler's Wells, the Royal Lyceum, and finally at St. James' Theatre. He left England, May 28, 1861, and arrived in Melbourne, August 18, 1861, appearing at the Theatre Royal as Squire Wannop, in A Friend in Need. He performed also at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in Sydney, and was leading comedian when that theatre was destroyed by fire. He died at his residence, William-street, Sydney, January 29, 1874. As a "low comedian," he was one of the finest representatives that ever appeared on the stage, his Beppo and like characters being unrivalled.

THROSBY, CHARLES. Appointed medical officer at Castle Hill. and a magistrate of the territory of New South Wales, October 18, 1802. Discovered Throsby's Country Bong Bong, 1817. Returned from a highly successful tour of discovery, April, 1821.

TICHBORNE, SIR ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY, *alias* ORTON.

As the history of this extraordinary character presents so many features of interest to the people of Australia, where he resided for many years of his life, the following narrative, from his own AFFIDAVIT, will be considered as useful for reference :—

"I resided with my parents at Paris from the date of my birth until the year 1845, when I was brought over to this country, and was shortly afterwards placed at Stoneyhurst College, Lancashire, where I received my English education.

"In the month of July, 1849, I was appointed cornet, and subsequently lieutenant, in Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers). I joined that regiment in the month of October, 1849, at Dublin, where it was then quartered, and remained on duty with the regiment from the month of October, 1849, until the month of January, 1853 (except during temporary leave of absence). I retired from the regiment in the month of February, 1853.

"During my vacations from college, and while on leave of absence from my regiment, I usually resided, from the year 1845 until I left this country to travel in foreign parts, as hereinafter mentioned, with my uncle, the said Sir Edward Doughty, at Tichborne Park, the family seat of the Tichbornes; and I was in the habit of shooting over the Tichborne estates and hunting in that neighbourhood, and I gave up much of my time to field sports and the management of horses.

"I left my regiment with the object of travelling for some years in distant parts, and in the

first instance I determined to proceed to South America. In the month of March, 1853, I took passage on board a ship bound for Valparaiso, where I arrived in due course, and from that time until the month of April, 1854, I travelled from place to place in various parts of South America.

"In the month of April, 1854, the ship 'Bella,' of Liverpool, Captain Birkett, master, was at the port of Rio de Janeiro, and learning that she was bound, and shortly intended to leave that port, for New York, I took my passage by the 'Bella' for that city. The 'Bella' left the port of Rio on the morning of the 20th day of April, 1854, with myself on board, and proceeded on her voyage. To the best of my recollection and belief, when she left Rio the crew of the 'Bella' (including the captain) consisted of about seventeen persons, I being the only passenger on board.

"All went well until the fourth day after the 'Bella' had left Rio, and was far out of sight of land, but on the morning of that day the mate reported to the captain that she had sprung a leak, and all hands were instantly set to work at the pumps, and every effort was made to save the ship, but without effect. Very shortly after the mate had reported the leak, it became apparent that the vessel was fast filling with water, and the captain announced that all further efforts to save the ship were useless, and that all on board must instantly take to the boats.

"The 'Bella' carried a longboat on deck, and two smaller boats, one of which was slung from the davits on each quarter. One of the small boats was stove in and rendered useless, but the crew succeeded in safely lowering upon the sea the long-boat and the other boat, which was the larger of the two small ones, hereinafter referred to as the 'second boat'; and, stowing some provisions and casks of water into the boats, I, and to the best of my recollection and belief, eight of the crew, got into the second boat, and the captain, and to the best of my recollection and belief, the rest of the crew, got into the longboat, and immediately pushed off from the 'Bella,' and the ship 'Bella' soon afterwards sank.

"The captain, who had in the longboat the ship's charts, ordered that the second boat should keep in sight of the longboat, which she did for two days, but in the night of the second day a high wind and storm came on, and the boats were soon out of sight of each other, and the longboat was not again seen by those in the second boat. The man who had the command of the second boat then determined to let her drift with the wind. On the morning of the fourth day, after the 'Bella' had sank, the crew of the second boat descried a ship in the distance, and used every means to reach her and to attract notice, and for that purpose a red flannel shirt, which one of the crew of the boat wore, was attached to an oar and hoisted as a signal. Ultimately a signal was made in reply, and the crew of that boat rowed to the ship, and I and the whole of the crew on board the second boat were thus saved after we had been three days and nights at sea in an open boat.

"I was in a very exhausted state when I was rescued, and I was for some time seriously ill on board the ship that saved me, but I was landed at the port of Melbourne, in Australia, about the end of July, 1854.

"I had saved nothing from the 'Bella,' except the clothes I wore, and when I landed at Melbourne I had no means whatever there for my support.

"On the first day I landed the captain of the ship which brought me to Melbourne took me to an office, which I believe was the Custom-house, and had a conversation with some person there as to what should be done for me; but nothing was arranged except that I should be allowed to sleep on board the ship that night, which I accordingly did. Before returning to the ship the captain and I together called at an office and made inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining how I could get a passage to England, but without any useful result. I learnt that Melbourne was then in a very unsettled state, in consequence of the gold mania; that the crews of ships, as they arrived, very frequently deserted for the gold diggings; and that there was, consequently, great difficulty in procuring a passage to England. There were a great number of ships then in the port unable to start for want of hands.

"On the day after I first landed at Melbourne I was strolling about the town, and went into a yard called Row's yard, situate in Bourke-street, Melbourne, where a large number of horses were being sold. I was much attracted by what was taking place, and a person, whom I afterwards discovered to be Mr. William Foster, an extensive stockkeeper, of Gippsland, spoke to me, and, after ascertaining that I was a good rider, offered to take me with him to Gippsland, where there was good hunting and shooting.

"I accepted such offer, and for family reasons I assumed the name of Thomas Castro (after that of a friend named Don Thomas Castro, whose acquaintance I had made at Mellipilla, in Chili), and I continued to use, and was known in Australia by, the name of Thomas Castro, until shortly prior to my return to England, as hereinafter mentioned.

"I immediately afterwards left Melbourne with Mr. Foster and his horses, and proceeded to Mr. Foster's station, at Boisdale, in Gippsland, on the Avon River, nearly 300 miles from Melbourne, where I remained about 19 months. Mr. Foster then gave me charge of the Dargo station, in the Australian Alps, about 115 miles further inland, where I remained for about 18 months, and then returned to Boisdale, when, after staying for about three months, I travelled about and remained at various places, as in the 38th paragraph of my said bill mentioned.

"On the 29th day of January, 1865, I intermarried with Mary Ann Bryant, spinster. I

and my wife are both Roman Catholics, but, being then desirous of concealing my real name, which I could not have done if the marriage had been solemnized by a priest of the Church of Rome, inasmuch as I must, prior to my marriage, have attended the confessional, my said marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Frederick Thomas Brentnall, a minister of the Wesleyan Church, at the residence of Mrs. Robinson, of Wagga Wagga, I being then married under my assumed name of Thomas Castro.

"I and my wife thenceforth continued to be residents of Wagga Wagga, passing under the assumed name of Castro, until shortly prior to my return to England, as hereinafter mentioned.

"I have been informed by my mother, and believe, that after the death of my father, and in the year 1863, she caused advertisements for me in the English, French, and Spanish languages, to be inserted in the *Times* newspaper, and that she sometime subsequently communicated with Mr. Arthur Cubitt, of the Missing Friends Office, Bridge-street, Sydney, New South Wales, advertising agent, and that the said Mr. Cubitt, by her direction, caused advertisements to be inserted in various newspapers published at Melbourne, Sydney, and elsewhere, announcing the death of my father, and giving a description of me, and offering a reward for my discovery.

"Ultimately, and towards the end of the year 1865, I, for the first time, learnt, by means of such advertisements, of my father's death, and in the early part of January, 1866, I wrote and sent a letter to my mother, informing her that I had at last made up my mind to face the sea once more, and requesting that money might be sent out to enable me to return to England. I had been informed by my mother, and believe, that she received such letter in course of post, and that she wrote and sent to me a letter urging my immediate return, and I have been informed by my mother, and believe, that she subsequently remitted a draft for £400, to defray the expenses of the voyage.

"As soon as practicable, in the year 1866, I made arrangements to return home with my wife and child, without awaiting the receipt of the draft. I believe that such draft reached Australia after I had left for England, and I have been informed by my mother, and believe, that the said draft has since been returned to her through the post.

"Having determined to return to England, I, on the 9th day of July, 1866, again went through the ceremony of marriage with my wife under my proper name, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Goulburn, New South Wales, according to the rites of the Church of Rome, the ceremony on that occasion being solemnized by the Rev. Michael M'Alroy, a priest of that church. There has been issue of my said marriage, two children, and no more—namely, Teresa Mary Agnes, the before-mentioned child, who was born at Wagga Wagga aforesaid, on the 18th day of March, 1866, and the above-named defendant, Roger Joseph Doughty Tichborne, who was borne at Croydon, as aforesaid, on the 1st day of May, 1867.

"While remaining at Sydney, previous to my embarkation, I accidentally met there a person named Guilfoyle, who was for many years in the employ of my uncle, the said Sir Edward Doughty (deceased). When I was at Sydney, Guilfoyle was, and I believe that he is now, carrying on business as a nurseryman. Guilfoyle and his wife, who also saw me at Sydney, well knew me before I left Sydney in the year 1853, and upon seeing me at Sydney they recognized me as the eldest son of the said Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne.

"I also met at Sydney Andrew Bogle, who also had for many years been in the employ of my uncle, the said Sir Edward Doughty, as valet, and to whom I was well known before I left England in the year 1853. The said Andrew Bogle, upon meeting me at Sydney, also recognized me as the eldest son of the said Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, and the said Andrew Bogle, at his own request, accompanied me to England.

"I have been informed by the said Andrew Bogle, and believe, that he, the said Andrew Bogle, acting in the full belief that my relatives would be glad to hear that I was alive and had been recognized by one who knew me well, shortly before his embarkation sent to my aunt, Dame Katherine Doughty, a letter informing her of the fact, and that I and himself were about to embark for England. I believe that such letter was received by the said Dame Katherine Doughty in course of post, and in or about the month of October, 1866, and that the said Dame Katherine Doughty at once communicated the contents of such letter to the abovenamed defendants Teresa Mary Josephine Doughty Tichborne, William Stourton, and Renfric Arundell.

"In the month of September, 1866, I, my wife, and child, embarked at the port of Sydney on board the 'Rakaia,' bound for Panama, and, having arrived there, proceeded across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, and from thence by way of New York, to England, and arrived on the 25th day of December, 1866, at the Victoria Docks, Limehouse, on board the steamship 'Cella.'

"Shortly afterwards, and in the same month of December, I visited Alresford, near to Tichborne, and found that Tichborne house was occupied by Colonel Lushington. Having remained at Alresford a few days, I returned to London, and subsequently stayed for a few days at the 'Clarendon Hotel,' at Gravesend. On or about the 5th of January, 1867, the defendant, Vincent Gosford, accompanied by Mr. Plowden, a distant relative of mine, and Mr. Cullington, of the firm of Messrs. Slaughter and Cullington, solicitors for several of the defendants hereto, visited Gravesend and saw me.

"On Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1867, the said Vincent Gosford again called upon me, and had a prolonged interview with me at the said hotel, and accompanied me in the train to

London. During such interviews I and the said Vincent Gosford discussed various matters and circumstances relating to the Tichborne and Doughty families, and the neighbourhoods of Tichborne and Upton, with which we were both familiar. The said Vincent Gosford has since had another interview with me, and I then again very fully discussed with the said Vincent Gosford such matters and circumstances, and recalled to the memory of the said Vincent Gosford various facts which occurred previously to my leaving England in the year 1853, some of which were only known to me and the said Vincent Gosford; and the said Vincent Gosford admitted that some of such facts had escaped his recollection until they were recalled to his memory by me, but that he then well remembered that such facts did occur as stated by me; and I proved to the said Vincent Gosford, beyond a shadow of doubt, that I was the eldest son of the said Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne.

"I verily believe that no circumstance whatever has arisen to lead to or to justify the said Vincent Gosford in raising any doubt whatever as to my identity.—(*Signed*) ROGER DOUGHTY TICHBORNE." [He was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, Feb. 28, 1874.] [*See* TRIALS.]

TICKETS-OF-LEAVE.

Ticket-of-leave holders were prisoners, who, after serving a portion of their sentence, had the remaining portion remitted, on condition that they resided in a certain district, and reported themselves periodically to the authorities.

First granted to female convicts in New South Wales, March 19, 1829.

The Governor of New South Wales issued an order that all ticket-of-leave holders in the colony should be mustered regularly four times every year, and their tickets endorsed by the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, April 13, 1826.

The Governor ordered that all prisoners holding tickets-of-leave do attend church or some place of public worship at least once on every Sunday; and that prisoners who shall fail so to do are immediately to be deprived of their tickets-of-leave and turned into Government employ. June 9, 1826.

TIDAL WAVES.

Tidal wave in Port Jackson, Sydney, August 16, 1868.

Remarkable tidal disturbances occurred on the coasts of New Zealand and New South Wales, May 11, 1877.

TIDES, HIGH. An extraordinary tide occurred in Sydney harbour; it rose 3 feet higher than the ordinary Spring tide, a phenomenon which could not be accounted for. Nov. 17, 1821.

TIN.

Tin discovered in the Ovens district, now Beechworth, Victoria, March 11, 1843.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke reported his discovery of tin on the Alps, along part of the Murrumbidgee, New South Wales, August 16, 1849.

Tin discovered at Broadwater, a tributary of the Severn river, by James Daw, who submitted samples to Mr. John Scott, a silversmith and metallurgist, who declared it to be excellent tin. 1849.

Mr. Stover, geologist of the United States expedition, analysed some tin specimens given him at Melbourne, and described those from the Ovens river as "very rich ore of tin." Jan., 1854.

Victoria, up to September 1, 1865, produced 2,380 tons of ore.

On October 5, 1871, Mr. George Milner Stephen, in a letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, announced the discovery of a rich tin-field 15 miles east of Inverell, New South Wales.

Tin discovered in Queensland, 1872.

Great discoveries of tin at Tenterfield, January 12, 1872.

Tin ore discovered at Mount Bischoff, north-west coast of Tasmania, by Mr. James Smith, better known as "Philosopher Smith," 1873.

Tin smelting at Mount Bischoff mines, Tasmania, successfully commenced, Jan. 5, 1875. [*See* MINERAL STATISTICS.]

TOBACCO.

The first sale of Australian tobacco took place, August 8, 1822.

Colonial manufactured tobacco first advertised for sale at Sydney, 1824.

Tobacco first manufactured in New South Wales, 1842. [The manufacturer was an American. The importance of this new branch of industry was demonstrated by the fact that, in 1841 the duty on tobacco amounted to £36,188.]

TOLLEMACHE, GEORGE. The following incidents of an Australian life will, no doubt, prove interesting:—"An old friend—and an older colonist, passed through Dubbo," says the *Dispatch*, "this week, going down the Macquarie. George Tollemache—*clarem et venerabile nomen*—now between 70 and 80 years of age, is a colonist of 54 years standing. Attached in the old colonial days to the Commissariat department, in 1824 he formed one of the expedition under Sir John Gordon-Bremer, who took possession of Moreton Bay, Keppel Bay, Rockhampton, Bathurst, and Melville Islands, &c. With the party of Lieutenant Miller, of the 40th was ordered to St. George's Sound in 1827, Captain Barlow, commandant, and after two years there was relieved. In 1834 turned squatter and took up Guyalman and Geary runs—the only stations in these parts then were Gobolion, owned by Judge Wild, Chief Justice at the Cape, and Murrumbidgerie, owned by Mr. Palmer. Like many more he went down in the commercial wreck of 1839. Poor old gentleman, his life is a history of New South Wales, and some day or another, perhaps, we will be enabled to give chapters from his narrative. 'Fifty-four years! why,' said he to us on Wednesday, 'I never saw Sir John Robertson but once, and then he was only a boy ten or twelve years old, walking by the side of his father in George-street, Sydney.'" January, 1879.

TOLL-HOUSES, erected in N.S.W. to raise funds to keep the road in repair, March 24, 1810.

TOLLS.

Tolls on the South Head Road, Sydney, discontinued, July 1, 1828.

All Tolls in South Australia abolished, November 31, 1870.

Tolls, with a few exceptions, abolished in New South Wales, 1877.

TORRES STRAITS.

Discovered, August 30, 1606.

Captain Blackwood surveyed Torres Straits during the years 1842-5.

TORPEDO CORPS.

Established in New South Wales (Major Cracknell in command), January 1, 1878; in Queensland, April 15, 1878.

Three torpedo boats launched in Sydney, designed by Norman Selfe, C.E. 1878.

Successful trial of torpedo boat in Port Jackson, April, 1879.

TORRENS' LAND ACT, THE.

"A great measure of legal reform is the Real Property Act, devised by Mr. (now Sir) R. R. Torrens, a gentleman formerly holding a high public position in the colony of South Australia. Mr. Torrens has seen and felt, as many more have done, the scandalous delay and expense of transferring real property under the old law of England. This system of transferring real estate by deed was brought from England to Australia, where it was soon found to be productive of the evils which attended it in the old country. In every fresh transaction in real property a new deed was necessary, which recapitulated all the deeds that had gone before; this was both cumbrous and costly. It was thought that it might be possible to invent a simpler, cheaper, and safer system; and the method of thinking out and formulating this system belongs to Sir R. R. (then Mr.) Torrens. He had been collector of Customs at Port Adelaide, South Australia, and his official employment made him familiar with the laws relating to shipping, having, as he stated in a pamphlet published by him, "just such an acquaintance with the English Constitution and laws as ordinarily entered into the education of an English gentleman."

"His starting point was to apply to the transfer of land the principles which regulated the transfer of shipping property, by means of registration. The idea was a correct one, but between its conception and its formulation into a code of law there was a long and painful interval. He consulted the then Chief Justice, Sir Charles Cooper, and other legal gentlemen, and they gave him but little encouragement. He was not a lawyer. Many technical difficulties would arise which would need a lawyer's trained skill to surmount, and they warned him that he might expect no help or support from the profession. Mr. Torrens, however, was one of the few men who are not to be discouraged by want of sympathy, or beaten by opposition. The subject was near his heart, and he pondered over it night and day, until it assumed shape and form in his mind. He then drafted a bill, submitted it to some of his friends, listened to their suggestions, adopting them where he thought it wise to do so, and then brought it before Parliament. The bill was laughed to scorn by the profession, but it was eagerly and enthusiastically welcomed by the public. Most of the lawyers stood aloof. For a layman to attempt to alter the whole system of transfering real estate by deed which had the prestige of immemorial usage in its favour, and to deal with real estate as if it were a mere chattel, was as absurd as if a tailor were to invent a new method of cutting for fistula, or an illiterate ploughman a new method of calculating an eclipse. Mr. Torrens, however, made light of both opposition and ridicule. There was a crying evil to be remedied; he had undertaken to remedy the evil, and, in spite of all opposition, he would do it.

"Mr. Torrens was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the city for the express purpose of carrying the bill through the Assembly. The legal members opposed him "tooth and nail," but he had a large majority of willing supporters at his back, and the bill was literally forced through the House by "the brute force of a tyrannical majority." There was greater opposition in the Legislative Council, which has always been found more conservative of old institutions. But public opinion and the sense of the community were too strong to be resisted, and the bill passed the Council, was assented to by the Governor, Jan. 27, 1858, and became law.

"At the request of his friends, Mr. Torrens resigned his seat in Parliament, and became the official head of the department. He suggested or superintended all the machinery required for practically working the new system. He laboured at it unceasingly, and when the Act came into operation on July 2, 1858, all the office machinery was ready to work it.

"The first great principle of this Act is the transferring of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds; the second is absolute indefeasibility of title. The system is very simple and very inexpensive. The certificate of title is registered in the official registry at the Lands Titles' Office, the owner obtaining a duplicate certificate. All transactions under the land appear on the face of the certificate, so that at a glance it may be seen whether the property is encumbered, or any charges are made upon it. If an owner wishes to mortgage his land, he takes his certificate to the office, and has the transaction marked upon it. If he wants to sell, he passes over the certificate to the purchaser, and the transaction is registered. Any man of ordinary intelligence can do all that is necessary for himself when once his property is brought under the Act. The only difficulty is in getting the title registered at first. After that it is all plain sailing. When a man holding

property under deed wishes to have it placed under the Act he takes his deeds, which are his title to the property, to the office. The deeds are carefully examined by the solicitors to the Lands Titles' Commissioners; and if there is no difficulty, and after all due publicity is given and precautions taken to prevent fraud or mistake a certificate is issued, and the old deeds are cancelled. From the moment the land is brought under the Act and a certificate is granted, the title of the person holding the certificate becomes indefeasible, unless it has been fraudulently obtained; and he can hold the property against the world.

"Provision is made for errors that may possibly occur, by which persons may be damnified or deprived of their property. Even though a wrong may have been done, yet an innocent holder of a certificate cannot be dispossessed of his property. But to compensate persons who may through error or fraud have been deprived of their property, an assurance fund has been created by a percentage of one half-penny in the pound being levied on all property brought under the Act. This fund now amounts to between £30,000 and £40,000, and all the claims that have been made upon it during the seventeen years the Act has been in operation do not amount to £300, which is a sufficient proof of the carefulness exercised in the examination of old titles before the certificate is issued in the first instance.

"Since this Act came into operation all land grants issued from the Crown have been registered under it, and a large amount of property formerly held under deed is now registered. Confidence in the Act has gradually grown up. The lawyers very soon withdrew active opposition, and the simplicity of the scheme commended it even to the legal mind. Up to the close of 1874 the value of the property brought under the operation of the Act, including land grants, was £9,260,186. The benefit to the community of having a cheap, simple, and expeditious method of dealing with land is incalculable. Mr. Dudley Field, the well-known American jurist, who was recently on a visit to his daughter, the wife of Governor Musgrave, of South Australia, expressed his great admiration at the simplicity of our Real Property Act, which was much in advance of any system of dealing with real estate with which he was acquainted. The Act has been amended more than once, to render it more workable, but its essential principles have been jealously guarded.

"Soon after it was set into healthy operation Mr. Torrens obtained leave from the Government of S.A. to visit the neighbouring colonies at their request to explain and help to initiate this Act, and now all the colonies have adopted the Torrens's Act of registration of title. The principle of the Act has also been accepted by the first jurists at home, where several attempts have been made to get it into legal operation. Lord Westbury's Act was a step towards it, but it had some serious defects which have prevented it being a success. There is no doubt that it is much easier to introduce the system into new colonies where titles are easily traced, than into old countries where, during the lapse of generations, they have become complicated."

TOWN HALL.

ADELAIDE. Foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Dominick Daly, May 4, 1864; opened June 20, 1865. Cost £25,000.

BRISBANE, cost £28,000; opened 1865.

MELBOURNE. Memorial stone laid by Prince Alfred, November 29, 1867; opened August 9, 1870. [Length of great hall, 175 feet; width, 5 feet; height of tower, 140 feet. Organ largest in Australia; 4,500 pipes; cost £7,000.—Total cost, £100,000.]

SYDNEY. Foundation stone of the Town Hall laid by Prince Alfred, 1868; opened July 1, 1875. Cost £80,000.

TRACTION ENGINE. The "Magæthon," traction engine, reached Goulburn, after a six months journey. January, 1861. [The bad state of the roads, owing to heavy and continuous rains, was said to have caused the delay. B. H. Palmer was the owner.]

TRADE. The "Philadelphia," Captain Patrickson, was the first trading brig which ever entered Port Jackson. She came from Philadelphia, North America, and carried a large stock of goods, which were quickly disposed of by the captain at a high profit. Nov. 1, 1792.

TABLE SHOWING THE TRADE OF AUSTRALASIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Name of Colony.	Estimated Mean Population of 1877.	Value of Imports for 1877.	Value of Imports per head of the Population.	Value of Exports for 1877.	Value of Exports per head of the Population.	Total Value of Trade, Imports, and Exports.	Value of Trade per head of the Population.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	645,994	14,606,594	22 12 2½	13,125,819	20 6 4½	27,732,413	42 18 7
New Zealand.....	408,348	6,973,418	17 1 6½	6,327,472	15 9 10½	13,300,890	32 11 5½
Queensland	195,092	4,068,682	20 17 1½	4,361,275	22 7 1½	8,429,957	43 4 2½
South Australia	231,383	4,625,511	19 19 9½	4,626,581	19 19 10½	9,252,042	39 19 8½
Tasmania	106,294	1,306,671	12 6 2½	1,416,975	13 6 7½	2,725,646	25 12 10
Victoria	849,870	16,362,304	19 5 0½	15,157,687	17 16 8½	31,519,991	37 1 9½
Western Australia	27,579	362,707	13 3 0½	373,352	13 10 9	736,059	26 13 9½
Total	2,464,560	48,307,887	19 12 0½	45,389,111	18 8 4	93,696,998	38 0 4½

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN MAORI HEADS. A traffic in human heads from New Zealand was carried on so extensively that the Government felt called upon to issue an order for stopping the importation of this singular description of goods. 1831. [The heads were sought for as curiosities, and they were so preserved that the fanciful tattooing to which the Maoris subject themselves whilst living was preserved perfect.]

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Captain Cook's party observed the transit of Venus in two places. The first at Otaheite, and the second at the island of Eirnayd, near Otaheite. June 3, 1768.

Four distinct parties, organised by Mr. H. C. Russell to observe the transit of Venus, Australia being especially favourable for such observations, 1874.

TRANSPORTATION.

Returning from transportation was punishable with death until by 5 Will. IV, c. 67, when an Act was passed making the offence punishable by transportation for life. January 20, 1788.

John Eyre, a man of fortune, sentenced to transportation from England to Australia for stealing a few quires of note paper, November 1, 1779.

The inquiry on the abolition of transportation lasted three years, and was conducted by Mr. John Thomas Bigge, Commissioner. 1819.

Van Diemen's Land appointed a place of transportation for natives of New South Wales, and persons arriving in the colony free when convicted of a first offence. 1832.

A political association formed in Sydney to watch over the affairs of the colony, and to correspond with Mr. Bulwer. 1835. [From this time may be dated the commencement of that struggle which was some years afterwards crowned with success by the final abolition of transportation.]

Public meeting held at Sydney in favor of transportation, February 9, 1839.

Transportation to New South Wales virtually ceased, August 20, 1840.

Sir George Gipps informed the Council, Sydney, that transportation ceased on August 1 preceding. October 20, 1840.

The ship "Eden" arrived in Port Jackson with convicts from England, November 18, 1840.

A petition was got up, praying for the revival of transportation, which excited very considerable discussion, and those who were in favour of its revival were opprobiously called the "banditti party." 1842.

The question for the renewal of transportation was brought formally before the Council, in consequence of a despatch from the then Secretary of State (Mr. Gladstone) to the Governor. Mr. Wentworth obtained a select committee of the Council to inquire into and report on the despatch respecting the renewal of transportation. The result was, that it spoke favourably of the system, and its views were adopted and advocated by Messrs. Dangar, Macarthur, and others; it was, however, strenuously opposed out of the House, and several anti-transportation meetings held in the colony. The first meeting was held at the City Theatre, Sydney, to petition against the renewal of transportation. Mr. Charles Cowper presided, and moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting had heard with the deepest feelings of alarm and regret that it was proposed to renew transportation to this colony, and that they could not conceive any circumstances under which such a measure would be desirable or justifiable. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. John M'Encroe, and petition to that effect presented to the Legislative Council. To this petition, in four days, 2000 signatures were attached. It was presented at the close of the session, and on the last day of the assembling of the House, before its prorogation, the motion for printing the petition was negatived, so much at variance was the opinion within the House and out of doors on the subject of transportation. October 22, 1846.

In consequence of the Council refusing to print the petition, and the report of the House, favourable to transportation, being about to be sent to England, a meeting of the anti-transportation committee was held, when a memorial to the Governor was adopted, for his Excellency to transmit to England the official copies of the petition, and to use his influence to prevent the colony from being again made a penal settlement. The Governor's reply was favourable, that he would forward the petition, but "he could use no influence in the matter, for he had none." October, 1846.

A determination evinced by the colonists in all quarters of New South Wales against the resumption of transportation and assignment. November, 1846.

The colonists being much averse to the revival of transportation, a grand anti-transportation meeting took place at the Victoria Theatre, the immediate object being to protest against the terms of the despatch. The principal speakers were Mr. Charles Cowper, Mr. Robert Lowe, and the Rev. Dean M'Encroe. The adoption of a petition against the revival of transportation was the next step taken, in which it stated that "They felt bound, humbly but firmly, to represent to Her Majesty that it was their duty and their determination, by every legal and constitutional means, to oppose the revival of transportation in any shape." Similar petitions were adopted in all the principal towns in the colony. During these proceedings, intelligence was received that a shipload of convicts was about to be despatched to the colony from one of the ports of England, but was prevented by cholera breaking out on board. February 13, 1849.

Great anti-transportation meeting held in Melbourne, February 13, 1849.

Great anti-convict demonstration at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney. The Mayor presided,

and the principal speakers were Charles Cowper, Robert Lowe, and Dean M'Encroe. March 9, 1849.

Indignation meeting held in Sydney, near Circular Quay, to protest against misrepresentations of Governor Fitzroy to the Home Government on the transportation question. 4000 persons present, Robert Campbell presiding, and Henry Parkes, G. A. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, J. R. Wilshire, J. M. Grant, Richard Peek, and E. Flood being principal speakers. June 11, 1849.

The Governor visited Port Phillip, and at Melbourne was importuned to ward off the evils of transportation to the southern district, when his Excellency promised he would do so, and that in case any prison-ship arrived, he had given the Superintendent authority to forward the prisoners to Sydney. 1849.

A despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that transportation to New South Wales would be again adopted, but that it was not intended to send any convicts but such as were considered deserving tickets-of-leave on their arrival, and calculated to become useful labourers in the colony. 1849.

[*See* CONVICT SHIPS, LAST.]

Last convict ship arrived in Moreton Bay, May 12, 1850.

Great transportation meeting held at Launceston, V. D. L., August 9, 1850.

A large anti-transportation meeting held in Sydney, in the old Barrack Square, for the purpose of once more entering a protest in the name and on behalf of the colonists at large, against the revival of transportation in any shape, or under any name. 6,000 persons were present on the occasion. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Ross, G. K. Holden, Archdeacon M'Encroe, George Bowman, Captain Lamb, Rev. Joseph Beazley, Rev. W. B. Boyce, Rev. Mr. West, Messrs. Mort, Piddington, and Weekes. September 16, 1850. [A combination of men representing every class, grade, and section of the community was present. At this meeting was initiated the New South Wales Anti-Transportation Association.]

The Governor very unpopular with a large class of colonists, on account of a despatch sent by him to the Secretary of State, and in which he stated that the anti-transportation meeting held at the Circular Quay was attended only by a portion of idlers, attracted by curiosity, but with no intention of taking part in the proceedings, whilst amongst those who did take part in the business, there was, with scarcely an exception, no person who had any stake or influence in the community. As soon as this document became publicly known an "indignation meeting" was convened, when above 4,000 persons were present, and resolutions were embodied in a memorial to the Queen, in which it mentioned that the Governor had grossly misrepresented a series of facts, traduced a large majority of the colonists of all classes, and betrayed the interests of the colony; that no faith could be placed in the promises of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and solemnly demanded a revocation of the Order of the Council making New South Wales a penal settlement; that the despatch of the Governor testified his incapacity to act as Governor, and earnestly prayed his instant removal; and that, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting in 1849, responsible government according to the principles of the British Constitution, was necessary for the government of the colony. 1850.

Transportation to Western Australia commenced, 1850.

The subject of transportation again taken up very warmly by the colonists. The Home Government still continued to transport convicts to Van Diemen's Land, and a meeting was held, when it was proposed for the formation of a great league, a solemn covenant on the part of all colonists to carry out the object of for ever putting an end to transportation to any of the Australian colonies, and delegates were appointed from the other colonies for the purpose of incorporating the Anti-Transportation Association into the General League. The delegates went through the interior, attending meetings through the colony for a similar purpose at all the principal towns. The result was that a meeting of the League was convened, and amongst a series of resolutions, they stated "that as parents, they were bound by every obligation of duty and affection to protect their children from the dangers incident to the transportation of offenders to these colonies, and they united in a solemn appeal to the humanity and justice of the Sovereign and people of Great Britain on behalf of the rising generation." January, 1851.

The petition from New South Wales against transportation presented to Parliament by Sir W. Molesworth, February 8, 1851.

Great anti-transportation meeting held at Melbourne in St. Patrick's Hall, February 13, 1851.

Another meeting of the Australian League was called (Mr. C. Cowper presiding), in consequence of Earl Grey, the then Colonial Secretary, continuing transportation to the colony, and to carry out that object it was proposed that the Moreton Bay district should be made a separate colony from New South Wales. July 29, 1851. [The result of the meeting was to consider whether the time had not arrived for appealing to the Queen by petition, praying Her Majesty to dismiss Earl Grey from her Councils, and entreating Her Majesty to command her Ministers to redeem the honour of the British crown by fulfilling its pledge touching transportation, which had repeatedly been given to the colonists of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. This petition was adopted, in which it also stated that "the petitioners felt

compelled, humbly but firmly, to represent to Her Majesty in person, that the subterfuges, evasions, equivocations, and breaches of faith practised towards these colonies by Earl Grey had unhappily destroyed all confidence in his Lordship's administration of colonial affairs." The principal speakers on this occasion were :—Mr. Cowper (chairman), Messrs. Norton, J. F. Josephson, H. Parkes, Gilbert Wright, Kemp, J. K. Holden, Captain Lamb, Robert Campbell, and Archdeacon M'Encroe.]

Another transportation movement was made in consequence of Earl Grey's determination to continue transportation to Van Diemen's Land, as avowed by him to the Victorian delegate, Mr. King, and to separate Moreton Bay from New South Wales for penal purposes. A conference of the transportation league was held in Van Diemen's Land, when eighteen representatives from the colonies attended, and a petition to Her Majesty was decided to be prepared, to be signed by the president, embodying the decision of the Legislative Assemblies of all the Australian colonies on the question of transportation. 1852.

Transportation to Tasmania ceased, February 10, 1853.

Cessation of transportation to Australia, to take place in three years, announced, amidst much rejoicing, January 26, 1865.

Last convict ship arrived in Western Australia, transportation thus finally ceasing in Australasia, January 10, 1868. [*See* CONVICTS.]

TREASURY.

The Colonial Treasury buildings, Sydney, New South Wales, commenced in 1849, completed about the end of 1851.

The Treasury buildings, Melbourne, commenced in 1858, opened, 1862. [This structure, which faces Collins street, cost £80,000.]

TREES.

The three large Norfolk Island Pine trees standing in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, were planted in 1817. The present heights of these trees are 88 feet, 102 feet, 110 feet. 1879.

THE HIGHEST TREES IN AUSTRALIA.—On the Black Spur Range, Gippsland, Victoria, is a gum-tree—alive—measuring 420 feet in height, and another (prostrate) the almost incredible height of 480 feet. Baron Mueller is the authority for these measurements. Professor Whitney says that "it overtops the highest sequoia by 100 feet."

"Along the Huon Road, Tasmania may be seen hundreds of blue-gum trees ranging from 250 to 300 feet high, and there are several trees in the Otway Ranges and Tasmania equal to and surpassing the celebrated "Grizzly Giant" of California, in diameter of fair trunk."

The largest tree in Tasmania is situated within five miles of Hobart Town, on Commissary Hall's estate, near O'Bryen's bridge. Commissary Hall writes as follows :—"I have visited the tree. It is a trifle over 300 feet, and there are some 50 feet of the top blown off. I myself have seen 14 men on horseback in the hollow of it. A horse and dray has been turned in the hollow of the tree ; and I was informed during the time that myself and Mr. Tally, Inspector of Surveyors in Hobart Town, were on a prospecting expedition to the Frenchman's camp (for gold) in Tasmania ; that in 1854 Sir Wm. Denison, the Governor, and 78 of the Legislative Assembly and their friends, dined in the hollow of the tree." It is now over 56 years since its discovery.

Mr. W. G. Robinson, of Berwick, Victoria, in a journey from Gippsland to Mount Baw Baw overland, saw and measured a tree 500 feet high.

Mr. M. Alexander gives the height of one in West Australia, 420 feet, and one in Victoria, 480 feet. 1879.

TREEVE, JOSIAH RICHARD. [*See* TRIALS, REMARKABLE.]

TRIAL BY JURY.

Trial by Jury obtained at the Quarter Sessions Court, N.S.W., October 15, 1824.

The first trial by jury in the Supreme Court, N.S.W., took place, February 12, 1825.

Mr. Bulmer presented a petition to the Imperial Parliament from the colonists of New South Wales, praying for trial by jury in all cases, civil and criminal, and also for a Legislative Assembly for New South Wales, June 29, 1832.

TRIALS, REMARKABLE.

First Breach of Promise Case (*Cox v. Payne*) tried in Sydney, N.S.W., May 17, 1825.

Lieutenant Lowe, of the 40th Regiment, tried at the Supreme Court, Sydney, for directing four of the soldiers under his command to shoot a native black, who was charged with the murder of a settler's servant, which order was at once carried into effect. The credibility of the testimony was shaken by that of the witnesses for the defence, and he was acquitted. 1827.

A settler named *Jamison*, tried for the murder of a native black, when it was found to be justifiable homicide. 1827.

A trial in the Supreme Court, *Mudie v. Kinchela*, occupied much public attention. It was a case in which Major Mudie prosecuted Mr. Kinchela (a son of the late Judge) for an assault. The assault complained of, consisted of a severe horsewhipping inflicted on the Major by Kinchela, in retaliation for insults to which his father (the Judge) had been subjected in a work published by Mudie, under the title of "The Felonry of New South Wales." The jury, taking into consideration the provocation which the matter in the book afforded, gave the small damages of £50, being one pound for every blow the plaintiff was said to have received. 1840. [*See* COURTS, SUPREME.]

The great trial between the *Bank of Australasia v. The Bank of Australia*, took place March 26, 1845. [It lasted until April 8 following, when the jury being equal, no verdict was returned. The amount sought to be recovered was £169,000. The parties being dissatisfied with the result, the Court granted a trial at Bar, which commenced June 23 following, and lasted 20 days, but a verdict was returned which caused an appeal to be made to the Privy Council by the Bank of Australasia.]

The *Queen v. Bell* for embezzlement and conspiracy. The trial, in Sydney, lasted day by day from October 8, 1845, until December 12 (65 days), when it was adjourned until January following, on account of the illness of one of the jurors, who subsequently died. The trial was not proceeded with, and no further steps were taken.

Rev. W. F. X. Bailey v. Fairfax (*S. M. Herald*), for libel in publishing from "Modern State trials, 1850," an account of an extensive forgery in London. Verdict for plaintiff : £100 damages. August 11, 1864.

The *Newtown Ejectment Case*, known also as the celebrated Devine will case, tried in the Supreme Court, Sydney, a verdict for defendan,, given after a trial extending over eight days. 1852. [The circumstances were that Nicholas Devine, an officer who arrived in the "first fleet," and who served the Government for 25 years as Superintendent of Convicts, received in recognition of his services a grant of 210 acres of land adjoining Sydney, and afterwards called Newtown. One Bernard Rochford, lived with Devine as an assigned servant, or rather as his guardian, for he became enfeebled in mind and body, and in 1827 Devine executed a conveyance of the whole of his landed property, to Rochford. After the death of Devine, Rochford sold the whole of the property, which in a few years became very valuable, by reason of Sydney having extended its limits and Newtown having become one of the most populous, healthy, and highly improved suburbs of the city. Things having assumed this altered aspect, the whole history of the affair was not long reaching the ears of Devine's relatives in Ireland, and the grand nephew and heir-at-law of the original grantee came to the colony and claimed the whole estate, on the ground that the conveyance of 1827 was a forgery or a fraud, Devine having been at that time and for some years previously, generally insane ; or if this ground were not tenable that Rochford being a prisoner of the Crown could not lawfully acquire, hold, or dispose of property of this nature. Twenty-six gentlemen defended their homesteads in this law-suit. The case, was, however referred to the Privy Council, and a new trial granted, which was heard in the Supreme Court, Sydney, before Judge Dickinson, in 1857, and lasted 30 days, resulting again in favour of defendants. September 19, 1857. Further litigation was prevented by a compromise, the plaintiff receiving a sum of money in consideration of foregoing his claim.]

First Queensland State Trial (*Regina v. Pugh*,) tried August 21, 1861.

Urquhart v. Argus, libel, Melbourne Supreme Court, damages 40s. March, 1865.

Chisholm v. Macauley. The right of free selectors in New South Wales to impound, confirmed, September 8, 1868.

Mate v. Nugent. Crown grant *v.* Selection. [Before N.S.W. Courts several years, ultimately decided in favour of Mate.] March 25, 1869.

William Lorando Jones, a sculptor, tried at the Parramatta Quarter Sessions, before his Honor Judge Simpson, for blasphemy in reading passages from the Old Testament scripture and commenting on them, intending thereby to bring the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion into disbelief and contempt. Defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, and to pay a fine of £100 to Her Majesty the Queen. February 18, 1871. [The event created considerable sensation, and the case was brought before Parliament. The Governor and the Executive decided to release Jones and remit the fine after he had served a few weeks' imprisonment.]

Trial of *George Robert Nicholls*, a native of the colony, aged 30, and *Alfred Lyster* or Froude, a native of Dorsetshire, England, aged 20, at the Criminal Court, Sydney, before Mr. Justice Hargrave, for the Parramatta River murders. May 21–22, 1872. [The murder of John Bridger took place March 8, 1872, and of Wm. P. Walker, on March 13, 1872. The prisoners were convicted and afterwards executed for latter offence.]

Trial at Melbourne of *Mount* and *Morris* for the "Carl" murders. Verdict of manslaughter returned. December 21, 1872. [The prisoners were afterwards released on a point of law.]

Barton v. Muir, right to transfer free selection. Ended in favour of the squatter (Barton). July 10, 1873.

Tichborne v. Lushington. The plaintiff declared himself to be Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, supposed to have been lost at sea, and claimed the baronetcy and estates, worth about £24,000 a year. [*See* TICHBORNE.] Roger Charles Tichborne, son of Sir James, born 1829; educated in France till about 1843; entered the army 1849; proposed marriage to his cousin Kate Doughty, declined, January, 1852; sailed from Havre for Valparaiso (March), and arrived there June 10, 1853; sailed from Rio Janeiro in the "Bella," which foundered at sea, April 20, 1854. [A Chancery suit was instituted, and his death legally proved.] His mother advertised for her son, May 10, 1865; the claimant (found by Gibbes and Cubitt in Australia) asserted that he and eight of the crew were saved from the wreck of the "Bella"; that he went to Australia, and lived there, roughly, for 13 years under the name of Castro; married as Castro, January, as Tichborne, July 3, 1866; he set up his claim, and was accepted by the dowager Lady

Tichborne as her son at Paris, January, 1867. [No others of the family accepted him; but Sir Clifford Constable and some brother officers did.] His claim was resisted on behalf of Sir Henry (a minor), son of Sir Alfred Tichborne, and after Chancery proceeding (begun March, 1867), a trial begun in the Court of Common Pleas, London, before Chief Justice Bovill, May 11, 1871; the claimant was examined 22 days; the trial adjourned on 40th day, July 7th; resumed, November 7th; case for plaintiff closed, December 21st; trial resumed, January 15, 1872; the Attorney-General, Sir J. D. Coleridge, spoke 26 days; on March 4th the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the claimant was not Sir Roger; on the 103rd day he was declared non-suited, March 6, 1872. [The law proceedings are said to have cost the estate nearly £92,000.] He was lodged in Newgate to be tried for perjury, March 7th; indicted as Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery, April 9th; the Court of Queen's Bench decided that he be admitted to bail, April 23rd; released, April 26th; Lady Doughty, mother of Sir Henry Tichborne, died December 13th; the trial of the claimant for perjury and forgery begun before Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Mellor and Lush at Bar April 23, 1873; case for the prosecution closed, July 10th; resumed (for defence) July 21th. [Up to June 27th (47th day of the trial), out of 150 witnesses above 100 had sworn that the claimant was not Tichborne, and about 40 that he was Arthur Orton.] The claimant forbidden to attend public meetings, September 10, 1873; case for the defence closed on the 124th day, October 27th; adjourned from October 31st to November 17th, then to November 27th; rebutting evidence heard, November 27–28; Dr. Kennealy's summing up, December 2–14, January 15–28, 1874. [Mr. Whalley, M.P., for contempt of court, fined £250, January 23rd.] The Chief Justice's summing up, from January 29th, to February 28th. *Verdict*:—That the claimant did falsely swear: That he was Roger Charles Tichborne; that he seduced Catherine N. E. Doughty in 1851; and that he was not Arthur Orton. *Sentence*: 14 years imprisonment with hard labour, February 28, 1874. [Longest trial known in England.] New trial refused by the judges, April 20, 1874; Jean Luie (Lindgren) and "Capt." Brown convicted of perjury in the Tichborne case (7 years' and 5 years' penal servitude), April 9–10, 1874.

Charles Orton declared the claimant to be his brother, at the *Globe* Office, London, March 10, 1874.

Joachim v. O'Shanassy. Joachim took up eight selections of 320 acres each in the names of his children on O'Shanassy's Moira run, N.S.W., on February 20, 1873. The litigation lasted three years; ultimately Privy Council decided in favour of Joachim, 1877.

Peter F. Macdonald v. Queensland Government, for losses through irregular issue of pastoral leases of runs to others which were rented to him; tried at Rockhampton. Verdict for plaintiff (including interest, £7,000), £19,700, April 12-19, 1879.

J. V. Lavers v. Municipal Council, Sydney, for £3,000 damages, being £1,000 per month for non-completion of Town Hall, Sydney, according to Act of Parliament. He lost the case on a technical point, April, 1875.

Hugh James Vincent O'Ferrall, convicted in Melbourne of embezzlement in the Lands office, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, July 31, 1875. [His defalcations were supposed to have amounted to £30,000.]

Learmonth v. *Bailey*, Great Victorian mining case. Case cast for plaintiff, £10,000. 1876.

Raynes, Treeve, and Co., auctioneers, Sydney, failed. Raynes died in September, 1876, and his partner, Josiah Richard Treeve, who had previously announced his succession to the title of Lord Blayney, attempted to escape from the colony in the "Fanny Wright," which however, in sailing out of Port Jackson, came into collision with the steamer "City of Hobart," and was sunk. Treeve was arrested a few days afterwards, and tried at the Criminal Court, Sydney, before Mr. Justice Faucett, on November 11, 1876, and following days, for forging the name of Mr. (now Sir) G. Wigram Allen, and other directors of a Building Society, to eight pieces of paper, each of the value of £3,000 to £4,000. The prisoner found guilty and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment, November 24, 1876.

Robert Hancock, a rich old colonist, died in Sydney (leaving property worth about £40,000), February 26, 1876. He left a will dated August 4, 1870, bestowing his property on Hannah Hincksman, Mary Hincksman, and Mary Payne. A solicitor's clerk, named Marshall, produced a second will dated November 1, 1875, leaving some of the property to Mrs. Burton and £2,000 to the Randwick Asylum. The trial to prove the validity of the second will took place in Supreme Court, Sydney, March 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1877, and ended in a verdict against its validity. Marshall was tried for forging the second will; convicted and sentenced to seven years hard labour, February 29, 1878.

Important insurance case, *Manning* v. *New Zealand Co.*, for insurance on "Lord Ashley," tried at Sydney. Verdict for plaintiff, March 19, 1878.

The charge preferred against *Mr. G. Stevenson and others* of conspiring to defraud the Customs, Melbourne, terminated August 22, 1878. [Ten of the jury were for an acquittal and two held out for the conviction of the defendant Stevenson; no verdict could be taken.]

Important judgment in the Supreme Court in the case of *Lloyd* v. *Vickery*. November 21, 1878. [This trial, involving large interests in stations on Liverpool Plains, N.S.W., has already extended over five years, and has not yet (May, 1879) concluded.]

TRICKETT, EDWARD, Champion oarsman of the World. [*See* AQUATICS.]

TURTLES. A turtle weighing 6 cwt., hooked by a fisherman in Broken Bay, December, 1805.

TWOFOLD BAY.

Discovered by Bass, Dec. 19, 1797.

Twofold Bay surveyed by Mr. Bass, surgeon, of the "Reliance," January 11, 1798.

Twofold Bay settled, August 15, 1834.

Governor Bourke made a voyage to Twofold Bay, returning overland by way of Goulburn, February 14, 1835.

U.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Unitarian congregation formed in Sydney through instrumentality of Mr. Wm. MacDonnell, June 30, 1850.

First service held in Macquarie-street Chapel by Rev. G. H. Stanley, B.A., October 30, 1853. Mr. Stanley who took LL.D. degree at Sydney University, officiated for eleven years. Rev. James Pillars succeeded him in 1864, and continued the services till August, 1873, when a division took place in the congregation, and he conducted a separate service in the Temperance Hall until his death by a fall over the cliffs at South Head, July, 1875. Rev. John H. Smith, his successor, arrived in Sydney, Aug. 6, 1878.

New Unitarian Church, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, Sydney, commenced 1872; opened 1879.

Unitarian Church, Melbourne, Rev. Maxwell Davidson, 1853; Rev. Henry Higginson succeeded him and officiated until his death in 1869; he was succeeded by the present minister Miss Turner.

Unitarian Church, Adelaide, established about 1855; Rev. J. C. Wood first and present minister.

UNIVERSITIES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

A motion brought into the Sydney Legislative Council by Mr. W. C. Wentworth, for instituting a University in the colony for the promotion of literature and science, to be endowed at the public expense, September 5, 1849. To William Charles Wentworth belongs the right of being named as the founder of the University of Sydney. He was chairman of the committee from which the report emanated, the original projector of the Institution, and the author of the document in which the scheme of its formation was laid down. An Act to incorporate the Senate of the University was shortly afterwards passed.]

The Sydney University (the first institution of the kind in Australia) inaugurated, October 11, 1852. [The inaugural addresses were delivered by Dr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Nicholson, Vice-Provost, and the Rev. John Woolley, the Principal. The first members of the Senate were: Provost: A. J. Hamilton, M.A.; Vice-Provost: Sir Charles Nicholson, Knight; Fellows: Rev. W. B. Boyce, Edward Broadhurst, B.A., John Bayley Darvall, M.A., Stuart A. Donaldson, Right Rev. C. H. Davis, D.D., Alfred Denison, M.A.; J. Macarthur, F.L.S. Merewether, B.A., Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D., J. H. Plunkett, M.A., Justice Therry, E. Deas-Thomson and William Charles Wentworth.]

The first Chancellor of the Sydney University was Sir Charles Nicholson, 1854.

Degrees (B.A.), first issued by Sydney University, 1857 (A. Renwick, G. Salting, W. Salting). [The degree of M.A. was first conferred in 1859 (M. Burdekin, W. C. Curtis, R. M. Fitzgerald, E. Lee, D. S. Mitchell, W. C. Windeyer, T. W. Johnson, T. Kinloch). The degree of LL.D. was first conferred in 1866 (J. S. Patterson, G. H. Stanley). The degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1867 (F. E. Rogers). The degree of M.B. was first conferred in 1867 (P. Smith), and the degree of M.D. in 1868 (C. F. Goldsborough). The selection of professors for the several chairs was entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England, and the professors arrived in 1852. E. T. Hamilton, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was the first Provost. By Royal charter, issued February 7th, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence are granted to graduates of the University of Sydney as are enjoyed by graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. A similar charter was issued to Melbourne University on March 14, 1859.]

Sydney University public examinations for pupils of any public or private school, or those educated by private tuition, and founded on the middle class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, November, 1869.

William Charles Windeyer, Esq., elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales as first Member for the University of Sydney, according to the Electoral Act, the University having at length attained on its roll the requisite number of one hundred superior graduates, September 8, 1876.

Sir E. Deas-Thomson, Chancellor of Sydney University, 1865; retired, April, 1878.

Sir William M. Manning elected Chancellor of the University of Sydney, April, 1878.

FOUNDATIONS AND BENEFACTIONS AT UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

"Scholarships: 1853, Mr. Solomon Levy, £500, originally for education of orphans in the Grammar School, now for natural science in second year in the University; 1853, Mr. Thomas Barker, £1,000, for proficiency in mathematics; 1854, Hon. Sir E. Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G. £1,000, for proficiency in chemistry and experimental physics; 1854, Mr. W. C. Wentworth, £200, annual prize for English essay. Scholar-

ship: 1857, Sir D. Cooper, Bart., £1,000, for proficiency in classics; Exhibition: 1858, Mr. S. K. Salting, £500, for a student from the Sydney Grammar School. Fellowships: 1862, Mr. W. C. Wentworth, £445, for a travelling fellowship (amount to accumulate sufficiently); 1864, Mr. W. Lithgow £1,000, for a scholarship, now awarded for classics in second year. Prizes: 1867, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., £200, for annual prize for Latin verse; 1867, educational fund devised by Dr. Gilchrist, of Sydney, in which this University's interest is capitalized as £3,000, the right of the presentation every other year to a scholarship of £100 per annum, tenable for three years, and to be held at the University of London or of Edinburgh; 1870, Sir G. W. Allen, £381, towards the foundation of a scholarship (amount to accumulate sufficiently). 1870, Earl Belmore, £300, for annual prize for agricultural chemistry; 1872, Hon. John Fairfax, £500, for annual prizes for females at the public examination. Bursaries: 1874, Mrs. Maurice Alexander, £1,000, to found one bursary. Prize: 1874, subscribers to testimonial to Rev. John West, £200, for annual prize at public examination. Bursaries: 1874, Mr. Edwin Dalton, £10,000, bequest, subject to a tenure for one life, for scholarships in memory of the Rev. Dr. Woolley; 1876, Hon. John Frazer, £2,000, to found two bursaries, in honour of his deceased sons; 1876, Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth, £2,000, to found two bursaries, in honour of his father, William Charles Wentworth; 1876, Mrs. Burdekin, £1,000, to found a bursary; 1876, Mrs. Hunter Baillie, £1,000, to found a bursary; 1877, Mrs. Hunter Baillie, £1,000 to found a bursary for sons of ministers of religion; 1877, Hon. J. B. Watt, £1,000, to found an exhibition for students from primary schools; 1877, Mr. Arthur Renwick, £1,000, to found a scholarship for natural science, with especial reference to comparative anatomy, when a school of medicine shall have been established; 1877, Mr. Andrew R. Cameron, M.D., £1,100, for a scholarship for general proficiency in the first year; 1877, Mrs. Hovell, £5,000, for the foundation of a professorship of geology and physical geography; 1878, Hon. George Allen, £1,000, for a scholarship for proficiency in mathematics in the second year. NOTE.—Some of the above amounts were originally given in the form of debentures, at a cost to the donors in excess of the nominal amounts; and others, in like form of investment, have since increased in value. Accumulations have also risen, to the amount of about £3,100, under the direction of benefactors, and from changes of investment and other causes.

"Other Benefactions: Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, collection of Egyptian antiquities, &c.; Mr. J. H. Challis, £750, for Great Northern window in University Hall; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., £500, for Great Western window; Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., £500, for Great Eastern window; Mr. Henry O'Brien, £100; Mr. Charles Newton, £100; Mr. Edward Knox, £100; Mr. William Long, £100; Mr. John Dobie, £100; Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, £100; Mr. A. Moses, £100; Mr. John Reeve, £100; Mr. Thomas Barker, £100; Messrs. Henry and Alfred Denison, £100; and Mr. Thomas W. Smart, £100—for side windows in the hall. Mr. P. A. Jennings, £1,000, towards an organ; Mr. A. Renwick, £100, for purchase of book ("Leipsius: Antiquities of Egypt and Æthiopia"); Mr. Justice Faucett £150, and Sir H. Robinson, £53, for prizes; Mr. T. Mort, £315, for a travelling fellowship; Professor Woolley £50, Mr. E. Hamilton £50, Sir C. Nicholson £80, Hon. G. Allen £30, Mr. G. Merewether £50, Professor Pell £120, and Professor Smith £140, for prizes; also, from Professor Smith, £350, towards the establishment of the chair of Geology; Mr. T. Walker, £700, being the amount paid by him for the library of the late Mr. Stenhouse, and presented to the University. Total, £43,014.

"In addition to the above, it has been officially notified to the Senate that the Hon. W. Macleay has by will devised to the University his valuable museum of natural history and zoological library, together with £6,000 for the foundation and maintenance of a curatorship in connection with it.—HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar."

COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO. St. Paul's (Church of England) College established, 1858; St. John's (Roman Catholic) College established, 1858; St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) College established, 1868; St. John's College reorganised, 1874. [These colleges are all within the University of Sydney.]

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin University, New Zealand, opened, July 5, 1871.

Canterbury College, Christchurch, N.Z., opened by Governor the Marquis of Normanby, June 7, 1877. [This forms one of the colleges attached to the New Zealand "Travelling University."]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide University founded, 1874. [Two colonists, Mr. W. W. Hughes and Mr. Thomas Elder, each gave £20,000 towards founding the Adelaide University, 1874.]

The first to receive the honour of a degree (B.A.) at the Adelaide University was L. A. Caterer, April, 1879.

VICTORIA.

The University of Melbourne was established by Act 16 Victoria, No. 34, to which Governor La Trobe gave the Royal Assent, January 22, 1853.

Mr. Justice Barry elected first Chancellor of Melbourne University, May 7, 1853.

The foundation-stone of the permanent building of Melbourne University, which stands in grounds of 40 acres, in the suburb of Carlton, was laid by Sir Charles Hotham, July 3, 1854.

Melbourne University opened as an institution in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, April 13, 1855.

The permanent building of Melbourne University was opened for use October 3, 1855. [It has power to grant degrees in arts, law, medicine and music.]

Degrees (B.A.), first issued by the Melbourne University, 1858 (J. C. Cole, J. M. Mac-Farland, and G. H. Greene). [The degree of M.A. was first conferred in 1860 (J. C. Cole, J. M. MacFarland). The degree of M.B. was first conferred in 1867 (W. C. Rees, Patrick Moloney). The degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1865 (Robert Craig, John Madden, J. T. Smith, A. Gilchrist). The degree of LL.D. was first conferred 1869 (John Madden). The degree of M.D. was first conferred in 1872 (W. C. Rees). The selection of the first professors for the several chairs were entrusted to a committee of gentlemen in England, and the professors arrived in the colony in 1854-5.]

Mr. (now Sir) Samuel Wilson presented £30,000 for the building of the Great Hall, Melbourne University, December 5, 1874.

Mr. J. S. Elkington, M.A., appointed to the Professorship of History and Political Economy. He was educated at the Melbourne University, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. He is the first gentleman appointed to a professorship in the Melbourne University who has completed his education and taken his degree at that institution. May, 1879.

V.

VACCINATION, first used in Sydney, May 10, 1804. [*See* AUSTRALIA, DISCOVERY OF.]

VENUS, TRANSIT OF. [*See* TRANSIT OF VENUS.]

"VERNON" TRAINING SHIP. As a training school and reformatory for boys under a certain age, brought before the magistrates on various charges, inaugurated April 17, 1867, proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* May 6, 1867; boys first sent on board, May 20, 1867. Number of boys received was 668, of whom 572 have been apprenticed or have left, leaving on board 96, of that number 53 being Protestants, 42 Catholics, and 1 Hebrew, up to June 30, 1877. [This institution has been of great benefit to many who have been by its means reclaimed from a life of vice and crime, and have become useful members of society. *Officers of the "Vernon":*—Superintendent, F. W. Neitenstein; mate and clerk, W. H. Mason; visiting surgeon, Dr. Evans; schoolmaster, Wm. Plummer.]

VICTORIA.

FIRST BIRTH IN—The first child of European parents was born at Port Phillip, November 5, 1803. [The boy received the name of Hobart. His father was Sergeant Thomas.]

Estimated number of blacks about the locality of Melbourne and Geelong, 7,000, 1835.

The first arbitrator in Victoria was Mr. James Simpson, 1836.

The first judicial decision given in Victoria was as follows:—"We award in the dispute between Mr. Henry Batman and Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner—on the first claim—thirty shillings; on the second nothing, although a strong presumption is on our minds that some hasty expressions of Mr. Batman may have led Mr. Bullett to destroy the rabbits; on the third claim, damages, five shillings, and a fine of twenty shillings in consideration of its being an act of unauthorised aggression; and in the fourth claim nothing, as it does not appear that Mr. Batman set the dogs on the calf. We cannot omit remarking that there has been a degree of forbearance on the part of Mr. Fawkner highly gratifying to us, and if generally practised, very conducive to the general good.—Signed, A. Thomson, John Aitken, James Simpson. May 2, 1836. The fines to be appropriated to some general purpose."

Police Magistrate and Police Establishment appointed for Geelong, September 25, 1837.

A branch of the Colonial Treasury of New South Wales established at Melbourne, July 1, 1839.

Foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel, Melbourne, laid, May 11, 1840.

Great floods in Melbourne and suburbs; all the low lands were inundated, November 28, 1849.

"An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies" was passed in the Imperial Parliament; it provided for the separation of Victoria from New South Wales. August 5, 1850.

The boundaries of Victoria, as settled by the Imperial Parliament were:—"On the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray River and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia." 1850.

Princes' Bridge, Melbourne, opened, November 14, 1850.

The first despatch ever written to a Governor of Victoria, was dated January, 1851. [It was addressed by Earl Grey to Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe.]

The first despatch by a Governor of Victoria, dated July 22, 1851.

Appointment of the Chief Officers of the Government, subject to Her Majesty's approval, appeared in the *Government Gazette*, July 15, 1851.

Colonial Secretary	William Lonsdale.
Colonial Treasurer	Alastair Mackenzie.
Auditor General	Chas. Hotson Ebden.
Postmaster General ..	Alex. M'Crae.
Attorney General	Wm. Foster Stawell.
Solicitor General	Redmond Barry.
Master-in-Equity	R. William Pohlman.
Surveyor General	Robert Hoddle.
Sheriff	James Simpson.
Crown Solicitor	Henry Field Gurner.

The Treasury, Melbourne, burglariously entered and an iron safe carried away, October 28, 1851.

The following return of the writs for the election of the representative members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were published in the *Government Gazette* of October 29, 1851 :—

North Bourke	Charles Hilton Dight. John Thomas Smith.
South Bourke, Evelyn, and Mornington ..	Henry Miller.
Grant	John Henry Mercer.
Normanby, Dundas, and Follet	James Frederick Palmer.
Villiers and Heytesbury	William Rutledge.
Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth ..	Adolphus Goldsmith.
Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey	John Pascoe Fawkner.
Gipps Land	Robert Turnbull.
The Murray	Francis Murphy.
The Loddon	William Campbell.
The Wimmera	William Francis Splatt.
Melbourne	William Westgarth. John O'Shanassy. James Stewart Johnston.
Geelong	Robert Robinson. James Ford Strachan.
Portland	Thomas Wilkinson.
Belfast and Warrnambool	Thomas Hamilton Osborne.
Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour	Peter Snodgrass.

Governor La Trobe appointed, subject to Her Majesty's confirmation, the following non-elective members to the Legislative Council, being one-third of the total number, November 3, 1851.

OFFICIAL.

William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney General.
William Lonsdale	Colonial Secretary.
Charles Hotson Ebden ..	Auditor General.
Redmond Barry	Solicitor General.
Robert William Pohlman...	Master-in-Equity.

NON-OFFICIAL.

Alexander Cunningham Wallace Dunlop.
Charles James Griffith.
William Clarke Haines.
James Hunter Ross.
Andrew Russell.

The first Legislative Council (elective) of Victoria :—

Central Province ...	John Hodgson. John Pascoe Fawkner. Henry Miller. John Hood. Nehemiah Guthridge.
South Province	Donald Kennedy. Thomas Herbert Power. Wm. John Turner Clarke. Thomas M'Combie. John Barter Bennett.
South-western Province	James Ford Strachan. Robert Cuthbertson Hope. James Henty. William Roope. James Cowie.
Western Province ..	Stephen George Henty. Andrew Rose Cruikshank. Daniel Joseph Tierney. James Fredk. Palmer. Charles Vaughan.
North-western Province	John Allan. Dennis Patrick Keogh. George Urquart. John Hunter Patterson. Wm. Hy. Fancourt Mitchell.
Eastern Province ..	Matthew Hervey. James Stewart. Robert Thompson. William Kaye. Benjamin Williams.

The first Legislative Assembly under responsible Government :—

Melbourne...	David Moore. Archibald Michie. Wm. Foster Stawell. John Thomas Smith. John O'Shanassy.
St. Kilda	Frederick James Sargood. Thomas Howard Fellows.
Collingwood	George Harker. Thomas Embling.
South Melbourne ..	Andrew Clarke.
Richmond	George Samuel Evans. Daniel Stodhart Campbell.
Williamstown	John Leslie Vesey Fitzgerald Foster.
Brighton	Jonathan B. Were.
Geelong	Alexander Fyffe. Charles Sladen. Charles Read. John Hy. Brooke.
Portland	Hugh C. Eardley Childers. Daniel Abraham Hughes.
Belfast	Francis Edis Beavor.
Warrnambool	Geo. Samuel Wegge Horne.
Colac	Andrew Rutherford.
Kilmore	John O'Shanassy.
Kyneton Boroughs ..	Geo. Walter Johnson.
Murray do. ..	Francis Murphy.
Alberton	James Davis.
Castlemaine Boroughs ..	Alexander Stenson Palmer. Vincent Pyke.
Sandhurst do. ..	Jas. Macpherson Grant.
North Grant	John Basson Humffray.
North Grenville	Peter Lalor.
Ovens	Daniel Cameron.
Rodney	John Dunstan Baragwanath.
Loddon	John Downes Owens. Ebenezer Syme.
Talbot	Butler Cole Aspinall. David Blair.
East Bourke	Robert Bennett. Augustus Fred. Adolphus Greeves.
West Bourke	Patrick Phelan. Robert M'Dougall.
South Bourke	Charles Pasley. Patrick O'Brien.
South Grant	Wm. Clarke Haines. Horatio Spencer Wills. John Myles.
Evelyn and Mornington	Wm. Acland Douglas Anderson.
Anglesey	Peter Snodgrass.
Dundas and Follett ..	Charles James Griffith.
Normanby	Edward Henty.
Villiers and Heytesbury	Charles Gavan Duffy. William Rutledge.
Polwarth, Ripon, Hampden, and South Grenville	Jeremiah Geo. Ware. Colin Campbell.
The Murray	John Goodman. Travers Adamson.
Gipps Land	John King.

Circuit Courts for the first time appointed to be holden at Geelong and Portland, March 18, 1852.

The "Nelson" boarded in Hobson's Bay and 8,183 ozs. of gold stolen, April 2, 1852.

The local Government determined to have a guard-ship stationed in Hobson's Bay, April 9, 1852.

£160 per ton paid for cartage of stores to Bendigo, 100 miles from Melbourne, June 16, 1852.

The "Chusan" (first steamship from England) arrived in Hobson's Bay, July 28, 1852.

Hugh Culling Eardley Childers nominated Auditor General of Victoria in place of C. H. Ebden, resigned, October 26, 1852.

H. C. E. Childers appointed Collector of Customs in Victoria in place of Mr. Cassells, resigned, December 14, 1853.

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Bill passed, January 11, 1853.

The Western Market, Melbourne, destroyed by fire, January 23, 1853.

New Registration system first put into operation by Mr. Archer, July 1, 1853.

The private escort between McIvor and Castlemaine attacked and the gold stolen, July 26, 1853. The robbers of the McIvor escort captured, three weeks after the robbery, August 11, 1853. Trial and conviction of the McIvor escort robbers, September 18, 1853.

The 40th Regiment (Colonel Valiant) ordered to Bendigo gold-field, September 2, 1853.

The marines from H.M.S. "Electric" landed to do duty at the gaol and Government offices, September 3, 1853.

The 99th Regiment arrived at Melbourne from Van Diemen's Land, September 15, 1853.

First bills of mortality for Melbourne published by Mr. Archer, acting Registrar-General, October 24, 1853.

Great fire in Collins-street, Melbourne, October 28, 1853.

According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 88,196 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,983,264 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. 1879.

[*See* CONSTITUTION, COURTS, MINERALOGY, PARLIAMENTARY, &c., &c.]

VINES.

First grape vines planted in Australia, at Parramatta, November, 1791.

The first vineyard in Australia was at Camden Park, belonging to Mr. Macarthur, the first importer of sheep, 1816.

The Agricultural Society lent its aid to encourage the growth of the vine, which began to draw general attention in 1823.

Mr. Skene Craig introduced the grape vine into Victoria, 1836. [His vineyard was planted in Collins-street West, Melbourne.]

Six German vine-dressers brought to N.S.W. by Sir Wm. Macarthur, 1839.

[*See* WINE.]

VITAL STATISTICS.

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.

	Males.	Females.
New South Wales....	347,869	281,907
New Zealand.....	225,590	173,496
Queensland	113,553	73,217
South Australia	117,206	106,469
Tasmania	55,688	49,851
Western Australia ..	16,166	11,155
Victoria	467,741	388,065

NOTE.—It will be seen by the above table that the greatest disproportion exists in Queensland.

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20
1874	15·73	15·26
1875	19·68	18·63
1876	17·12	16·37
	16·69	16·14

NOTE.—The death rate in the United Kingdom averages 21·6 per thousand of the population during these years.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1865 TO 1875.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1876.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Mean of Four Years.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales	182	156	109	108	134
New Zealand	206	209	158	220	197
Queensland	154	128	83	99	104
South Australia.....	170	124	84	132	123
Tasmania.....	103	83	49	82	77
Victoria	144	119	75	97	105
Western Australia....	94	80	61	149	91

Excess of Births over Deaths in European Countries.

Country.	Years over which the average extends.		Mean Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.
	Number.	Period.	
			per cent
England and Wales	23	1853 to 1875	57
Scotland	22	1855 to 1876	59
Ireland	11	1865 to 1875	57
Denmark	26	1850 to 1875	57
Sweden	26	1850 to 1875	56
Austria	23	1853 to 1875	23
Prussia	23	1853 to 1875	40
The Netherlands	23	1853 to 1875	36
France	23	1853 to 1875	8
Spain	10	1861 to 1870	25
Italy	13	1863 to 1875	23

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1876.

—	Population December 31, 1876.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia	1,051,589	858,585	1,910,174	81·65	·640
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,332,802	1,081,931	2,414,733	81·18	·775

British Dominions—Area and Population.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estmated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
England and Wales	58,311	1877	24,547,309	421
Scotland	30,463	..	3,560,715	117
Ireland	32,531	..	5,336,395	164
Total United Kingdom	121,305	1877	33,444,419	276
Dominion of Canada	3,406,632	1871	3,686,596	1
Newfoundland	40,200	1875	161,374	4
Total British North America	3,446,832	..	3,847,971	1

Order of Colonies in reference to equality of Sexes.

South Australia.	New Zealand.
Tasmania.	Queensland.
Victoria.	Western Australia.
New South Wales.	

According to the figures in the previous table, there were on the Continent of Australia at the end of 1876 nearly two millions of inhabitants, and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were more than two million four hundred thousand. The exact numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and of persons to the square mile, were as follows:—

	Population to the Square Mile.
New South Wales	2·025
New Zealand	3·804
Queensland	·279
South Australia	·247
Tasmania	4·024
Victoria	9·769
Western Australia	·027

Death Rates in Australasian Colonies, 1866 to 1876.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	New South Wales.	New Zealand.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	Victoria.	Western Australia.
1866	17·47	12·86	25·67	17·20	13 79	19·37	..
1867	19·64	12·78	17·80	17·48	14·48	18·06	..
1868	15·88	11·94	17·36	14·41	14·70	15·09	..
1869	14·05	11·73	16 20	12·37	13 20	15·25	..
1870	13·27	11·13	14·59	13·94	13·88	14·68	..
1871	12·54	10·13	14·83	12·87	13·38	13·43	..
1872	14·11	11·68	14·97	15·33	13·79	14·23	14·02
1873	13·84	12·67	16 06	13·48	14·52	14·74	16·24
1874	15·12	13·05	17·98	17·05	16·21	15·30	18·74
1875	18·09	15·92	23·80	19·45	20·00	18·76	17·88
1876	18·11	12·66	18·82	16·28	16·54	16·33	14·18
Mean.	15·64	12·41	18·01	15·44	14·95	15·92	16·21

VOLUNTEER, and other FORCES.

The first Volunteers in Australia were the Sydney and Parramatta Loyal Associate Corps; two Volunteer Corps of fifty men each, formed in consequence of rumoured outbreak amongst the political prisoners, December, 1800.

The services of the Loyal Association at Sydney and Parramatta were partially dispensed with. Captain Thomas Rowley, late of New South Wales Corps, had charge of the Sydney; James Thomson of the Parramatta; and Wm. Balmain was commandant of both. October 22, 1802.

Volunteer movement commenced in Queensland, February 15, 1860.

Great Volunteer Review at Geelong, Victoria, April, 1870.

The Highland Brigade Rifle Corps formed at Wellington, N.Z., April, 1871.

Volunteer encampment, New South Wales, April 10, 1873.

Intercolonial Rifle Match between New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, won by New South Wales, November 12, 1873.

Sydney Grammar School Cadet encampment at Botany, 1874.

[A lad named Paxton, son of Mr. Joseph Paxton, was accidentally drowned whilst bathing, causing great regret and the immediate break up of the Cadet camp, 1874.]

Volunteer encampment of three days, Campbellfield, New South Wales, May 24, 1874.

Sydney Grammar School Cadet encampment of one week held at Parramatta, N.S.W., 1876.

The Volunteer Force of South Australia organised, May 4, 1877.

Sydney Grammar School Cadet encampment of one week held at Bowenfels, near Hartley, New South Wales, October, 1877.

The Queensland Volunteers comprised the following:—A Commandant, Principal Medical Officer, Sergeant-Major, two Batteries of Artillery, one Company of Engineers, twelve Companies of Rifles, one Cadet Corps and Drill Instructors, consisting in all of 1,244 officers and men. December 31, 1877.

Sydney Grammar School Cadet encampment of one week at Bathurst, October, 1878.

The N.S.W. estimates make provision for 1,356 officers and men for the land forces, torpedo corps 27, a naval brigade of 102, in all 1,385. 1878-9.

Of all kinds, including cavalry, artillery, engineer, and torpedo corps, and rifles, there were in Victoria on Dec. 31, 1877, 3,553, men officered by 167 commissioned officers and 209 sergeants, &c. There were 7 troops of cavalry, 9 corps of artillery, 1 engineer corps, 1 torpedo and signal corps, and 12 corps of riflemen. The official return of the Victorian Naval Forces gives the turret-ship *Cerberus*, with officers and crew numbering 110, and the *Nelson*, with a complement of 9 officers and a number of seamen, independent of a large staff of boys in training. The Naval reserve numbered 225. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad of 2,107 tons, engines of 250 horse-power, carrying in each of her turrets a ten-inch 400-pounder gun. The *Nelson* was one of the old wooden line-of-battle ships of 2,736 tons, mounting 48 guns of various calibre, the largest being 2 seven-inch, throwing projectiles of 116 lbs., but she has been cut down, and now carries fewer but much heavier guns. The expenditure during the year 1877 was £49,655 7s. 8d. for the land Forces, and £19,423 17s. 10d. for the naval Forces, a total of £69,079 5s. 6d. In connection with the visit of Sir William Jervois, steps have been taken to fortify Port Phillip Heads, and to place the sea approaches to Melbourne in a state of defence.

New South Wales.

In August, 1854, the Government brought in a Bill for the formation of a Volunteer Force, which passed into law, and the Governor (Sir Charles Fitzroy), made arrangements with the Major of Brigade, Captain Jenner, for the immediate enrolment of the Force, and having obtained the services of Sergeant-Major Baynes, of H.M. 12th Regiment, succeeded in forming a staff of instructors. The enrolment of members commenced on August 30th, and in a short time the officers were gazetted for the following branches of the service, viz.:—

The Cavalry under the command of Captain J. McLerie, Inspector-General of Police; Captain McDonald, Adjutant; H. Halloran, Lieutenant; O. Perriors, Cornet, and 44 troopers.
Uniform—Scarlet.

The Artillery, under the command of Captain G. K. Mann, Lieutenant Mcrehead as Adjutant, Lieutenant Smith, and 74 gunners.
Uniform—Blue.

Infantry, consisting of six companies of Rifles, under the command of Major Wingate, with the following officers:—

Captain Brown as Adjutant.
Captains: E. Lockyer, J. McLean, F. O. Darvall, W. M. Brownrigg, Moore Dillon, and J. Raymond.
Lieutenants: W. C. Still, F. M. Keightley, T. O'S. Green, G. Wilson, and — Shuttleworth.
Ensigns: W. F. McCarthy, W. Walker, O. Rich, and R. P. Raymond.
Rank and file 350 men.
Uniform—Dark Rifle Green. Each member found his own uniform.

A select committee of the Legislative Council was appointed to inquire into the working of the Volunteer Corps Act of 1854, and a Progress Report was brought up by the chairman, Mr. (now Sir James) Martin, on December 19, 1855, with several recommendations for the better working of the Force, but nothing was done, and in the following year the pay of the staff was struck off the Estimates. The several corps still struggled on until the formation of the Force in 1860, when the old and new Forces amalgamated, and the new members took the oath of allegiance, June, 1855.

A Rifle Corps was formed at Penrith under Captain J. Riley, Lieutenant R. J. Jamieson, and Ensign Brooks, July 10, 1860.

The first battery of artillery formed under Captain Michael Fitzpatrick and Lieutenant Blackmore, August 29, 1860.

The members of the Sydney Corps sworn in August 31, 1860.

The first drill under the new organization took place September 3, 1860.

The Glebe Rifle Corps formed under Captain Goodlet and Lieutenant Lankester, September 14, 1860.

The Balmain Rifle Corps formed under Captain T. J. Jaques and Lieutenant Alexander, September 14, 1860.

The Newcastle Rifle Corps formed under Captain J. T. Barker, Lieutenant C. Boltoe, Ensign H. J. Brown, September 17, 1860.

Parramatta Rifle Corps formed under Captain W. Brown, Lieutenant J. T. Taylor, Ensign A. L. McDougall, September 20, 1860.

The Paddington and Surry Hills Rifle Corps formed under Captain S. Lyons, Lieut. Meares, and Ensign Phillips, September 22, 1860.

St. Leonards Corps formed under Captain H. A. Severn, Lieutenant H. B. Garrett, Ensign L. Solomon, October 2, 1860.

East Maitland Corps formed under Captain Close and Lieutenant Cobcroft, October 4, 1860.

West Maitland Corps formed under Captain H. Vindin, Lieutenant J. A. Turner, and Ensign Wilkinson, October 4, 1860.

Hawkesbury Corps formed under Captain S. Egerton and Lieutenant Scarvall, October 5, 1860.

No. 2 Battery of Artillery formed at Sydney, under Captain P. L. C. Shepherd and Lieutenant W. Dymock, October 18, 1860.

South Sydney Corps formed under Captain J. Dawson and Lieutenant T. B. Walker, October 24, 1860.

The Sydney Rifles were formed into six companies, October 22, 1860.

Presentation of camp colours to the Newcastle Corps, October 19, 1860.

The Sydney companies were formed into a battalion, November 6, 1860, viz.:—
No. 1 Company, Captain R. P. Raymond, Lieutenant Teale, Ensign J. Wells.
No. 2 Company, Captain W. C. Windeyer, Lieutenant C. A. Wilson.
No. 3 Company, Captain J. R. Fairfax, Lieutenant J. A. Brown.
No. 4 Company, Captain W. C. Still.
No. 5 Company, Captain A. G. McLean, Lieutenant Richards, Ensign E. O. Moriarty.
No. 6 Company, Captain W. Harbottle, Lieutenant F. C. Brewer, Ensign J. G. Davy.

No. 3 Battery of Artillery at Newcastle, formed under Captain McPherson, Lieutenant S. Hobb, January 5, 1861.

First inspection of Sydney Volunteers by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Kempt, 1st and 12th Regiment, January 5, 1861.
The Sydney Volunteers inspected by Sir William Denison, 1,400 present, January 19, 1861.
Presentation of camp colours to St. Leonards Rifle Corps, February 9, 1861.
Presentation of camp colours to Parramatta Rifle Corps, February 20, 1861.
Presentation of camp colours to the Balmain Rifle Corps, March 16, 1861.
The Naval Brigade formed in Sydney, under command Captain Hixson, 1861.
[*See* TORPEDO CORPS.]

(Corrected to 31/3/79.)

STAFF.

Commandant.
Colonel J. S. Richardson, *late* 12 F., August 26, 1876.

Commanding Artillery Forces.
Colonel C. F. Roberts, *late* R.A., August 28, 1876.

Major of Brigade.
Major W. B. B. Christie, *late* 80 F., December 15, 1875.

Pay and Quarter Master.
Major Thomas Baynes, September 7, 1874.

Instructor of Musketry.
Captain J. A. Compton, December 15, 1868.

Surgeon.
W. J. G. Bedford, December 11, 1875.

PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

Colonel.—C. F. Roberts, *late* R.A., August 28, 1876.

Majors.
W. W. Spalding, *late* R. Mar., August 28, 1876.
Michael Murphy, *late* 58 F., September 19, 1878.
G. J. Airey, *late* R. Mar., September 20, 1878.

Captains.
P. L. Murray, October 28, 1878.
H. D. Mackenzie, *late* R.N., October 28, 1878.

Lieutenants.
Henry Le Patourel, *late* Grds., April 9, 1875.
Arthur Le Patourel, *late* R. South Gloucester Mil., August 28, 1876.
F. T. B. Baynes, August 28, 1876.
R. A. Nathan, July 31, 1877.
H. P. Airey, *late* 101 F., July 31, 1877.
C. W. P. Bouverie, *late* R.N., November 25, 1878.
A. H. P. Savage, November 25, 1878.

VOLUNTEERS (NEW ORGANIZATION.)

N. S. W. Regiment Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding—Watson Wilson, December 17, 1875.

Major—Frederick Wells, November 16, 1874.

Captains.
John Macdonald, October 26, 1870.
William Gore Beverley, May 1, 1871.
Francis Fahey, August 1, 1871.
Barcroft Capel Boake, April 26, 1872.
Percy Owen, September 27, 1872.

First Lieutenants.
Arthur Bennett, August 1, 1871.
Edward Kirchner, October 2, 1872.
James Kirkaldy, April 12, 1874.
W. G. Robertson, March 4, 1875.
John Cochrane Remington, November 4, 1878.
Henry Chapman, November 4, 1878.

Second Lieutenants.
Ebenezer Aggar, April 13, 1874.
Josiah Henry Walker, January 21, 1876.
James Sven Wigram, July 21, 1876.
Adam Mackinlay, November 4, 1878.

Adjutant, Permanent Staff.
J. E. D. Taunton, *late* 50 F., Capt., November 4, 1878.

ENGINEERS.

Captain.
Thomas Rowe, July 20, 1874.

Lieutenants.
Thomas Samuel Parrott, June 9, 1876.
Charles Stuart Cansdell, May 23, 1877.

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.

Major Commanding.
Edward Charles Cracknell, October 8, 1877.

Captain.
P. B. Walker, February 6, 1878.

1st Lieutenants.
G. A. Kopsch, February 6, 1878.
C. Darley, February 6, 1878.

2nd Lieutenants.
W. Wilson, February 6, 1878.
J. V. Dalgarno, February 6, 1878.

INFANTRY.

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
Robert Peel Raymond, December 16, 1875.

Major.
Thomas Richards, May 23, 1870.

Captains.
John Wells, (M), September 3, 1868.
William Chatfield, *late* H.M.I.M.F., September 7, 1868.
William Thomas Farrell, October 20, 1868.
Charles Abraham Wilson, July 7, 1870.

1st Lieutenants.
William Wilkins, May 14, 1872, resigned.
John Humphrey Morris, August 1, 1871.
William Johnston, May 23, 1870,
John McGarvie Smith, May 18, 1874.

2nd Lieutenants.
John Warner M'Cutcheon, August 4, 1873.
Francis Augustus Wright, May 18, 1874.
Walter D'Arrietta, March 22, 1875.
James Cranna, September 16, 1875.

Supernumerary Lieutenants.
Charles Edward Finch, March 6, 1876.
Robert George, November 4, 1878.
Henry Waller, November 4, 1878.

Adjutant, Permanent Staff.
James Hill (Lieut.), October 28, 1878.

2ND REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
John Hay Goodlet, December 16, 1875.

Major.
Theodore James Jaques, July 4, 1868.

Captains.
Henry Phillips (M), May 25, 1868.
John William Guise, February 14, 1871.
Henry John Chisholm, May 7, 1874.
William Frederick Longfield, August 17, 1876.

1st Lieutenants.
George Bond Gough, March 31, 1876.
William Barnet, June 9, 1873.
Donald Fraser, May 4, 1874.
Alexander Fraser, December 4, 1874.

2nd Lieutenants.
Wesley Powell Mulholland, December 4, 1874.
George Bagot Stack, August 17, 1876.
Henry Frederick Chilcott, August 17, 1876.
John Nobbs, November 4, 1878.

Supernumerary Lieutenant.
Alexander Gilchrist, November 4, 1878.

Adjutant, Permanent Staff.
James Wilson, *late* 81 F. (Capt.), April 7, 1873.

3rd Regiment *(Western.)*

Major Commanding.
William Hillier Holborow, May 13, 1874.

Captains.
Henry Byrnes, February 14, 1871.
Alfred Paul, March 3, 1873.
William John Joseph Dignam, July 31, 1874.
William Farmer Linsley, June 3, 1876.

1st Lieutenants.
Edwin Curtis, May 20, 1873.
Henry Blackshaw, September 12, 1874.
Charles Septimus Guest, October 30, 1874.

2nd Lieutenants.
James Cassidy, November 4, 1873.
Thomas Barnett, November 4, 1873.
Edward Gillespie, November 4, 1873.

Adjutant Permanent Staff.
C. G. Norris, *late* Capt. 30 F., October 28, 1873.

Northern District.

Major Commanding.
Charles Bolton, July 4, 1870.

Captains.
Alexander Wilkinson, May 17, 1869.
Henry Joseph Brown, July 7, 1870.

1st Lieutenants.
Charles Falkner Bartlett, March 12, 1875.
William Arnott, August 19, 1871.

2nd Lieutenants.
James Thomas Tegg, May 17, 1869.
Charles Frederick Stokes, November 4, 1873.
William John Sloan (Super.), November 4, 1873.

Infantry. (*Southern District.*)

1st Lieutenant.
Thomas Henry, December 10, 1874.

2nd Lieutenant.
Dixon King, November 4, 1873.

Medical Staff.

Principal Medical Officer.
George Frederick Dansey, July 17, 1875.

Surgeon.
Patrick M'Donagh, January 21, 1873.

Head Quarters Band.

Director.
George Douglas Callen, Lieut., June 9, 1876 (deceased May, 1879.)

VOLUNTEERS. (*Old Organization.*)

Honorary Staff.

Chaplains.
Rev. G. F. Macarthur, June 8, 1868.
Rev. Thos. Smith, July 4, 1868.
Rev. Joseph Barnier, August 27, 1869.
Rev. Thos. M'Carthy, March 15, 1870.
Rev. J. Cameron, June 15, 1874.

Artillery Brigade.

Captains.
William Cooper, October 19, 1868.
C. A. W. Lett, April 5, 1870.
Henry Deane, May 1, 1871.
Chas. Henry Myles, December 11, 1875.

1st Lieutenants.
T. B. Frith, August 1, 1871.
W. H. Simpson, June 10, 1873.

2nd Lieutenant.
W. Houston, April 26, 1872.

Adjutant.
W. W. Spalding, September 11, 1875.

Infantry—1st Regiment. (*Head Quarters.*)

Captains.
J. J. Davey, September 8, 1868.
John Cooper, March 8, 1876.

Lieutenants.
J. C. Fisher, October 3, 1872.
T. B. Walcot, June 9, 1873.

Ensigns.
W. L. Davis, September 3, 1875.
J. H. Maddocks, April 10, 1876.

Surgeon.
G. J. Pattison, July 17, 1875.

2nd Regiment. (*Head Quarters.*)

Ensigns.
George Hamilton, December 4, 1874.
T. Moore, February 7, 1877.
Q.M. H. E. Tidswell, (*Ens.*) April 16, 1875.
Surg. C. K. Mackellar, November 30, 1872.
Hony. A.S. James Smith, January 12, 1869.

3rd Regiment. (*Western.*)

Captains.
J. C. M'Lachlan, September 12, 1873.
G. Davidson, July 31, 1874.
J. H. Thomas, October 9, 1875.

Lieutenants.
James Dalton, September 12, 1873.
W. F. Woods, July 31, 1874.

Ensigns.
W. N. Moulder, September 12, 1873.
Hony. A.S. C. E. Rowling, September 30, 1875.

4th Regiment. (*Northern.*)

Captain.
G. T. Loder, July 7, 1869.

Lieutenant.
H. P. Stacy, July 9, 1869.

Ensigns.
A. J. Gould, May 9, 1873.
Q.M. E. J. Webb, capt., December 8, 1873.
Hony. A.S. { H. Glennie, July 13, 1869.
{ A. K. Morson, August 19, 1871.

5th Regiment. (*Southern.*)

Major.
John Black, January 23, 1872.

Captains.
P. H. Sheaffe, November 19, 1869.
D. L. Dymock, January 30, 1874.

Lieutenants.
William Millard, November 19, 1869.
George Woods, January 5, 1877.

Ensigns.
James Cork, February 2, 1875.
Hon. A.S. W. S. Thomas, September 6, 1873.

Return showing the effective strength of the Regular and Volunteer Military Forces of the Colony.

Branch of the Service.		Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Total.
General Staff		5	5	10
Regular Artillery		13	329	342
Volunteers. New Organization.	ent Staff	..	12	12
	Staff	2	..	2
	uarters Band	1	22	23
	y	17	186	203
	ns	3	53	56
	and Signalling			
		6	88	94
		57	590	647
	Total	194	1296	1290
Volunteers. Old Organization.	Honorary Staff	5	.	5
	Artillery	8	268	276
	Engineers	..	19	19
	Rifles	30	1056	1086
	Total	[illegible]	1343	1390
Cadet Corps		6	[illegible]	1250

NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to 31st August, 1878.)

MILITIA.

Colonels.

T. M. Haultain, *late* Capt. Unatt., April 2, 1864
W. H. Kenny, *late* Bt. Lt. Col. h.p. 73 F., July 15, 1867
G. S. Whitmore, *C.M.G.*, *late* Bt. Maj. 62 F., October 17, 1868

Lieut.-Colonels.

H. M. Nation, *late* Lt. Col. H.E.I.C.S., July 22, 1863
Wm. C. Lyon, *late* Capt. 92 F., October 16, 1863
Paul F. De Quincey, *late* Capt. 70 F., April 20, 1864
Edward Gorton, *late* Capt. 57 F., July 19, 1865
Thomas M'Donnell, April 25, 1867
Henry E. Reader, *late* Capt. 12 Lanc., June 8, 1867
Geo. Packe, *late* Lt. 23 F., January 12, 1868
Charles Lambert, *late* Capt. 62 F., December 19, 1868
Jasper L. Herrick, *late* Lt. 67 F., May 21, 1869

Majors.

Francis E. Campbell, *late* Capt. 23 F., June 23, 1863
James T. Edwards, *late* Lt. 14 F., July 30, 1863
John W. Marshall, *late* Paym. h.p. 65 F., Aug. 21, 1863
Thos. Wilson, *late* Lt. 40 F., January 11, 1864
Fred. C. H. S. Baddely, *late* Capt. 40 F., February 19, 1864
Harry Albert Atkinson, February 20, 1864
Geo. W. D. Hay, *late* Lt. Roy. Art., March 18, 1864
William Jackson, April 3, 1864
James Walmsley, *late* Capt. 15 F., June 2, 1864
John Cargill, August 16, 1864
John Nixon, March 9, 1865
Robert Parris, May 6, 1865
Nathaniel Geo. Morse, March 1, 1866
John Valentine Smith, November 23, 1866
Wm. Gordon, *late* Capt. 73 F., December 19, 1866
William Gilbert Mair, April 25, 1867
Edward Lister Green, *late* Bt. Maj. 26 F., Oct. 1, 1868
Henry Bunny, November 6, 1868
Maillard Noake, *late* R. M. 15 Huss., Nov. 24, 1868
Charles Westrup, November 27, 1868
Te Kepa Rangihiwhinui, November 27, 1868
Isaac Rhodes Cooper, *late* Capt. 58 F., Nov. 28, 1868
Rapata Wahawaha, February 13, 1869
Daniel Henderson Lusk, February 18, 1869
William Clare, May 4, 1869
Pokiha Taranui, May 15, 1869
Kepa Te Rangipuawhe, May 18, 1869
Edward Withers, *late* Q. M. 65 F., May 21, 1869
Wm. Jarvis Willis, *late* Lt. 14 F., February 6, 1870
Topia Turoa, June 11, 1870
Wm. Henry Hargreaves, September 5, 1870
Henry F. Turner, *late* Maj. h.p., 65 F., Oct. 14, 1870
Henry Taylor, February 2, 1872
John W. Lockett, *late* H.E.I.C.S., October 23, 1872
John Wilson, March 8, 1873
Wiremu Te Wheoro, August 21, 1873
William D. H. Baillie, *late* Capt. h.p. 82 F., Mar. 5, 1877
Edward Pearce, March 6, 1877
William G. Stack, January 1, 1878

Captains.

Chas. Stapp, *late* Lt. 58 F., *m.*, April 2, 1859
William T. L. Travers, March 31, 1860
James Mackay, April 3, 1860
John Barnicoat, April 5, 1860
Samuel Kingdon, April 6, 1860
Hugh Martin, April 7, 1860
John H. R. Harrison, *late* Lt. 58 F., April 27, 1860
George Hunter, July 21, 1860
John Jordan, *late* Lt. 77 F., November 20, 1861
David Porter, June 2, 1862
John Hen. Armstrong, December 5, 1862
John Hugh Bethune, June 6, 1863
William Beetham, June 10, 1863
James Cruickshank, June 11, 1863
Thomas Good, June 11, 1863
Wellington Carrington, June 11, 1863
John Grace, June 12, 1863
George Kells, June 20, 1863
Francis Charles Lewis, June 23, 1863
John Mitchell, June 25, 1863
John Charles Irvine, June 30, 1863
Joseph Rhodes, July 6, 1863
Alexander Kennedy, July 7, 1863
John Kerr, July 22, 1863
Charles Chamberlin, July 23, 1863
Thomas Macfarlane, July 23, 1863
George Patrick Pierce, July 23, 1863
Michael Dinnin, July 25, 1863
Wm. Bazire Messenger, July 27, 1863
Henry Gold Smith, August 11, 1863
James Skeene, August 12, 1863
Samuel Deighton, September 1, 1863
James Scott M'Kellar, September 1, 1863
Charles J. Anderson, September 2, 1863
Francis Joseph Mace, September 2, 1863
Thomas Broun, September 19, 1863
Azin Salvator Birch, *late* Lt. 44 F., October 15, 1863
Martin Krippner, October 17, 1863
James Holt, October 20, 1863
Frederick Nelson George, *m.*, October 27, 1863
Wm. A. T. Kenny, *late* Capt. 88 F., October 30, 1863
Alfred Ross, November 28, 1863
Gerald Butler Beere, *late* Lt. 15 F., February 1, 1864
Leonard Simpson, February 24, 1864
Thomas Hempton, March 1, 1864
Frederick W. Rock, March 7, 1864
William Percival, March 12, 1864
William Steel, March 29, 1864
Henry Shafto Harrison, May 25, 1864
Maurice Norman Bower, June 6, 1864
Matthew Jonas, June 8, 1864
Alfred Hickson, June 24, 1864
Robert Hunter, June 25, 1864
John Tully, June 27, 1864
Walter Johnston, June 28, 1864
James M'Pherson, *late* Lt. 70 F., July 9, 1864
George Maurice O'Rorke, September 11, 1864
Richard Hobbs, September 15, 1864
John Peter Du Moulin, November 3, 1864
Henry Lacey Peake, February 1, 1865
Wilmot Powell, February 2, 1865
Henry Ireson Jones, February 3, 1865
Arthur Standish, March 3, 1865
William Henry Hunter, April 10, 1865
George P. Walker, May 4, 1865.
Alexander C. H. Tovey, *late* Capt. 70 F., May 16, 1865
John Alex. Wilson, June 20, 1865
Charles James Wilson, August 21, 1865
Charles Redwood, October 2, 1865
Robert Hattaway, November 18, 1865
Frederick Howard, November 20, 1865
Richard Septimus Ledger, December 16, 1865
Edward Woolfield, February 13, 1866
William M'Donnell, February 17, 1866
Benjamin Tonks, July 16, 1866
Robert Johnstone, October 1, 1866
William Thomas Owen, June 1, 1867
Henry Lynch, June 6, 1867
Hugh A. G. Ross, July 15, 1867
Edmund Tuke, October 4, 1867
George Stuart O'Halloran, March 17, 1868
Walter Edward Gudgeon, September 15, 1868
John Kelly, October 3, 1868
William Beetham, jun., October 10, 1868
William Russell, October 20, 1868
Henare Potae, November 7, 1868
Burton Boys, November 14, 1868
Patrick Alphonsus Buckley, November 19, 1868
Charles Hennan Weber, November 20, 1868
James Taylor, November 20, 1868
Thomas Mills, November 21, 1868
Kenrick J. Hill, *late* Lt. 14 F., November 25, 1868
Houston Francis Logan, December 1, 1868
Robert Pharazyn, December 2, 1868
Joe Dransfield, December 3, 1868
Edward William Mills, December 4, 1868
Arthur Braithwaite, December 12, 1868
John Peake, December 16, 1868
Edward Broughton, December 17, 1868
John Kebbell, jun., December 17, 1868
Gustav Hensen, December 17, 1868
Henry Jackson, December 18, 1868
William S. Milne, December 30, 1868
Nathaniel Grace, December 31, 1868
Robert Wilson, January 25, 1869
Arapata Hoenga, February 13, 1869
Hotene Porourangi, February 13, 1869
Wiremu Kingi, February 15, 1869
Daniel Bockett, March 15, 1869
John Nathaniel Wilson, April 1, 1869

William A. Fitzherbert, May 10, 1869
James Bird Hay, July 19, 1869
William Henry Tucker, August 16, 1869
Wirihana Puna, September 20, 1869
Aperaniko Taiawhio, September 21, 1869
Henare Tomoana, September 22, 1869
Hatiwiri Houkamau, October 1, 1869
Edward Henry Power, January 17, 1870
William Robert Robinson, January 19, 1870
Gilbert Mair, February 7, 1870
George Preece, February 9, 1870
Maihi Te Rangikaheke, February 26, 1870
Henare Pukeatua, February 27, 1870
Charles Plummer Powles, March 3, 1870
Thomas Jackson, March 10, 1870
George Randall Johnson, June 7, 1870
Thomas William Porter, June 7, 1870
Richard Barton, July 2, 1870
James M'Cosh Clarke, July 11, 1870
Charles Christie Graham, August 5, 1870
Henry Lufkin Skeet, October 13, 1870
George E G. Richardson, November 8, 1870
Thomas Kells, January 31, 1871
Hugh Horsley Beetham, February 11, 1871
John Frederick Maunsell, February 25, 1871
Alexander Winks, May 14, 1871
William F. Russell, June 28, 1871
John Ralph Rees, August 1, 1871
Petruccio Greive Wilson, October 26, 1871
Stephen Smith, November 4, 1871
Henry Brown, December 9, 1871
Mathew Jenkin Jones, December 9, 1871
Joseph Beswick, March 30, 1872
James Woodbine Johnson, March 31, 1872
John Taylor Marshall, *late* Cor. 2 Dr. Gds. January 6, 1873
Harry Alfred Lomax, March 26, 1873
Harry Travers Owen, May 30, 1873
Frederick Lewis Webster, September 1, 1873
Henry Thornton Rowe, December 26, 1873
Samuel Charles Schofield, January 5, 1874
Thomas Wilson, March 20, 1874
William Edward Heywood, September 4, 1874
John Richard Rushton, October 12, 1876

Lieutenants.

Frederick Huddlestone, April 2, 1860
Herbert Evelyn Curtis, April 3, 1860.
Andrew James Richmond, April 4, 1860
William Wells, April 5, 1860
John Fedor A. Kelling, April 6, 1860
John Sharp, April 7, 1860
Joseph Brennan, May 5, 1860
George Taylor, March 8, 1862
William Donald, March 25, 1862
Whiston W. Powell, June 25, 1863
William Aitken, July 23, 1863
James Heron, July 24, 1863
Arthur Wickstead, July 30, 1863
Paul Kingdon, August 3, 1863
James Russell, October 15, 1863
William Black, October 21, 1863
David Hutchison, October 26, 1863
James H. M. Carpenter, October 27, 1863
John Walker, January 25, 1864
Frederick Duke Yonge, February 15, 1864
William Johnstone, March 29, 1864
James Nelson Williams, May 19, 1864
Herbert FitzWilliam Way, June 6, 1864
William Free, June 8, 1864
Frederick Hickson, June 27, 1864
John Lindsay Moffit, September 9, 1864
Robert Horne, September 13, 1864
Frederick Ring, September 16, 1864
Thomas Wayth Gudgeon, February 1, 1865
Courtenay M. Kingdon, March 1, 1865
John Nairn, April 10, 1865
Cartwright Brown, April 19, 1865
Francis J. Hallowes, May 5, 1865
William Tatton, May 17, 1865
Decimus Atkinson, June 1, 1865
George M'Vay, June 2, 1865
Alexander Pilmer, October 23, 1865
Joseph Edward Hickson, November 17, 1865
John F. B. Peacocke, November 18, 1865
James Carter, February 13, 1866
Josiah Pratt Hamlin, April 10, 1866
Andrew Burns, June 7, 1866
Viggo Monrad, June 18, 1866
Charles James Messenger, June 20, 1866
Charles Smith, June 1, 1867
Richard Thomas Shields, June 3, 1867
George William Nicholls, September 26, 1867
Samuel Walker, August 24, 1868
Frank Pringle, September 15, 1868
Charles Hirtzell, September 16, 1868
Francis Morris Deighton, October 6, 1868
Frederick Nelson, October 9, 1868
Arthur Bunny, October 13, 1868
Arthur Harley, October 19, 1868
Reginald Bayley, October 19, 1868
William Henry Simcox, October 29, 1868
George Henry Luxford, November 19, 1868
John Davis Canning, November 25, 1868
Joseph William Jordan, November 30, 1868
Duncan Cameron, December 1, 1868
Robert Horner, December 2, 1868
Thomas Buchanan, December 3, 1868
Henry Edward Tuckey, December 4, 1868
John Taylor Dalrymple, December 17, 1868
Henry William Mitchell, December 18, 1868
John Patten Watt, December 19, 1868
Thomas Grace, December 30, 1868
Nathaniel Valentine, December 31, 1868
George Aicken, January 2, 1869
Henry Freer Rawson, January 4, 1869
Alfred G. B. Willoughby, January 5, 1869
Alexander St. Clair Inglis, January 6, 1869
Charles Cotton Lambert, January 7, 1869
Samuel Vennell, January 26, 1869
Sydney Johnston, February 8, 1869
William Routledge, February 9, 1869
Peneamene Tuhaka, February 13, 1869
Charles W. Hursthouse, February 23, 1869
James Cunningham, March 15, 1869
Robert Smelt Bush, July 19, 1869
William Hort Levin, July 19, 1869
Charles John Johnston, July 19, 1869
John Douglas Hill, July 24, 1869
Wi Pahura, October 1, 1869
James Hume, October 19, 1869
Alexander Stephen Sherret, October 20, 1869
Thomas Kelly, November 16, 1869
Andrew Middlemas, March 20, 1870
Roger Hill, June 3, 1870
James William Witty, June 7, 1870
James Daniel Baird, July 2, 1870
William Johnson, July 18, 1870
Edward Swartz Maunsell, August 24, 1870
Edmund Sutton, November 8, 1870
Henry Stokes Tiffen, November 8, 1870
Thomas Kennedy Newton, November 8, 1870
Sydney Griffiths Brandon, November 8, 1870
Edward M. Edgecumbe, November 16, 1870
James Mottishead Collins, November 18, 1870
George John Winter, January 2, 1871
Frederick Alexander Whitaker, February 8, 1871
William Dorset, February 11, 1871
Charles Edward Beetham, February 11, 1871
Jacob Monteith, April 5, 1871
Henry Robert Bunny, August 18, 1871
Henry Humfrey Jackson, September 6, 1871
Thomas M'Guinness, October 16, 1871
Matthew Carrick, December 9, 1871
John Richard Lawson, December 9, 1871
James Benjamin Poynter, March 31, 1872
Frederick William Helyar, March 31, 1872
Samuel Tomlin Horsfall, April 15, 1872
Thomas Humphries, June 3, 1873
Dudley Robert Eyre, January 1, 1874
Richard Frederick le Patourel, *late* East Kent Mil., April 4, 1874
Henry Peter Bluett, September 1, 1874
Lord Hervey Lepel Phipps, December 3, 1874

Ensigns.

Arthur Collins, April 3, 1860
Henry Freeman Andrews, July 14, 1863
John Stables, July 23, 1863
Henry Walter Vercoe, July 25, 1863
Charles Durie, July 30, 1863
Cranley Lancelot Perry, October 5, 1863
George Henderson, October 13, 1863
William Hobson Coates, October 20, 1863

Frederick Gascoigne, October 27, 1863
George Bell, October 28, 1863
Eugene Henry Muller, October 29, 1863
Francis Joseph Wardell, November 3, 1863
John Ryburn Buckley, November 17, 1863
William George Jackson, December 30, 1863
James Hopcraft, January 11, 1864
William Sylvester Styak, February 26, 1864
John Crawford, March 29, 1864
John Tylson Wickstead, June 2, 1864
Robert Toler Curtis, June 11, 1864
William Coombe, November 18, 1864
Nicholas Price Carver, January 27, 1865
John Shaw, March 4, 1865
Joseph C. Boddington, March 8, 1865
Gordon Charles V. Tisdall, April 1, 1865
Thomas Allan Pearce, April 22, 1865
Louis Arthur Nathan, May 10, 1865
Thomas Wills, June 1, 1865
George Henry Cheeseman, June 2, 1865
William C. Kensington, June 3, 1865
Edward Ogilvie Ross, June 25, 1865
Edward Burnett Robinson, July 17, 1865
Frederick J. W. Gascoigne, July 20, 1865
John Norman, August 17, 1865
James Crawford, September 23, 1865
Edward Godfrey Christie, October 16, 1865
Benjamin John M'Lean, October 23, 1865
Francis Simpson, November 7, 1865
John Paxton Hall, December 8, 1865
Henry Charles Morrison, January 10, 1866
John Grigg O'Neill, February 28, 1866
Walter Edward Russell, April 28, 1866
Johannes H. Monrad, June 18, 1866
Samuel Browning, jun., June 26, 1866
Franz Scherff, June 26, 1866
Christopher M'Lean, August 9, 1866
Charles Kingsford Jeffs, August 31, 1866
George Wheeler, July 15, 1867
Herbert Molyneux Brewer, July 28, 1868
Edward M'Donnell, August 1, 1868
Robert William Anderson, September 7, 1868
William Bell Davis, September 60, 1868
George Newsham Curtis, October 5, 1868
John W. Marshall, October 6, 1868
Hugh M'Masters, October 12, 1868
Francis Sidey, November 20, 1868
George Beetham, November 21, 1868
Charles Holmes Borlase, November 21, 1868
John Parsons, November 24, 1868
Henry M. Hamlin, November 25, 1868
Hector Duff, November 25, 1868
George Peacock, November 26, 1868
George Douglas Hamilton, November 27, 1868
Robert Cashmere, November 30, 1868
William Speedy, December 2, 1868
William Widdup, December 3, 1868
Arthur Baker, December 4, 1868
William Arthur Grace, December 12, 1878
Willliam Howard Holmes, December 14, 1868
George Beaven, December 17, 1878
William Henry Quick, December 18, 1868
Joseph Wilcox, December 19, 1868
Freeman Jackson, December 21, 1868
John Morgan, December 22, 1868
Thomas James Ladd, January 7, 1869
Frederick J. Carrington, January 26, 1869
Edward Thomas Gillon, February 18, 1869
Duncan M'Masters, March 19, 1869
Mathew Alfred Shepherd, May 20, 1869
Frank Yates Lethbridge, June 14, 1869
Henry Hamilton Bridge, June 24, 1869
Thomas Douglas, July 12, 1869
Mathew Jamison Logan, July 24, 1869
William Shanaghan, August 24, 1869
James Arthur Woolly, November 12, 1869
Charles Barton, November 12, 1869
George Sewell Heard, November 30, 1869
Charles D. Whitcombe, February 7, 1870
Henry Edwin Webb, February 16, 1870
John Rutherford, March 9, 1870
Joseph Payton, April 16, 1870
Ernest Stephen Thynne, May 14, 1870
John Partridge, August 15, 1870
Charles James Gully, November 8, 1870
George Thomas Fannin, November 8, 1870
James Morris Wood, November 8, 1870
Henry Gaisford, November 8, 1870
Henry Edward Pulford, November 8, 1870
George Moore, March 16, 1871
Isaac Bayley, March 29, 1871
Frederick Augustus Cooper, June 28, 1871
Frank Stephenson Smith, October 26, 1871

Sub-Lieutenants.
John Large, March 22, 1872
George Scott, April 15, 1872
William Smith, April 15, 1872
John Henry Stubbs, April 15, 1872
William James Parris, June 28, 1872
Gervaise Disney Hammerton, February 13, 1873
James Hanna Smyth, February 27, 1873
John George Ginger, May 13, 1873
George Walker, May 22, 1873
George Bee, May 22, 1873
Felix M'Guire, August 1, 1873

Quarter Masters.
Thomas Tunks, *late* h. p. 68 F., July 4, 1863
Thomas William Doonin, July 27, 1863

Surgeons.
Thomas Rawson, *M.D.*, August 29, 1859
Thomas M. Philson, *M.D.*, April 26, 1860
C. F. Goldsboro', *M.D.*, April 23, 1861
Henry Thomas Sprat, December 3, 1863
John Carey, April 5, 1864
Clarence Hooper, *M.D.*, November 15, 1864
Edw. Waddington, *M.D.*, November 16, 1864
Morgan S. Grace, *M.D.*, *late* Staff Assist. Surg., February 13, 1866
Courtenay Nedwill, *M.D.*, August 20, 1866
Frederick F. Ormond, October 13, 1866
John George F. Wilford, November 27, 1868
James Freeman Fletcher, November 28, 1868
Charles H. J. Hovell, *M.D.*, September 9, 1869
Seth Sam, *M.D.*, *late* 60 F., March 1, 1870
W. I. Spencer, *late* Assist. Surg., 18 Foot, November 8, 1870
Alexander Todd, *M.D.*, December 9, 1870
L. Boor, *M.D.*, December 20, 1870
G. I. Russell, March 23, 1871
P. J. Carroll, May 4, 1871
R. C. Earle, June 28, 1871

Assistant Surgeons.
Bernard Charles Beale, April 5, 1864
Joseph Henry, September 7, 1864
Julius D. Tripe, *M.D.*, October 2, 1865
Lewis Keene Horne, October 3, 1865
John Murray Gibbes, October 26, 1868
F. W. Armitage, March 11, 1869
Joseph Elmsley, *M.D.*, September 10, 1869
Charles George Hewson, October 28, 1870
William H. P. Dakers, March 12, 1873

New Zealand Volunteer Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
William Stavely, November 21, 1877

Majors.
Alex. Lean, May 16, 1873
Albert Pitt, November 1, 1877
James E. Hannah, December 1, 1877
Donald M. Mackay, December 1, 1877
James Derrom, May 15, 1878
Thomas L. Murray, July 15, 1878
William Routledge, July 25, 1878
Benjamin Harris, August 24, 1878
Arthur Morrar, August 26, 1878

Light Horse Volunteers.

Order of Precedence of Light Horse Volunteers.

Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain.
Frederick Strouts, July 31, 1871

Lieutenant.
Henry Slater, March 31, 1874

Sub-Lieutenant.
Frank Henry Brittan, January 23, 1875

Hon. Acting Surgeon.
T. H. Chapman, March 31, 1877

Veterinary Surgeon.
Thomas Hill, September 14, 1866

Nixon Light Horse.

Captain.
Alfred Edward Isaacs, July 28, 1873

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
Frederick William Wright, July 1, 1869

Honorary Veterinary Surgeon.
Edward Kinloch, July 7, 1866

Waiuku Troop Royal Cavalry.

Captain.
Ebenezer Hamlin, August 15, 1871

Lieutenant.
John Thomas Mellsop, July 18, 1866

Cornet.
Samuel Barriball, August 15, 1871

Bay of Plenty Cavalry.

Captain.
Angus Smith, N.Z. Cross, September 6, 1869

Lieutenant.
John Forsyth Connelly, June 30, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
Arthur Parkinson, June 30, 1877

Alfred Troop.

Captain.
John Stevens, April 7, 1875

Lieutenant.
Charles Bull, April 7, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
David Scott, April 7, 1875

Alexandra Troop.

Lieutenant.
Walter Symes, April 22, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
Joseph R. Somerville, July 14, 1877

Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Julius Decimus Tripe, *M.D.*, February 1, 1869

Wairoa (Patea) Light Horse.

Captain.
John B. Walkington, January 28, 1876

Lieutenant.
George Johnstone, January 28, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
John Old, January 28, 1876

Te Awamutu.

Major.
William Jackson, January 9, 1873

Sub-Lieutenants.
William Samuel Rutherford, November 19, 1873
Thomas Williams Weatherill, November 19, 1873

Cambridge.

Captain.
James Runciman, March 20, 1872

Lieutenant.
John Fisher, May 17, 1873

Sub-Lieutenant.
Robert Kirkwood, May 17, 1873

Normanby Hussars.

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
Leighton Kesteven, June 30, 1877

Honorary Veterinary Surgeon:
Thomas Hunt, June 30, 1877

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Order of Precedence of Artillery Volunteers.

Auckland.

Captain.
John Herbert Burns, February 5, 1872

Lieutenant.
Henry George Payne, July 20, 1875

2nd Lieutenant.
William Norrie, July 20, 1876

Honorary Chaplain.
Right Rev. W. G. Cowie, Bishop of Auckland

Dunedin Artillery.

Captain.
Archibald Hill Jack, November 23, 1872

Lieutenant.
Sydney Nimmo Muir, November 23, 1872

2nd Lieutenant.
William Lambert, April 20, 1876

Timaru Artillery.

Captain.
Alfred St. George Hamersley, March 19, 1875

Honorary Acting Surgeon, M.B.
Patrick M'Intyre, August 29, 1872

Wellington Artillery.

Captain.
William S. Moorhouse, September 14, 1877

Lieutenant.
James Graham Fox, January 16, 1877

2nd Lieutenant.
Matthew M'Credie, January 16, 1877

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
Charles France, November 29, 1870

Christchurch Artillery.

Captain.
David Craig, September 26, 1874

Lieutenant.
John Brough Stansell, August 16, 1870

2nd Lieutenant.
Joseph Thomas Strange, January 18, 1877

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
W. Deamer, M.D., December 22, 1871

Napier Artillery.

Honorary Colonel.
G. S. Whitmore, C.M.G. Colonel N.Z. Mil.

Captain.
William Routledge, Major N.Z. Volunteers, January 17, 1871

Lieutenants.
Frank W. Garner, April 14, 1877
Frank Pell, July 7, 1873

Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Frederick Irvine de Lisle, March 22, 1877

Honorary Chaplain.
Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine

Invercargill.

Captain.
James E. Hannah, Major N.Z. Volunteers, March 9, 1875

Lieutenant.
Charles B. Kingswell, July 5, 1877

2nd Lieutenant.
Arthur W. Stock, July 5, 1877

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
Cecil Jackson, June 20, 1878

Nelson Artillery.

Captain.
Albert Pitt, Major N.Z. Volunteers, May 1, 1878

Lieutenant.
Burton West, February 7, 1878

2nd Lieutenant.
George H. Ashcroft, February 14, 1878

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
William Keys Farrelle, July 16, 1873

Honorary Chaplain.
Right Rev. A. B. Suter, D.D.

Oamaru.

Lieutenant.
George Greenfield, July 27, 1875

Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Harry A. De Latour, July 27, 1875

Engineer Volunteers.

Order of Precedence of Engineer Volunteers.

No. 1 Company (Canterbury.)

Captain Commandant.
George Holmes, December 6, 1871

Captain.
James Godfrey Warner, July 6, 1876

Lieutenant.
John Anderson, jun., July 6, 1876

Hauraki.

Captain.
James S. Small, December 7, 1877

Lieutenant.
William J. Barlow, December 7, 1877

2nd Lieutenant.
George Denbigh, May 4, 1877

Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Martin Henry Payne, September 21, 1874

Auckland.

Captain.
William Anderson, June 17, 1874

Lieutenant.
George Kitchen, June 17, 1874

2nd Lieutenant.
John F. Saunders, June 17, 1874

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
Frederick William Edmund Dawson, July 19, 1871

Invercargill.

Captain.
James Harvey, June 4, 1878

Lieutenant.
Henry Feldwick, June 4, 1878

2nd Lieutenant.
Brabazon D. O'Halloran, June 4, 1878

Honorary Acting Surgeon.
William G. M'Clure, June 4, 1878

Rifle Volunteers.

Order of Precedence of Rifle Volunteers.

Victoria Company, Auckland.

Captain.
James Derrom, Major N.Z. Volunteers, June 7, 1862

Lieutenant.
Owen Mahon, November 8, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
William H. Skinner, November 23, 1875

Wairoa (Auckland).

Captain.
Robert Bain, February 17, 1876

Lieutenant.
Daniel Crawford, February 17, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
William Kerr, October 8, 1874

No. 3 Company (Auckland).

Captain.
Arthur Morrow, Major N.Z. Volunteers, May 4, 1871

Lieutenant.
Denis Kelly, September 28, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
John W. Robinson, November 23, 1876

Riverton.

Captain.
George Osborne Cassels, November 16, 1875

Lieutenant.
Joseph Robinson, November 12, 1877

Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Francis A. Monckton, July 10, 1876

Picton Company, Marlborough Rifle Rangers.

Sub-Lieutenant.
Henry Hawke, July 9, 1875

No. 5 (Kaiapoi) Company (Canterbury).

Lieutenant.
John Perrin, August 7, 1874

Sub-Lieutenant.
George W. Wearing, September 3, 1876

City Guards (Canterbury).

Captain.
James George Hawkes, June 25, 1867

Lieutenant.
Nathaniel Wolfe, June 25, 1867

Sub-Lieutenant.
John L. Radcliffe, October 18, 1877

Royal.

Captain.
Charles Galpin, August 28, 1869

Lieutenant.
William Morrison, March 10, 1877

Ensign.
James Slight, June 20, 1871

1st Battalion Otago Rifle Volunteers.

(Consisting of No. 1 City Guards, North Dunedin, Waikari, and South District Companies.)

Major.
Nathaniel Y. A. Wales, May 23, 1877.

Surgeon.
Edward Hulm, M.D., June 26, 1866

No. 1 Company City Guards.

Captain.
George Wilson, August 13, 1877

Lieutenant.
John M'Gregor, August 13, 1877

North Dunedin.

Captain.
Charles S. Reeves, January 12, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
John Allen, January 16, 1878

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Robt. H. Bakewell, M.D., August 4, 1875

South District Rangers.

Sub-Lieutenant.
Jeremiah J. Eagerty, December 18, 1873

Waikarai Rangers.

Captain.
Thomas Chalmers Reid, July 20, 1876

Lieutenant.
John Ewen M'Kenzie, September 21, 1876

2nd Battalion Otago Rifle Volunteers.

(Consisting of the Bruce, East Taieri, West Taieri, and Clutha Companies.)

Major.
Alfred Jones, January 30, 1872

Bruce.

Captain.
Edward Pettit, March 26, 1872

Lieutenant.
James Scott, May 22, 1872

Sub-Lieutenant.
Donald Reid, June 7, 1875

West Taieri.

Captain.
John Iveson, November 21, 1876

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
James M'Brearty, June 13, 1871

East Taieri.

Captain.
John Andrew, June 21, 1869

Lieutenant.
Robert Donnelly, February 21, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
Robert Brown, February 21, 1877

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Hugh M'Caw, January 16, 1878

Honorary Chaplain.
Rev. John M. Sutherland

Clutha.

Captain.
John M'Neil, December 4, 1873

Lieutenant.
James Smaill, November 14, 1874

Sub-Lieutenant.
William Stewart, October 23, 1876

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
John G. Smith, October 19, 1870

3RD (NORTHERN) BATTALION OTAGO RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

(Consisting of the Oamaru, Hampden, and Otepopo Companies.)

Major.
William Jukes Steward, October 28, 1872

Oamaru.

Captain.
George Sumpter, January 3, 1873

Hampden.

Captain.
William Murcott, July 15, 1875

Lieutenant.
William Cague, July 15, 1875

Otepopo.

Captain.
Ernest Fredk. Diehl, October 5, 1876

Lieutenant.
Alexander Pirie, October 5, 1876

Invercargill.

Captain.
David Macrorie, December 6, 1875

Lieutenant.
William Benj. Scandrett, December 6, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
Alfred Fredk. Dawson, November 9, 1876

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Arthur S. Hanan, June 1, 1876

Wellington City.

Captain.
Alexander Crowe, June 14, 1870

Lieutenant.
James Walden, January 31, 1878

Sub-Lieutenant.
Walter Christie, January 31, 1878

Waikouaiti.

Captain.
Henry Orbell, April 3, 1873

Lieutenant.
Wm. Cleaver Ancell, November 3, 1870

1st Westland.

Captain.
James Alexander Bonar, April 30, 1868

Lieutenant.
Fredk. A. Learmonth, April 25, 1874

Sub-Lieutenants.
Mauritz Henry Linstrom, December 9, 1873
George Augustus Munyard, July 9, 1878

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
David P. Jame March 20, 1878

Greymouth Rifle Rangers.

Lieutenant.
George Simpson Smith, July 26, 1877

No. 1 Company (Temuka) Canterbury.

Captain.
John Albert Young, September 14, 1875

Lieutenant.
James Findlay, September 14, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
Robert White, September 14, 1875

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Thomas Ottery Rayner, May 24, 1870

Forest (Waiuku).

Captain.
James Mellsop, August 17, 1878

Sub-Lieutenant.
William R. Crawford, August 23, 1877

Makara.

Captain.
Patrick Monaghan, December 11, 1868

No. 1 Thames Scottish.

Captain.
Thomas Leitch Murray (Major, New Zealand Volunteers), July 19, 1871

Lieutenant.
William Dey, June 21, 1874

Sub-Lieutenant.
Peter Johnston, June 21, 1874

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
James Kilgour, M.D., June 15, 1874

No. 1 Pukekohe.

Captain.
Benjamin Harris (Major, New Zealand Volunteers), January 18, 1869

Lieutenant.
Hugh Wylie, January 10, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
William W. Wallace, October 10, 1876

Thames Rifle Rangers.

Captain.
Robert Farrell, June 13, 1878

Lieutenant.
Andrew Cairnie, October 26, 1874.

No. 2 Thames Scottish.

Captain.
John Edwin Macdonald, May 13, 1874

Spring Creek (Marlborough).

Captain.
Wheaton Soper, August 7, 1877

Lieutenant.
Francis Sutton, August 7, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
Charles Reeves, August 7, 1877

Wanganui.

Captain.
John Patten Watt, August 29, 1877

Lieutenant.
Leonard H. Jones, May 16, 1878

Sub-Lieutenant.
John Anderson, May 16, 1878

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Robert C. Earle, February 22, 1873

Kaiwharawhara.

Captain.
Charles Thompson, May 18, 1875

Nelson (City).

Captain.
Charles E. Bunny, November 1, 1875

Lieutenant.
Percy Bolland Adams, March 19, 1878

Sub-Lieutenant.
Henry Hammond, July 11, 1878

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon.
Leonard Boor, April 7, 1875

Honorary Chaplain.
Rev. C. Henry Leighton

Renwick.

Captain.
Thomas O'Sullivan, August 1, 1874

Lieutenant.
Hugh Gee, August 1, 1874

Sub-Lieutenant.
Roderick M'Ivor, August 1, 1874

Hobson (Auckland).

Captain.
Peter Dignan, January 12, 1875

Lieutenant.
William F. Clifton, January 12, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
William G. Connolly, January 19, 1875

Otahuhu.

Captain.
John Gordon, May 5, 1871

Lieutenant.
William D. Bush, January 26, 1878.

Sub-Lieutenant.
James Toms, July 26, 1878

Tuakau.

Lieutenants.
Edward Boyle, May 7, 1871
Edward Bluck, October 6, 1877

No. 2 Company, Waiuku.

Captain.
Frederick M. Alexander, May 14, 1871

Lieutenant.
Hugh Douglas, January 10, 1876.

Auckland (Scottish).

Captain.
John Mowbray, April 23, 1873

Lieutenant.
Charles Napier M'Murdo, May 23, 1878

Sub-Lieutenant.
John Horne, April 24, 1877

Portobello (Otago).

Captain.
John M'Cartney, September 13, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
William Robertson, September 13, 1877

Queenstown.

Captain.
Hugh Joseph Finn, March 6, 1876

Lieutenant.
Albert Eichardt, January 14, 1878.

Sub-Lieutenant.
John S. Aldred, February 12, 1877

Hon. A. Surgeon.
Charles Scott, March 25, 1873

Stoke (Nelson).

Captain.
Robert J. Malcolm, March 9, 1878

Lieutenant.
John Paynter, June 9, 1874

Thames Native.

Captain.
Willoughby Horatini Taipari, December 23, 1874

Lieutenant.
Raika Whakarongotai, September 18, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
Matiu Poono, September 18, 1875

Arrow.

Captain.
William Jenkins, December 8, 1877

Lieutenant.
James Healey, December 8, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
William Lockie, December 8, 1877

Hon. A. Surgeon.
George C. Jackson, May 24, 1876

Taranaki.

Captain.
Harry Eyre Kenny, May 20, 1876

Lieutenant.
John Ellis, May 20, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
Josias Hoskin, May 20, 1876

Hon. A. Surgeon.
Patrick J. O'Carroll, October 13, 1876

Blenheim.

Captain.
John Tucker Robinson, August 17, 1876

Lieutenant.
Francis John Carey, August 17, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
Alfred Rogers, August 17, 1876

Cromwell.

Captain.
Stephen Noble Brown, July 27, 1876

Lieutenant.
Cyril Edwin Gudgeon, July 27, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant.
David Anderson Jolly, July 27, 1876

Hon. A. Surgeon.
Robert Wright Stirling, July 27, 1876

Gisborne.

Captain.
George John Winter, June 29, 1877

Lieutenant.
Charles W. Ferris, September 20, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
William Daly, November 1, 1877

The various branches of the Volunteer Force gave a total strength of 7,073 officers and men belonging to 123 corps—an increase on the number of Volunteers in the previous year of 525, but a decrease of 4 in the number of corps. The totals of each branch of the force were as follow:—

	Corps.	Strength.
Cavalry	11	551
Artillery	9	639
Engineers	2	123
Rifles	56	3,344
Naval	5	434
Cadets	40	1,982

QUEENSLAND.

Colonel and Commandant.
J. McDonnell.

Staff Officer.
R. A. Moore.

Major Commanding Artillery.
E. R. Drury.

Captains.
E. H. Webb, W. K. Heward, F. R. Bernard.

Lieutenants.
A. D. Campbell, R. A. Bourne, J. O. Bourne, G. R. Wilson, A. E. Douglass.

ENGINEER.

Captain.
G. H. Newman.

Lieutenants.
J. B. Stanley, F. F. Holmes.

INTELLIGENCE CORPS.

Captain.
J. A. Adams.

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.

Captain.
W. J. Cracknell.

Lieutenants.
J. Thomas, W. Burkitt.

RIFLES.

Major Commanding.
W. H. Snelling.

Captains.
E. H. Blunt.
F. W. Boxter.
E. E. Smith.
C. S. Mein.
R. Goodsall.
A. Feez.
G. A. Macfarlane.
J. Boyce.

Lieutenants.
R. Burrell.
W. Knott.
J. M. Flynn.
O. G. Langley.
J. Rowland.
E. Chapman.
J. T. Weake.
W. C. Clements.
G. S. Hutton.
J. A. Boyce.
A. Morgan.
J. Hobbs.
R. Abraham.
A. J. Thynne.
E. H. Oxenbould.
N. L. N. Tooth.
T. Annear.
E. A. Harris.
C. E. Chubb.
G. G. Blaxland.
A. S. Thorn.

VOLUNTEERS—MEDICAL STAFF.

Principal Officer.
Dr. Challinor.

Surgeons.
K. J. O'Doherty.
J. Mullen.
G. Thorn.
J. H. Harricks.
W. Howlin.
R. C. Robinson.
J. Howlin.
J. N. B. Thompson.
H. C. Purcell.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Majors.
G. B. N. Geary, R. B. Sheridan.

Captains.
C. Lilley.
H. C. Stanley.
J. Skinner.
R. Pring.
C. S. D. Melbourne.
W. L. Fowles.

Lieutenants.
G. E. O'Brien.
C. Mills.
A. R. Whitenhall.

CADETS.

Captain Commanding.
R. H. Roe.

Lieutenants.
H. E. Cross.
W. Crompton.
E. B. Wilkins.
B. S. Benjamin.

Sub-Lieutenants.
G. Mills.
A. Lindsay.
C. B. Fox.
J. H. Croker.
T. Boys.
B. A. Ross.
W. Lawrence.
W. Groom.

Volunteer Infantry, Artillery, and Engineers 1,200

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to 1st August, 1878.)

STAFF.

Colonel Commandant.
Colonel M. F. Downes, Royal Artillery

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Battalion Major Alg. Arbuthnot Godwin, 103 F.

Field Aide to Officer Commanding the Forces.
Captain William R. Wigley, June 19, 1878

CAVALRY (MOUNTED RIFLES).

Captains.
John R. Beck, December 27, 1877
Walter Hemmingway, April 25, 1878

Lieutenants.
Thomas D. Porter, December 27, 1877
Edward B. Young, December 27, 1877
George W. Bagot, April 25, 1878

Riding Master.
Malachi Powell, December 27, 1877

Surgeon.
William Gardner, M.D., December 27, 1877

Veterinary Surgeon.
Alfred Bickford, December 27, 1877

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Landaff B. Matthews, September 19, 1877

Major.
William D. Claxton, April 25, 1878

Captains.
John L. R. Fiveash, November 15, 1877
Benjamin Solomon, April 25, 1878

Lieutenants.
Stephen L. Moody, December 27, 1877
Alexander Ringwood, December 27, 1877
Frederick W. Botting, December 27, 1877
George A. Farr, December 27, 1877
Herbert M. Hardy, April 4, 1878
George F. Hallett, May 30, 1878

Surgeon.
Robert Peel, March 21, 1878

ADELAIDE RIFLES.

Honorary Colonel.
Colonel J. K. Biggs, *late* 49 F., November 15, 1877

Honorary Major.
Major de Neufville Lucas, *late* 40 F., November 15, 1877

Honorary Captain.
Captain Henry G. D. Haggard, November 15, 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Henry James FitzRoy, June 13, 1878

Majors.
William Oldham, June 13, 1878
Carl W. F. Trapmann, June 13, 1878

Captains.
Frank Makin, November 15, 1877
Samuel D. Glyde, November 15, 1877
Lewis G. Madley, November 15, 1877
John M. Smith, November 15, 1877
George Le M. Gretton, November 15, 1877
Charles W. France, November 15, 1877
Frank J. Naish, April 11, 1878
William J. Magarey, June 13, 1878
Gustave Degenhardt, July 11, 1878

Lieutenants.
John Waddell, December 27, 1877
James H. Cunningham, December 27, 1877
Robert H. Fiveash, December 27, 1877
Frederick C. Ward, December 27, 1857
John M. Bagot, December 27, 1877
Arthur L. Harrold, December 27, 1877
William J. Hinde, December 27, 1877
Sydney E. Beach, December 27, 1877
George Wright, April 4, 1878
Henry R. Carter, April 11, 1878
Alexander Clark, May 30, 1878
James Taylor, July 4, 1878
James Stuart, July 11, 1878
Henry Louis de Rieu, August 29, 1878
Trevenen Rosman, August 29, 1878

Adjutant and Quarter Master.
Horatio L. Williams, *late* 12 F., November 15, 1877

Surgeon Major.
William T. Clendening, M.R.C.S., November 15, 1877

Surgeon.
Francis W. H. Popham, M.R.C.S., November 15, 1877

Volunteers	450
Rifle Companies	930
	1,380

TASMANIA.

(Corrected to 1st August, 1878.)

STAFF.

Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. St. Hill, 19 F., May 20, 1878.

Assistant Inspecting Field Officer (Northern District).
Local Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. D. Home, *late* 67 F., May 20, 1878.

Staff Officer and Adjutant.
Captain E. M. Tudor Boddam, *late* Light Royal Artillery, February 18, 1878

Chaplain to the Forces.
The Very Rev. H. B. Bromby, B.A.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Captains.
Alfred Harrap, September 22, 1860
E. L. Crowther, February 19, 1878
T. M. Evans, July 1, 1878

Lieutenants.
John Reid, January 20, 1868
Thomas Roblin, February 20, 1878
W. H. Burgess, February 21, 1878
Thomas Stone, July 1, 1878
R. T. Westbrook, July 15, 1878

Paymasters.
David Lewis (Hobart Town), honorary Major, February 19, 1878
G. T. Collins (Launceston), honorary Captain, June 8, 1878

Quarter Master.
W. Patrick Green, August 5, 1878.

Medical Officers.
Surgeon Major J. L. Miller, January 25, 1868
Surgeon Major W. L. Crowther, May 21, 1878
Surgeon J. A. Hardy, June 8, 1878

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant R. J. Harris, *late* Light Volunteer Artillery

RIFLE REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. H. St. Hill, 19 F., May 20, 1878

Majors.
Sir James Milne Wilson, K.C.M.G., May 20, 1878
Rodham C. D. Home, local Lieutenant-Colonel, May 20, 1878

Captains.
John O'Boyle, May 20, 1878
T. C. Just, May 20, 1878
W. H. Smith, May 20, 1878
J. G. Davies, May 20, 1878
William Aikenhead, May 20, 1878
Thomas Marsden, May 20, 1878

Lieutenants.
Albert Reid, May 20, 1878
Farquhar Scot, May 20, 1878
J. M. Clarke, adjutant, May 20, 1878
J. E. Addison, May 20, 1878
W. Hunt, May 20, 1878
John Coates, May 20, 1878
J. T. Cole, May 20, 1878

Sub-Lieutenants.
J. R. Betts, May 20, 1878
H. J. Rooke, May 20, 1878
E. J. Freeman, May 20, 1878
G. Steele, May 20, 1878
N. Westman, May 20, 1878.
H. S. Barnard, May 20, 1878

Paymaster.
Henry Cook, honorary major, June 10, 1878.

VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteer Infantry and Artillery, 843

Capt. Instr. of Musk.
Hugh Munro Hull, June 10, 1878

Adjutant:
J. M. Clarke, May 20, 1878

Qua.-Mast.
C. W. Rocher, honorary captain, May 21, 1878

Medical Officers.
Sur. Maj., G. W. Turnley, May 21, 1878
Sur. William Mason, May 21, 1878

VICTORIA.

(Corrected to September 15, 1878.)

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF.

Commanding the Forces.
Col. W. A. D. Anderson, *C.M.G.*

Staff Officer Adj. Gen. Dept.
Capt. J. A. Stubbs, Victorian Artillery

Staff Officer Mil. Sec. Dept.
Capt. F. W. Bull, Military Forces

Staff Officer of Artillery and Instructor in Gunnery.
Capt. W. H. Snee, Mil. Forces

Staff Officer for Finance and Control
Qua.-Mast. James Fahey, Military Forces

VICTORIAN ARTILLERY.

A Grenade, with the motto, "*Aut pace, aut bello,*" and the badge of the Colony thereon.

Captain.
J. A. Stubbs, January 1, 1871.

Lieutenant.
D. Nicholson, October 7, 1872.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Governor
Lt.-Col. R. Rede, Unatt. Vol. Force
Capt. F. W. Bull, Mil. Forces

VOLUNTEERS.

Field Aides to Officer Commanding the Forces.
Capt. H. B. Lane, Unatt. Art.
Capt. G. Clipperton, Unatt Rif.
Capt. M. MacLeod, Unatt. Art.

ARTILLERY STAFF.

Field Aide.
Lieut. T. V. Foote, Unatt. Art.

Staff Officer.
Hon. Maj. F. T. Sargood, Art.

DISTRICTS.

I. Home District.

(Head Quarters, Melbourne)

(Comprising Melbourne, Carlton, Collingwood, East Collingwood, Richmond, Bacchus Marsh, St. Kilda Brighton, Prahran, South Yarra, Emerald Hill, Sandridge, and Williamstown)

District Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel on the Staff.
Lt. Col. W. Mair, Unatt. Art.

Field Aide.
Capt. G. N. Turner, St. K. Art.

Staff Officers.
Maj. T. Couchman, Unatt. Torpedo Corps
Maj. E. Parnell, Unatt. Eng.
Maj. J. A. Anderson, Unatt. Rif.
Maj. W. C. Rees, Unatt. Art. (Williamstown.)

II. North-western District.

(Head Quarters, Ballarat)

(Comprising Ballarat, Creswick.—Geelong, Drysdale, and Queenscliffe are attached to this command)

District Staff.

Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff.
Lt.-Col. R. Rede, Unatt. Art.

Field Aide.
Lieut. J. S. Bartrop, 1st Batt. Rif.

Staff Officer.
Bt. Capt. H. Hague, Art.

III. Northern District.

(Head Quarters, Castlemaine.)

(Comprising Castlemaine, Sandhurst, Maldon, Kyneton, and Malmsbury).

District Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel on the Staff.
Lt.-Col. J. E. N. Bull, Unatt. Rif.

Field Aide.
Capt. T. Green, Unatt. Rif.

Staff Officer.
Bt. Maj. L. H. Ryland, L. H.

IV. Western District.

(Head Quarters, Portland).

(Comprising Portland, Belfast, and Warrnambool).

Commanding.
Maj. W. Learmonth, Unatt. Art.

PRINCE OF WALES LIGHT HORSE (Hussars).

The Prince of Wales Plume.

[Administrative.]

Majors.
C Anderson, April 1, 1867
S. Windridge, August 17, 1873
R. Moorhead, November 22, 1875

Adjutant.
W. H. C. Metcalf, capt., August 17, 1867

Quarter Master.
J. E. Crooke, November 24, 1863

Surgeon Major.
J. Black, M.D., December 7, 1873

Veterinary Surgeons.
H. Wragge, April 8, 1872
G. Snowball, June 25, 1872
G. Mitchell, June 18, 1874

TROOPS.

Metropolitan.

Captain.
C. R. Martin, February 19, 1877

Lieutenant.
J. Bannerman, March 22, 1877

Medical Officer.
C. H. Hardy, sur., December 13, 1876

Kyneton.

Captain.
M. H. Wait, November 21, 1874

Lieutenant.
T. A. A. Buckley, April 4, 1873

Medical Officer.
S. Smith, sur. maj., July 26, 1874

Sandhurst.

Captain.
R. B. Sibley, September 13, 1875
T. H. Henderson, April 8, 1878

Medical Officer.
J. Boyd, M.D., sur. maj., March 14, 1877

Ballarat.

Captains.
W. H. C. Metcalf, a., May 31, 1869
T. A. Wilson, November 5, 1877

Lieutenant.
L. Whyte, January 31, 1878

Medical Officer.
G. Nicholson, sur. maj., July 27, 1874

Southern.

Captain.
A. W. Rodd, October 9, 1877

Medical Officer.
T. Elmes, sur. maj., January 14, 1878

UNATTACHED.

Captains.
G. Ryland, m., June 9, 1867
E. Slee, January 30, 1868
W. Fraser, January 7, 1873
A. Watson, January 10, 1876

ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE (FIELD ART.)

(Comprising East Melbourne, St. Kilda, and Metropolitan Corps.)

Majors.
W. Stokes, June 3, 1869
F. T. Sargood, Vol. Art., a., February 2, 1872
H. A. Clarke, November 26, 1875

Adjutant.
H. J. King, *capt.*, October 3, 1870

Quarter Master.
E. Bates, May 13, 1875

CORPS (BATTERIES).

East Melbourne.

Captain.
H. J. King, a., June 2, 1872

Lieutenants.
B. J. Wardill, October 18, 1870
J. Browne, August 4, 1873
L. H. Hart, August 30, 1876
J. R. Ballenger, August 31, 1876
P. J. P. W. Yeo, August 10, 1878
S. Crisp, August 17, 1878

Medical Officer.
J. P. Ryan, sur., December 28, 1875

St. Kilda.

Captains.
G. N. Turner, *dist. a.*, December 31, 1870
M. B. Hearne, April 7, 1872

Lieutenants.
A. Smith, April 20, 1871
W. C. Whalley, July 27, 1876
J. W. Hacker, July 28, 1876
S. Spyer, May 17, 1877

Medical Officer.
R. Robertson, sur., December 7, 1873

Metropolitan.

Major.
H. A. Clarke, November 26, 1875

Captain.
W. Gane, April 7, 1875

Lieutenant.
W. Kelly, April 16, 1875

Medical Officer.
T. Rowan, sur., September 21, 1874

2nd BRIGADE (GARRISON ART.)

(Comprising Williamstown, Geelong, South Grant, Brighton, Western, Emerald Hill, and Sandridge Corps).

Majors.
F. G. Moule, March 29, 1872
C. Rashleigh, August 14, 1873

Adjutant.
A. T. Clark, capt., October 3, 1870

Quarter Master.
W. F. Knight, November 25, 1874

Medical Officer.
W. Haig, M.D., sur. maj., July 16, 1874

CORPS (BATTERIES).

Williamstown.

Captain.
H. W. Douch, August 5, 1871

Lieutenants.
A. T. Clark, adj., October 21, 1869
S. Barlett, January 28, 1872
G. Ferguson, February 2, 1872
H. W. Perrin, February 23, 1874
F. L. Outtrim, August 10, 1876

Medical Officer.
E. G. Figg, sur. maj., March 16, 1877

Geelong.

Major.
C. Rashleigh, August 14, 1873

Captain.
J. L. Price, June 11, 1869

Lieutenants.
G. Hague, December 9, 1867
T. F. Morkham (supern.), January 29, 1869
C. Swift, February 20, 1874

Medical Officer.
D. B. Reid (sur. maj.), July 24, 1874

South Grant.

Queenscliff Detachment.

Captain Commandant.
R. Jordan, March 14, 1871.

Lieutenant.
J. H. Trathan, March 12, 1875.

Medical Officer.
D. J. Williams, M.D. (sur. maj.), July 30, 1874.

Drysdale Detachment.

Lieutenant.
W. H. Hall, February 25, 1874.

Western.

Portland Detachment.

Captain Commandant.
J. Trangmar, June 16, 1869.

Belfast Detachment.

Captain.
A. T. Woods, February 1, 1878

Medical Officer.
J. Baird, sur., June 12, 1877

Warrnambool Detachment.

Captain Commandant.
C. A. Cramer, June 17, 1869

Lieutenants.
D. O'Mullane, February 2, 1878
H. A. C. Macdonald, February 3, 1878

Medical Officer.
D. Jermny, sur. maj., March 15, 1877

Emerald Hill.

Captain.
T. De B. Twycross, February 16, 1875

Lieutenants.
W. M. Alexander, January 29, 1872
B. J. Brown, August 9, 1875
G. H. O'Hea, August 2, 1877

Medical Officer.
W. Haig, sur. maj., July 16, 1874

ARTILLERY OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

Captain.
T. Swallow, August 7, 1871

Lieutenants.
J. R. Y. Goldstein, c., December 8, 1867
J. M. Eves, c., February 1, 1872

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Captain.
R. H. Shakespear, May 23, 1878

Lieutenants.
J. Phelan, August 14, 1871
T. T. Draper, December 20, 1876.

Medical Officer.
E. M. James, sur. maj., 22 July, 1874

TORPEDO AND SIGNAL CORPS.

The Globe within a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown.

Major.
R. L. J. Ellery, May 27, 1878

Captain.
S. W. McGowan, November 4, 1870

Medical Officer.
G. H. Featherston, M.D., sur., September 29, 1871

RIFLES.

Metropolitan Regiment.

(Admin.)

The Badge of the Colony—"*Aut pace aut bello, Victoria.*"

Lieutenant-Colonel.
T. Bruce Hutton, November 25, 1874

1ST BATTALION.

(Comprising Carlton and Metropolitan Corps.)

Majors.
A. Freeman, April 25, 1874
R. Curtis, June 23, 1877

Quarter Master.
W. J. Mulready, June 25, 1872

Medical Officer.
J. Robertson, sur. maj., July 18, 1874

CORPS.

Metropolitan.

Major.
A. Freeman, April 25, 1874.

Captain.
J. T. T. Smith, February 13, 1876

Lieutenant.
R. Robertson, January 22, 1872

Medical Officer.
J. Fulton, M.D., sur., August 4, 1873

Carlton.

Captain.
W. B. Aldwell, June 19, 1868

Lieutenants.
E. Templeton, June 17, 1869
J. Marks, February 22, 1874

Medical Officer.
J. Robertson, sur. maj., July 18, 1874

2ND BATTALION.

(Comprising Collingwood, East Collingwood, Richmond and Southern Rifle Corps.)

Majors.
J. M. Templeton, August 18, 1873
T. W. Uther, April 23, 1874
S. Trythall, April 24, 1874

Adjutant.
J. J. Buchan, capt., April 4, 1872

Medical Officer.
W. Crooke, sur. maj., July 15, 1874

CORPS.

Collingwood.

Majors.
J. M. Templeton, August 18, 1873
T. W. Uther (supern.), April 23, 1874

Captain.
J. I. Buchan, adj., June 19, 1867

Lieutenants.
A. Blannin, August 1, 1870
James Fraser, August 15, 1876

Medical Officer.
W. Crooke, sur. maj., July 15, 1874

East Collingwood.

Major.
S. Trythall, April 24, 1874

Captain.
J. Christopherson, May 11, 1878

Lieutenant.
J. Wardrop, April 13, 1878

Medical Officer.
T. Hewlett, sur. maj., March 18, 1877

Richmond.

Captain.
T. S. Small, September, 1871

Lieutenants.
T. Villiers, August 30, 1866
J. Haughton, March 31, 1872
T. Astley, February 19, 1874

Medical Officer.
E. J. Wilson, sur. maj., July 23, 1874

Southern.

Captain.
W. Chambers, September 19, 1871

Lieutenants.
W. C. Hill, October 3, 1870
L. N. Shepperd, March 24, 1872
J. F. Lawrence, May 9, 1876

Medical Officer.
J. H. H. Lewellin, sur. maj., July 17, 1874

BALLARAT BATTALION.

(Admin.)

(Comprising 1st and 2nd Ballarat Rifle Corps.)

Majors.
W. C. Smith, March 31, 1872
J. T. Sleep, August 15, 1873

Adjutant.
L. H. Kildah, February 22, 1878

Medical Officer.
B. Fyffe, sur.

CORPS.

1ST BALLARAT.

Major.
J. T. Sleep, August 15, 1873

Captains.
W. Henderson, May 28, 1869
R. W. Musgrove, July 8, 1870
L. Kildahl, adj., February 17, 1875
A. J. Boulton, February 18, 1875

Lieutenants.
T. Mann, April 1, 1873
G. F. Bartrop, April 20, 1873
T. W. White, March 30, 1874
H. McPhillimy, July 20, 1874
N. B. Saddlier, September 13, 1875

Medical Officer.
B. Fyffe, sur.

2ND BALLARAT.

Captain Commandant.
P. Keatch, June 3, 1869

MOUNT ALEXANDER BATTALION.

(Comprising Bendigo and 1st and 2nd Castlemaine Rifle Corps.)

Major.
J. Aitken, November 24, 1875

Adjutant.
W. Palliser, capt., April 20, 1875

Quarter Master.
R. Page, March 31, 1874

Medical Officer.
J. Hutchinson, sur. maj., July 21, 1874

Bendigo.

Captain.
W. G. Blackham, November 3, 1869

Lieutenants.
J. Anderson, April 8, 1872
R. G. Metcalfe, March 28, 1874

Medical Officer.
E. Hinchliff, sur., July 25, 1876

1ST CASTLEMAINE.

Major.
J. Aitken, November 24, 1875

Captains.
W. Palliser, adj., January 3, 1872
T. W. Courtney, September 11, 1878

Lieutenants.
S. Hazlett, January 13, 1873
J. J. Courtney, May 20, 1873
H. Irwin, March 24, 1876
T. Templeton, March 25, 1876

Medical Officer.
J. Hutchinson, sur. maj., July 21, 1874

2ND CASTLEMAINE.

Maldon Detachment.

Captain.
L. P. Wells, May 29, 1876

Lieutenant.
T. Harding, August 4, 1876

Kyneton Detachment.

Captain.
J. W. Thirkettle, December 6, 1873

Lieutenant.
J. K. Gardner (acting), February 15, 1877

Malmsbury Detachment.

Captain.
T. E. Hoopell, October 10, 1876

Lieutenant.
J. W. Hooke (acting), May 29, 1876

UNATTACHED LIST.

(Excluding Officers on District Staff.)

Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. T. N. Champ, R., October 12, 1863

Majors.
M. H. Irving, R., March 29, 1867
Sir F. Murphy, March 30, 1867
R. Heath, A., June 25, 1869
J. H. Taylor, R., January 30, 1872
E. Brett, R., August 4, 1873
R. Shepherd, A., August 22 1874
G. P. Joseph, R., November 23, 1875
C. C. Campbell, A., November 25, 1875

Captains.
W. Strachan, R., October 14, 1863
A. Purchas, L.H., September 18, 1865
J. S. Cooper, L. H., May 23, 1866
E. Black, R., June 10, 1867
T. Dall, E., July 4, 1870
W. Cowper, A., August 4, 1871
E. S. Watson, A., April 8, 1872
C. T. Cowle, R., January 8, 1873
J. H. Mount, L. H., May 22, 1873
R. C. Steele, N. B., May 23, 1873
J. J. Blundel, May 26, 1873

Quarter Master.
J. Fearon, R., April 1, 1874

MEDICAL OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON GENERAL DUTY.

Surgeons Major.
W. Gilbee, Pr. Med. Offi., April 1, 1867
R. Talbot, M.D., July 23, 1874
W. Bone, M.D., March 19, 1877
A. Plummer, M.D., July 29, 1874

Surgeons.
F. M. Laidman, January 8, 1873
W. C. Rees, M.D., September 19, 1874
E. Hunt, M.D., September 20, 1874
J. B. Marr, April 30, 1875
S. W. Spark, February 8, 1878
W. J. Atkinson, May 14, 1878
J. F. Grace, June 22, 1878

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain to the Forces (1st Class.)
Rev. J. E. Bromby, D.D., March 1, 1877

Chaplains to the Forces.
Rev. H. P. Kane, M.A., November 4, 1876
Rev. J. C. Cole, M.A., November 5, 1876
Rev. J. G. Stobbs, M.A., [P.], November 6, 1876

MILITARY.—Paid Regular Artillery and Staff	228
VOLUNTEERS.—Cavalry, Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry	3,202
Naval Officers, Seamen, &c.	211
Naval Reserve	218
	3,859

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(*Corrected to 1st September*, 1858.)

Inspector of Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Harvest, h.p., late 97 F., September 23, 1872

Aide-de-Camp (extra) to the Governor.
Lieutenant W. A. Stone, Vol. Horse Art., May 20, 1878

VOLUNTEER HORSE ARTILLERY.

Perth.

Captain.
Geo. Braithwaite Phillips, May 12, 1874

Lieutenants.
Wm. Alfred Stone, May 12, 1874
Edward William Haynes, August 1, 1878

PINJARRAH MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Captain.
Theodore Fawcett, October 22, 1862

Lieutenant.
John Gray Murray, October 6, 1868

Sub-Lieutenant.
Tom William Oakley, October 6, 1868

WELLINGTON MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Captain.
Robert Henry Rose, November 29, 1877

Lieutenant.
Thos. Hen. Lovegrove, November 29, 1877

2nd Lieutenant.
Marshall Waller Clifton, August 7, 1878

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Perth Metropolitan Company.

Captain.
Alfred James Hillman, April 19, 1875

Lieutenants.
Richard Adolphus Sholl, May 24, 1875
Charles Leonard Clifton, May 24, 1875

Sub-Lieutenant.
Thomas Sherwood, May 24, 1875

Freemantle Company.

Captain.
Robt. Morgan Sutherland, October 7, 1872

Lieutenant.
George Bland Humble, October 7, 1872

Sub-Lieutenants.
Michael Samson, March 24, 1873
Edward Henry Higham, September 13, 1877

Geraldton Company.

Captain.
John de C. Hillman, February 26, 1877

Lieutenant.
Vernon Birch, August 2, 1877

Sub-Lieutenant.
Edward Shenton, May 21, 1877

Guilford Company.

Sub-Lieutenant.
Stephen Gardiner, November 20, 1874

The Volunteer Forces of the Colony consist of a troop of Horse Artillery, two companies of Mounted Volunteers, and five companies of Rifle Volunteers, the total of all ranks being about 700. Each Volunteer is entitled to a free grant of land, of fifty acres, after a period of five years' service.

VOLUNTEER AND MILITARY FORCES OF AUSTRALASIA.

New South Wales	1,350
New Zealand	7,073
Queensland	1,200
South Australia	1,380
Tasmania	843
Victoria	3,859
Western Australia	700
Grand Total	16,405

W.

WALLSEND, N. S. W. (incorporated); first aldermanic elections, April 21, 1874.

WARDELL, DR., MURDER OF. [*See* BUSH-RANGING.]

WAR VESSELS. [*See* SHIPPING.]

WARWICK, QUEENSLAND, proclaimed a municipality, May 25, 1861.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Busby commenced operations for conveying water by tunnel from Botany Swamp to Sydney, September, 1827.

Mr. Blackbourn, City Surveyor of Melbourne, planned the Yan Yean water supply, and was first consulting engineer. 1850.

First sod of the Yan Yean waterworks turned by Governor La Trobe. December 20, 1853.

Yan Yean waterworks (under a Board of Government Commissioners), constructed by M. B. Jackson, finished in 1857.

The "Coliban" scheme of water supply completed November 23, 1877. [*See* SYDNEY, BRISBANE, MELBOURNE.]

WELLINGTON, N. S. W., a settlement under Lieutenant Percy Simpson, as commandant, at Wellington Valley, 80 miles from Bathurst; founded, February, 1823.

WELLINGTON N. Z.

Founded, January 22, 1848.

Governor Sir H. Robinson, arrived, March 27, 1879. [*See* NEW ZEALAND.]

WESLEYAN.

First class meeting held in Sydney, N. S. W., February 7, 1812.

Rev. Samuel Leigh, first minister arrived in Australia, in the "Hebe," August 15, 1815.

Rev. B. Caravossa, second minister, arrived, 1820, holding first service in Hobart Town, August 18, 1820.

First prayer meeting, Hobart Town, at which eight persons attended, organised by Mr. Benjamin Nokes and Colonel Waddy, October 20, 1820.

First chapel opened in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, April 21, 1821.

Rev. William Horton, first resident minister, arrived in Van Diemen's Land, 1821.

Rev. John Williams, missionary, preached the anniversary sermon in Sydney, 1822.

Rev. Ralph Mansfield, second minister, Hobart Town, arrived, 1823.

Rev. G. Erskine, Rev. B. Caravossa, Rev. W. Walker, Rev. W. Horton, Rev. W. Lawry, were ministers in New South Wales, 1825.

First chapel opened in Hobart Town, Tasmania, February 12, 1826.

Chapel at Launceston, Tasmania, opened, 1827.

Rev. William Horton sailed for England from Sydney, February 7, 1829.

Rev. W. Horton returned, 1832.

Rev. Mr. Schofield arrived in Sydney, December 14, 1835.

First Wesleyan services held in Port Phillip, on Batman's Hill, by Rev. Mr. Orton, of Tasmania, April, 1836.

The Revs. Draper, McKenny, and Lewis arrived, August, 1836.

Rev. J. B. Waterhouse, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionaries in the South Seas, arrived, November 27, 1838.

The first chapel, a small brick building, at the corner of Swanston-street and Flinder's-lane, Melbourne, built by Mr. J. J. Peers, 1838.

The foundation stone of the Centenary Chapel, in York-street, Sydney, laid by Rev. J. McKenny, February 25, 1840.

First chapel in Melbourne commenced, Dec. 30, 1840.

Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, first resident minister in Melbourne, arrived from Sydney, April, 1841.

Mr. Edward Stone Parker, Assistant Protector of Aboriginals, rendered important services to Victorian Methodism, and was present at the quarterly meeting held July 23, 1841.

The Rev. J. B. Waterhouse arrived in Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1842.

The Centenary Chapel, in York-street, Sydney, opened for Divine Service, February 14, 1844.

The Rev. W. B. Boyce, as General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, with several ministers of that persuasion, arrived from England by the ship "General Hewitt," January 21, 1846.

Surry Hills Chapel, Bourke-street, Sydney, opened, 1847.

Foundation stone of Pirie-street Chapel, Adelaide, laid by Sir H. E. F. Young, July 15, 1850. Pirie-street Chapel, opened Oct. 19, 1850.

Foundation stone of Lonsdale-street Chapel, Melbourne, laid by Sir Henry Barkly, December 2, 1856. Lonsdale-street Chapel, Melbourne, costing £26,000, opened, August 26, 1857.

A grand bazaar in the old Exhibition Building, Melbourne, opened by Sir Henry Barkly, March 16, 1858. [The Bazaar was continued for five days, and produced a net sum of £1,925.]

Newington College, for the Wesleyan denomination, on the Parramatta River, near Sydney, incorporated, June 1, 1860.

Rev. W. Taylor, from California, arrived in Melbourne, in the P. and O. Company's steamer "Bombay," and commenced a series of revival services through Victoria and N.S.W., 1863.

Wesleyan College, Adelaide, opened, July 19, 1869.

Powell wing of Wesley College, Melbourne, completed, July 6, 1873.

First New South Wales and Queensland United Conference met in Sydney, January 28, 1874.

Cleveland-street Chapel, Sydney, opened, 1878.

List of Ministers.

New South Wales, Queensland, and Fiji.

Watkin, James, Supernumerary (President, 1862), Balmain	1830
Gaud, Henry H., Supernumerary (President, 1867), Parramatta	1835
Harding, Isaac, Supernumerary, Brisbane, Queensland	1836
Wilkinson, Samuel (President, 1875), Supernumerary, Redfern	1836
Hurst, George (President, 1870 and 1878), Sustentation Society, Sydney	1839
Chapman, Benjamin (President, 1872), Missionary Secretary	1845
Waterhouse, Jabez B. (President, 1876, and Secretary of General Conference), Newcastle	1845
Fletcher, Joseph H. (President, 1874), Newington College	1847
Oram, Joseph, Parramatta	1847
Davis, Walter J., Singleton	1848
Somerville, Jas., Supernumerary, Lower Hawkesbury	1848
Moore, William, Balmain	1849
Bowes, John, Supernumerary, Gunning	1851
Pickering, George, Supernumerary, Ulladulla	1851
Clarke, William (President, 1877), Chippendale	1854
Curnow, William, Supernumerary, Chippendale	1854
Hill, William, Young	1854
Kelynack, William, Sydney, Bourke-street	1854
Vanderkiste, R. W., Supernumerary, Sydney	1854
Dowson, James W., Parramatta	1856
Fletcher, William, B.A., Chippendale	1856
Orton, Richard W., Queanbeyan	1857
Woolnough, George, M.A., Ashfield	1857
Langham, Frederick, Bau, Fiji	1858
Martin, George, Sydney, York-street	1858
Stephenson, William G. R., Grafton	1858
Caldwell, Richard, Windsor	1859
Baker, Shirley W., Nukualofa, Tongatabu	1860
Brown, George, New Britain	1860
Firth, Frank, Waverley	1860
Nolan, James A., Orange	1860
Tait, Francis, Goulburn	1860
Wilson, William, Mudgee	1860
Clifton, John, Gunning	1861
Olden, Charles, Sydney, Glebe	1862
Phillips, James, Tamworth	1862
Pincombe, Henry W. T., Wollongong	1862
Sellors, Richard, Queensland	1862
Wiles, Charles, Camden	1862
Woodhouse, Henry, Kiama	1862
Brentnall, Frederick T., Brisbane, Queensland	1863
Bourne, William E., Maitland	1863
George, William H., Bathurst	1863
Moulton, James E., Visiting England	1863
Stead, Charles, St. Leonard's	1863
Watkin, Jabez B., Murrurundi	1863
Fison, Lorimer, Navuloa, Fiji	1864

Gardiner, John, Bathurst 1864
Lane, George, Sydney, Bourke-street 1864
Madgwick, Edward D., Penrith 1864
Rabone, William T., Dubbo 1864
Robson John, Ipswich 1864
Rooney, Isaac, Rewa, Fiji 1864
Austin John S., Satupaitea, Samoa 1865
Parkinson, Matthew H., Ipswich 1865
Parsons, Adin, Maitland 1865
Spence, Joseph, Rockhampton 1865
Corner, Kirton A., Shoalhaven 1866
Hopkins, Joseph, Grafton 1866
Hughes, William C., Lower Clarence 1866
Monahan, Joseph, Wagga Wagga 1866
Robson, John, Ipswich 1866
Swift, Alfred, Mittagong 1866
Wiles, Henry, Hay 1866
Brown, John W., Armidale 1867
Johnson, Robert, Crookwell 1867
Maddern, Matthew, Maryborough 1867
Minns, George, Vavau 1867
Osborne, John, Sydney, Newtown 1867
Waddell, John A., Oberon 1867
Webb, Arthur J., Ovalau, Fiji 1867
Weston, William, Guunedah 1867
Carruthers, James E., Bega 1868
Leggoe, John, Lomaloma, Fiji 1868
Middleton, James G., Sydney, York-street 1868
Allen, Robert, Brisbane 1869
Jones, Charles, Deniliquin 1869
Gray Maurice, Macleay River 1870
Lindsay, William W., Viwa, Fiji 1870
M'Michael, Thomas R., Parkes 1870
Moore, John W., Ulladulla 1870
Orr, John F., Gympie 1870
Rodd, Edward J., Orange 1870
Taylor, William G., Maiming River 1870
Beale, William H., Stanthorpe 1871
Woolnough, James, Wallsend 1871
Youngman, Henry, Adelong 1871
Moore, Thomas, Kandavu 1871
Glasson, William, Rockley 1872
Meek, Benjamin J, Tenterfield 1872
Glasson, Gustavus R., Yass 1873
Mathieson, James, Upolu, Samoa 1873
Bellhouse, Robert E., Hill End 1874
Clipsham, Paul, Warwick 1874
Gibson, Thomas H., Braidwood 1874
Hennessey, John D., Toowoomba 1874
Jory, John D., Lakemba 1874
McCoy, Charles J., Inverell 1874
East, Richard, Cootamundra 1875
Reeve, George A., Carcoar 1875
Rodgers, W. Halse, Dungog 1875
Rutledge, William W., Newtown 1875
Wall, William, Brisbane 1875
Williams, William H., Charters Towers 1875
Fox, Ebenezer, Molong 1876
Graham, Charles W., Burwood 1876
Oldmeadow, Henry C., Tongatabu 1876
Allen, Harry, Urana 1877
Collier, John W., Logan 1877
Taylor, John G, Goulburn 1877
Terrey, Caleb, Moruya 1877
Thompson, Gustavus, Sydney 1877
Youngman, Edward, Missionary Committee .. 1877
Dinning, William, Townsville 1878
Duesbury, Frank, Newcastle 1878
Hotston, Sydney, Bombala 1878
King, Edward, Richmond River 1878

Native Ministers in connection with New South Wales and Queensland

Vi, Peter, Lifuka 1851
Latu, John, Hihifo 1852
Kata, David, Nukualofa 1854
Takelo, Eleazer, Bau 1855
Lagi, Elias, Tugua 1856
Rawaidranu, Isaac, Vuda 1857
Ahogalu, Barnabas, Manono 1858
Raval, Julias, Yasawa 1860
Afu, Daniel, Lakemba 1861
Nokilevu, Joseph, Supernumerary 1861
Faubula, John, Neiafu 1862
Havea, James, Lomaloma 1863
Tagicakibau, Mark, Bega 1863

Bai, Caleb, Wairiki 1864
Nau, Joel, Eua 1864
Nauhamea, David, Muala 1864
Ratubua, Joseph, Ba 1864
Tora, Benjamin, Serua 1864
Vutikalulu, William, Gau 1864
Bula, Eliezer, Naduri 1866
Havea, Jotham, Utulau 1866
Nowesita, Samuel, Ono 1866
Ralawa, Philemon, Rakiraki 1866
Vunilogologo, Isaiah, Verata 1866
Fifi, Melchizedec, Nakorotubu 1867
Kaibure, Abel, Nakelo 1867
Nadavo, Cornelius, Biaugunu 1867
Naucukidi, Silas, Nalakada 1867
Tamanidrove, Zaccheus, Nasavu 1867
Vula, Malachi, Naitasiri 1867
Se, Thomas, Bua 1868
Fuji, Wickliffe, Bea 1869
Taufa, Philip, Niuafoou 1869
Mawi, Thomas, Noco 1870
Nasili, Isaiah, Koro 1870
Taufa, Melchizedec, Tuanekivale 1870
Kalou, Felix, Nakasaleka 1871
Ratudina, Jeremiah, Rewa 1871
Vakamelei, Micah, Lekutu 1871
Kaufuji, Abel, Mua 1872
Vaganalau, Aquila, Viwa 1872
Vakalologo, Joel, Waimaro 1872
Vono, Ishmael, Kabara 1872
Vono, Matthias, Wailevu 1872
Liwaliwa, Moses, Vatukarasa 1873
Mudu, Timothy, Rotuma 1873
Rauluni, Titus, Matailobau 1873
Tunidau, Melchizedec, Tavuki 1873
Uluinaceva, Jona, Cicia 1873
Gave, Daniel, Tokatoka 1874
Maumau, Apollos, Niuatobutabu 1874
Naceba, Thomas, Natewa 1874
Seru, Samuel, Levuka 1874
Ulukavoro, Kemuel, Namena 1874
Radravu, Abishai, Naceva 1875
Seru, Ezra, Nasaucoko 1875
Tallawaki, James, Nadroga 1875
Vi, Paul, Haano 1875
Kaitoga, Samuel, Namosi 1875
Tonga, David, Tubou College 1876
Tukofuka, Paul, Houma 1876
Moala, Meshullam, Leimatua 1876
Lagi, William, Nomuka 1876
Cokalaca, Elijah, Nairai 1876
Cabe, Samuel, Namuka 1876
Tubuna, Elisha, Wainimala 1876
Falebabalagi, Naboth, Uiha .. 2. 1876
Buludrau, Isaiah, Nalawa 1876
Vunivalu, Richard, Drekete 1876
Qaligarogaro, Naphtali, Nadi 1876
Taitua, Sioeli, Savaii 1877
Taufa, Auka, Savaii 1877
Baogo, Jethro, Foa 1878
Latu, John, 2nd, Tongaleleka 1878

NEW ZEALAND.

Aldred, John, Christchurch.
Armitage, John, Kaiapoi, C.
Baumber, Wm., Lawrence, O.
Bavin, Rainsford, Nelson
Bech, Wm. Hy., Lyttleton
Berry, Joseph, Napier
Bond, George, Auckland
Buddle, Thomas, Auckland
Bull, Henry, Greymouth
Bunn, Robert S., Kauaeranga, A.
Buttle, Joseph N., Kumara, Wd.
Cannell, Wm., Rangiora, C.
Carr Thos. Goodwin, Balclutha, O.
Crump, John, Christchurch
Dewsbury, Fred. C., Palmerston, W.
Dewsbury, Henry, Oomaru
Ellis, Henry, Rangiora, C.
Fairclough, Paul, Patea, T.
Fee, Thomas, Waimate, C.
Fitchett, Alfred R., Dunedin
Flamank, Henry, Hyde, O.
Garlic, Sam., Pukekohe, A.

Gittos, Wm., Kaipara, A
Grey, Jos., Tapanui, O.
Hammond, Thos. G., Hokianga, A.
Harper George S., Nelson
Harper Wharton S., Temuka, C.
Hobbs, John, Auckland
Hudson, John Spinks, Warkworth, A.
Isitt, Francis Whitmore, N. Plymouth
Keall, Wm, Port Chalmers, O.
Kirk, Wm., Auckland
Law, John, Manukau, A.
Lawry, Samuel, Maston, W.
Lawry Henry H., Auckland
Lee, William, Wanganui
Lewis, John J., Dunedin
Luxford, John A., Christchurch
Martin, Wm. B., Ashburton, C.
M'Nicoll, David, Invercargill
Morley, Wm., Christchurch
Nielsen, Edward, Norsewood
Oliver, William, Napier
Reeve, Thomas F., Richmond
Reid, Alex., Wellington
Richardson, John B., Greytown, W.
Rishworth, J. S., Grovetown, W.
Rowse, Wm., Nelson
Schnackenberg, C. H., Raglan, A.
Shaw, Joseph T., Sandon, W.
Simmons, Joseph H., Timaru
Smalley, Joseph S., Christchurch
Smith, John, Hokitika
Stannard, George, Wanganui
Stevenson, W., ———
Taylor, James A., Springston, C.
Thomas, Wm. G., Hutt, W.
Wallis, James, Auc.
Warren John, Onehunga, A.
Watkin, Wm. J., Cambridge, A.
Whewell, John, Remuera, A.
Williams, Wm. J., Thorndon, W.
Worher, Wm. W., Leeston, C.
Clover, James, New Plymouth, T.
Dean, Wm. John, Invercargill
Dumbell, John, Wellington
Dutton, Daniel, F.R.A S., Auckland
Jeynes, Alfred G., Wellington
Jones, Peter Wright, ———
Nixon, John, ———
Potter, Wm. Smith, Sheffield, C.
Sharpe, Joseph, ———
Standrin, John, New Plymouth
Tinsley, Wm., Auckland
Ward, Charles Ebenezer, Dunedin
Ward, Josiah, Dunedin
Westbrooke, B. J., Ashburton, C.
Caygill, John Allott, Auckland
Hodgson, Thos., Addington, Chch.
Lockwood, Walter, Ranjiora, C.
Macfarlane, Samuel, Chch.
Parhin, John, Charleston, N.
Pendree, John Jeffrey, Oxford, C.
Penney, Charles, Port Chalmers, O.
Peters, Alfred, ———
Redstone, Harry Blake, Wellington
Taylor, Robert, Auckland
White, Joseph, Waipaira
Worboys, John Wesley, Westport

Native Ministers.

Ngaropi, Hamiora, Whatawhata *(Waipa)*
Patene, Wiremu, Karakariki *(Waipa)*
Kote Te, Raupaki
Waiti Hoani, Kaipara
Warihi, Hetaraka, Wellington
Karawini, Kaipara
Rameka, Hokianga

Hobbs, John, Supernumerary, Auckland 1824
Wallis, James, Supernumerary, Auckland .. 1833
Buddle, Thomas (President 1863, 1874), Auckland 1835
Warren, John, Supernumerary, Manukau .. 1836
Buller, James (President, 1866, 1875), Supernumerary 1837
Aldred John, Supernumerary, Christchurch .. 1839
Stannard, George, Supernumerary, Wanganui .. 1844
Lawry, Henry H., Supernumerary, Auckland .. 1845
Kirk, William (President, 1877), Auckland .. 1846
Reid, Alexander (President, 1876), Wellington .. 1848
Snackenberg, C. H., Raglan, &c. 1853
Whewell, John, Supernumerary, Auckland .. 1854
Gittos, William, Kaipara 1856
Crump, John (President, 1878), Christchurch .. 1857
Watkin, William J., Waikato 1857
Rowse, William, Nelson 1858
Shaw, Joseph T., Manawatu 1859
Bunn, Robert S., Thames 1860
Cannell, William, Rangiora 1861
Smith, John, Hokitika 1862
Fitchett, Alfred R., Dunedin 1863
Morley, William, Christchurch 1863
Taylor, James A, Springston 1863
Harper, George S., Supernumerary, Nelson .. 1864
Lee, William, Wanganui 1864
Richardson, John B., Greytown 1864
Rishworth, John S., Blenheim 1864
Bavin, Rainsford, Nelson 1866
Berry, Joseph, Supernumerary, Napier 1866
Oliver, William C., Napier 1867
Bull, Henry, Greymouth 1868
Law, John, Manukau 1868
M'Nicoll, David, Invercargill 1868
Smalley, Joseph, Christchurch 1868
Thomas, William G., Hutt 1868
Beck, William H., Lyttleton 1869
Keall, William, Port Chalmers 1869
Simmonds, Joseph H., Timaru 1869
Isitt, Francis W., New Plymouth 1870
Lewis, John J., Dunedin 1870
Williams, William J., Wellington 1870
Bond, George, Auckland 1871
Carr, Thomas G., Balclutha 1871
Dewsbury, Henry R., Oamaru 1871
Harper, Wharton S., Temuka 1871
Marten, William B., Ashburton 1871
Dewsbury, Frederick C., Manawatu 1873
Fairclough, Paul, Patea 1874

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Bickford, James (President, 1868, 1875), Supernumerary 1838
Raston, Thomas, Supernumerary, Adelaide .. 1841
Lowe, William, York, Western Australia 1844
Mack, Hans, Strathalbyn 1854
Lane, Charles, Adelaide, Archer-street 1856
Laurance, Thomas C., Supernumerary, Adelaide .. 1856
Lloyd, Thomas (President, 1878), Adelaide, Pirie-street 1856
Knight, Samuel (President, 1877), Kent Town .. 1857
Lee, George, Clarendon 1857
Patchell, George W., M.A., Willunga 1857
Worth, William S., Geraldon 1857
Burgess, Henry T., Kapunda 1859
Casely, Robert S., Adelaide, Pirie-street 1859
Goldsmith, Charles H., Auburn 1859
Allen, James, Mount Barker 1862
Edmeades, Thomas, Melrose 1862
Stephenson, Jabez B., Moonta 1863
Stubbs, Albert, Mount Gambier 1863
Hunter, Robert M., Adelaide, Archer-street .. 1865
Newman, Charles T., Clare 1865
Simpson, James Y., Gawler 1866
Traylen, William, Perth, Western Australia .. 1866
Haslam, James, Port Adelaide 1867
Nicholson, Joseph, Moonta 1868
Edwards, Benjamin G., Port Pirie 1869
O'Donnell, David, Kent Town 1869
Read, James, Goolwa 1869
Thomas, Paul C., James Town 1869
Withington, Samuel T., Kadina 1869
Campbell, Robert W., Kooringa 1870
Trevorrow, John H., Port Lincoln 1870
Bogle, Archibald J., Glenelg 1871
Rowe, Thomas M., Yankalilla 1872
Carter, William T., Gumeracha 1873
Kelly, Robert, Port Wakefield 1873
Langsford, John D., Palmerston 1873
Prior, Samuel F., Broughton 1875
Langsford, William A., Port Augusta 1876
Teague, H. Henwood, Laura 1876
Thomas, T. Eggleston, B.A., Maitland 1876

Gillingham, John, Angaston 1877
Hanton, Walter H., Yarcowie 1877
James, Johnson, Auburn 1877
Martin, Thomas W., Templers 1878
Mills John N, Mintaro 1878
Moncrieffe, Samuel S., Yorke Town 1878
Watts, John, Adelaide, Pirie-street 1878

TASMANIA.

Rev. J. Cope .. .. Hobart Town
Rev. Barnard Butchers, B.A. .. ,,
Rev. G. Daniel .. .. Launceston
J. S. Greer .. .. .. ,,
Rev. G. T. Heyward .. .. .. ,,
Rev. N. Bennett (Chairman of the District) .. .. New Town
Rev. C. Sanders .. .. New Norfolk and
Rev. S. Waterhouse (Supernumerary) Bothwell
Rev. F. E. Stephenson .. .. .. Campbell Town
Rev. G. B. Richards (President of Horton College, Ross) .. .. Campbell Town
Rev. Charles H. Standage .. .. Fingal
Rev. H. J. Lavers .. .. .. Longford
Rev. H. Moore .. .. Westbury
Rev. R. Brown .. .. Deloraine
Rev. J. Thomas .. .. Latrobe
Rev. J. Cowperthwaite .. .. Formby
Rev. Joseph May .. .. .. Stanley / Franklin

MISSIONS.—WESLEYAN CHURCH AID AND EXTENSION FUND.

Secretary.

Rev. H. Moore .. .. Westbury.

TASMANIAN AUXILIARY FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Secretary.

Rev. F. E. Stephenson .. .. .. Campbell Town.

VICTORIA.

Adams, John, Elmore 1873
Adamson, Samuel, Walhalla 1873
Adamson, Thomas, Daylesford 1870
Albiston, Joseph, Warrnambool 1853
Angwin, Thomas, Albury 1859
Annear, David, Maryborough 1868
Baker, Henry, Melbourne (Hawthorn) 1861
Bath, Henry, Ballarat (Lydiard-street) 1859
Batten, William, Traralgon 1869
Bennett, William H., Seaford 1857
Bickford, Edmund S., Sandhurst, (Eaglehawk) .. 1867
Binks, William L., Melbourne (Wesley Church) .. 1843
Blamires, William L., Melbourne (Brunswick-street) 1868
Bromilow, William E., Horsham 1873
Brown, Ralph, Melbourne (Brunswick) 1865
Brown, Robert, Deloraine 1870
Brown, William, Belfast 1864
Bullas, M., Merino 1872
Burridge, William, Blackwood 1871
Butters, William (Supernumerary) 1853
Carey, Jesse, Castlemaine 1859
Catterall, John, Kyneton 1866
Christie, Robert W., Sale 1873
Cooke, R. Osborne, St. Arnaud 1859
Cowperthwaite, J., Mersey 1874
Cox, Edward T., St. Kilda 1877
Crisp, James W., Emerald Hill (Sandridge) .. 1854
Dare, Joseph, Melbourne (Brunswick-street) .. 1851
Davies, Edward, Seymour 1865
De Garis, E. Clement, Kyabram 1877
Dodgson, James D., Geelong West 1849
Dubourg Charles, Tarnagulla 1856
Dyson, Martin, Beechworth 1859
Edgar, Alexander Robert, Inglewood 1874
Eggleston, J., (Supernumerary), Brighton .. 1834
Fletcher, Richard, Geelong East 1867
Fitchett, William H., B.A., Sandhurst 1866
Flockart, Robert C., Clunes 1860
Graham, James, Hamilton 1866
Greenwood, Henry, (Supernumerary) 1855
Grewar, Archibald, Wangaratta 1872
Grove, Thomas, Echuca 1864
Harcourt, John, Sale 1845
Hart, Richard, Stawell 1847
Heyward, George T., (Supernumerary) 1865
Horsley, John P., Melbourne (North Melbourne) 1860
Hutchison, James, Portland 1846
Hutchison, Henry K., Omeo 1876
Ingamells, Charles H., Dryedale 1871
Ingham, J. H. A., Steiglitz (Egerton) 1871
Inglis, Andrew, Heathcote
Ironside, Samuel, (Supernumerary), Melbourne
Kane, Thomas, Ararat
King, Edward, Williamstown
Knee, Orlando, Mortlake
Lancaster, Charles, Brighton
Leslie, J., Penshurst
Lightbody, William, (Supernumerary), Portland
Lindsay, David S., Berwick
Lowe, David S., Sandhurst
Lowe, James, Port Albert
M'Cann, Jonathan P., Sunbury
Macdoughall, John C., Ballarat East
Marsland, James A., Avoca
Merriman, Henry E., Wandiligong
Millard, John G., Geelong East
Moore, Henry, Westbury
Neale, Francis, Melbourne (Carlton).
Nye, Edward W., Creswick
Pemell, John P., (Supernumerary), Coburg
Powell, Arthur, Horsham
Philp, Robert, Melbourne (Foot army)
Presley, William, Ruthergien
Quick, William A., Ballarat East
Reid, William, El Dorado
Rigg, Alfred, Ballarat (Sevastopol)
Robin, James de Q., M.A., Geelong West
Royce, James S. H., Colac
Saloway, Henry, Benalla
Schofield, George, Kilmore
Seccombe, John, Talbot and Amherst
Smith, John B., South Yarra
Symons, John C., (Supernumerary), St. Kilda
Taylor, Ebenezer, Home Mission, Collingwood
Thomas, Edward, Alexandra
Tuchfield, James W., Maldon
Tuchfield, J. H., Yackandandah
Turner, Josiah G., (Supernumerary)
Usher, Peter R. C., Preston
Waterhouse, Joseph, (Supernumerary), Geelong
Watkin, Edward J., St. Kilda
Watsford, John, Home Mission, Victoria
Watsford, James J., (Supernumerary), Melbourne
Waugh, James S., Wesley College, Melbourne
Wells, William P., Emerald Hill
White, Joseph, Richmond
Williams, Spencer, Golden Square, Sandhurst
Williams, Thomas, (Supernumerary), Creswick
Williams, William, Bairnsdale
Woodall, William, (Supernumerary), Maldon
Wykes, William, Raywood

The number of Ministers in Australia in 1873:—

	Ministers.	Supernumeraries.	Preachers on Trial.	Total.	Members.	On Trial for Membership.
ne....	64	12	12	88	5,283	[redacted]
.....	12	1	4	17	887	38
nglish	16	—	3	19	—	—
ative	45	—	29	74	20,802	6,239
.....	72	12	15	99	10,433	1,522
...	2	—	—	2	56	21
.....	13	2	3	18	1,529	247
.....	31	3	6	40	4,951	401
lia ..	3	—	—	3	126	6
....	38	8	9	55	3,189	151
.....	5	—	2	7	335	44
lesion	—	—	1		33	—
Totals	301	38	84	423	57,674	9,281

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

Clergymen.

Adams, William, Inverleigh
Addison, John, Rockhampton
Allen, Robert, Geelong
Athony, Chas., Sandhurst
Ashmead, Jabez, Parramatta
Bailey, A. R., Ipswich
Bracewell, Sam., Creswick
Buckle, Joseph, Maryborough
Card, Albert, Brisbane
Clarke, Michael, Melbourne
Clover, James, New Plymouth
Cole, Henry, Hobart Town
Copeland, Thos., Stawell
Cook, William, Adelaide
Daddon, Robt. J., Adelaide
Davies, E. E., Gawler
Dean, Wm J., Invercargill
Dunent, Wm., Two Wells
Dobson, Jos. S., Newcastle
Dumbell, John, Wellington
Dutton, D. F., Oamaru
Foggon, John A., Sydney
Fuller, Edward, Maryborough
Gelbey, Saml., Macleay River
Gould, Wm., Tarnagulla
Goodwin, John, Adelaide
Gray, Saml., Broughton
Grey, Geo., Melbourne
Hartley, Robt., Rockhampton
Harris, Walter, Christchurch
Heathershaw, H., Castlemaine
Holmes, Henry, Wallaroo
Hunt, W. Ballarat
Jarrett, Thos., Gambierton
James, Geo., Sydney
Jenkin, Wm., Koonga
Jennings, R., Sydney
Jeynes, A. G., Wellington
Jones, P. W., Manawata
Kearns, J. F., Melbourne
Kenny, B., Wallsend
Kingdon, Wm., Camden
Langham, Joseph, Penguin
Long, Joseph, Sale
Martin, J. H., Saddleworth
Masterman, E., Adelaide
M'Naught, Wm., Ipswich
Newell, R., Hamilton
Nixon, John, Thames
Nichols, S. J., Broughton
Oglethorpe, J. Penguin
Penman, John, Sydney
Pickering, C., Melbourne
Pithouse, J. T., Horsham
Pope, Henry J., Gawler
Potter, W. S., Greendale
Powell, Wm., Brisbane
Raymond, S., Queenstown
Richards, S., Kilmore
Richardson, Henry, Talbot
Robinson, Henry, Hamilton
Robinson, F., Melbourne
Salmon, J. L., Wal'aroo
Senior, Wm., Woodside
Sharpe, Joseph, Ashburton
Sinden, F., Eaglehawk
Smith, Joshua, Beaufort
Smith, M., Sydney
Smith, Geo., Goulburn
Snook, Wm., Benalla
Sparling, Wm., Morpeth
Spalding, J., Young
Staudrin, J., New Plymouth
Stuads, J., Mudgee
Tallack, J., Saddleworth
Tear, E., Mount Barker
Thatcher, T., Ipswich
Tinsley, W., Auckland
Watts, Geo., Geelong
Ward, C., Timaru
Ward, J., Dunedin
Waters, C., Goulburn
Walton, W. H., Campbellfield
Wayland, J. S., Two Wells
Webber, J., Toowoomba
Weir, Irving, Salisbury
Wellington, S., Mount Barker
Westbrooke, A. W., Kapunda
Williams, J. H., Saddleworth
Williams, Jas., Brisbane
Willis, Chas., Bowral
Wright, J. G., Wallaroo
Wright, J. Geo., Ballarat
Youlton, W. H., Longford.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Major Lockyer left Sydney with a gang of prisoners to found a settlement on the west coast of Australia, 1825.

Expedition under Colonel Stewart, in the "Fly," sloop of war, and brigs "Dragon" and "Amity," left Sydney, with soldiers from the 3rd and 39th Regiments, and a number of prisoners, for King George's Sound and Western Port, to take possession of these places, 1826. [Arrangements were made for Major Lockyer's expedition party to remain at King George's Sound, and Captain Wright and Lieutenant Burchill to remain at Western Port. W. H. Howell was also attached to the expedition to Western Port. Major Lockyer formed a settlement called Albany, and in 1830 this military post was transferred to Swan River.]

Memorial presented to Sir George Murray, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, from Thomas Pell, Sir Francis Vincent, Mr. Edward W. H. Schenley, and Mr. T. Potter Macqueen, to colonise Swan River within four years, with 10,000 men, women, and children from England, Ireland, and Scotland, on condition the Home Government would give them grants of land to the value of £300,000, at 1s. 6d. per acre, November 4, 1828. [The proposal was assented to, but afterwards modified. On December 6, 1828, one million acres were promised conditionally. On January 28th, 1829, the project was abandoned.]

Captain James Stirling accepted 100,000 acres of land from the Home Government as a gratuity for his services in exploring West Australia. The site he chose was Isle Buache, December 26, 1828.

Mr. Thomas Peel's proposal to the English Government accepted January 28, 1829. [The Government granted him a tract of one million acres in West Australia on certain conditions: 250,000 acres were to be given him on his landing 400 persons at Swan River.]

Captain James Stirling, R.N., of H.M.S. "Challenger," appointed first Governor, and G. Brown, Esq., Colonial Secretary, January 13, 1829.

West Australia proclaimed a British colony at Freemantle, June 1, 1829.

First Settlement at Swan River, August, 1829.

A river called the Murray discovered 25 miles south of Freemantle, November, 1829.

There were in West Australia, 850 inhabitants, owning 525,000 acres of land; also, 70 horses, 204 cattle, 598 sheep, 176 pigs, according to Census of January 17, 1830.

P. Brown, Colonial Secretary, January 17, 1830.

Major Lockyer abandoned Albany and removed the settlement to Swan River, 1831.

The colony contained about 1,600 people, who had cultivated nearly 1,000 acres of land, and owned about 4,000 sheep, 1834.

Legislative Council of West Australia extended, January, 1839.

Governor John Hutt proclaimed at Perth, January 2, 1839.

First steamship arrived, December 4, 1845.

Sandalwood first exported, June 13, 1845.

Arrival at Freemantle of Right Rev. Henry Hutton Parry, D.D., new Church of England Bishop of Perth, May 20, 1877.

WHALING.

The "Britannia," Captain Thomas Melville, which had brought convicts to New South Wales, was the first ship to fish for whales on the Australian coast. She returned to Port Jackson from a successful cruise (having left October 25, 1791), November 10, 1791. [The "Britannia" was owned by Samuel Enderley and Sons.]

Frederick Henry Bay, the first whaling ground, Tasmania, 1816. [There were two brigs, owned respectively by Captain Fane and a negro named Hagard.]

The largest take in the shortest time was by the "Grecian," Captain Watson, who "tried out" 39 tuns of oil, captured in three days, 1816.

Bay whaling died out in Tasmania, 1847.

£2,600,000 is the estimated value of whale oil exported from New South Wales, from 1825 to 1879. Tasmania, value of oil exported, £1,200,000, to 1878.

NOTE.—A midshipman and three sailors of the "Sirius" were returning up Sydney harbour in a boat, when a whale rose so near them as to almost swamp them. The whale rose a second time, underneath their boat, capsizing it; by this accident three of the occupants were drowned, 1790.

WHARFS. First public wharf in Sydney, called King's Wharf, completed, 1813.

WHOOPING COUGH. [*See* EPIDEMICS.]

WIFE, SALE OF. An occurrence took place in the settlement of New South Wales which caused much indignation to the colonists. A man at Windsor led his wife, with her own consent, into the highway, with a halter round her neck, and offering her for sale, found a purchaser for her for £16. The man was brought to trial and sentenced to receive 50 lashes and to hard labour in irons for three months; the woman was sent to Newcastle, on the Coal River, as it was then called, and the purchaser lost his money. This had the effect of nipping in the bud this species of contempt of law and religion. 1811.

WILBERFORCE, N.S.W., named, Dec., 1810.

WILDE. *See* APPOINTME[illegible].]

WILLIAMS, MR. JUSTICE. Retired from Victorian Supreme Court after 22 years' service as puisne Judge, April 30, 1874.

[*See* COURT, SUPREME.]

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, VICTORIA. Mr. William Wilson was an officer on board H.M.S. "Reliance," Captain Flinders, of which Mr. Bass was surgeon. After passing through Bass's Straits, so called after the doctor, they sighted the headland; and left the ship, in the cockboat, in charge of Mr. Wilson. As they got to the small beach on the north side, he jumped ashore first, the point where he landed being thenceforward called "Wilson's Promontory." [Mr. Wilson was the first who planted the Norfolk Island pine in New South Wales, viz., on the shore of the Parramatta River. His son was the first man who left New South Wales to import draught horses from England.] 1798.

WINDMILLS.

The first windmill in New South Wales erected, September, 1796.

The last of the Sydney Windmills was levelled to the ground. It was situated on the South Head Road, near the Waverley toll-bar. October 1, 1878.

WINDSOR, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Formerly the Green Hills, received its present name, December 8, 1810.

A wooden bridge completed over the South Creek, 1810. [This bridge was the largest that had hitherto been constructed in the Colony.]

Foundation stone of St. Matthew's Church laid by Governor Macquarie, October 11, 1817. St. Matthew's Church opened, Dec. 8, 1822.

First Circuit Court opened, with much ceremony, by Mr. Justice Stephen, August 10, 1829.

First execution in Windsor of a man named Thomas Beylic, for breaking into the house of James M'Cooly, at Mulgrave, October 31, 1829.

Bridge over the Hawkesbury opened, August 20, 1874. [*See* FIRES and FLOODS.]

WINE.

Gregory Blaxland presented (whilst on a visit to England) with the "Gold Ceres Medal" by the Society of Arts, London, for wine, the produce of his vineyard in New South Wales, June 2, 1828.

Some of the produce of the Messrs. Macarthur's vineyard was sold at Calcutta, being the first appearance, as remarked by the local Press, of that new Australian export in that market, March, 1846. [According to official returns for the year 1845, there were 648 acres of vineyard throughout New South Wales, including thirty-seven acres for the Port Phillip district; the produce of wine amounted to 54,996 gallons, and of brandy to 1,433 gallons; 214 gallons of wine had been manufactured during that year at Port Phillip.]

Mr. Blake introduced New South Wales wine into Victoria, 1860.

First real Champagne made in Australia exhibited at the manufacturer's, J. T. Fallon's, wine cellars, Albury, N.S.W., Nov. 28, 1875.

Messrs. Moody and Lumsdaine report:—"The natural wines of the northern portion of Victoria develop more alcohol than natural wines have been generally considered to be

capable of doing, and range much higher in this respect than the British Customs standard of 26 per cent. of proof. The highest percentage was Albury wine, 34·1 per cent." Oct., 1875.

Quantity of wine manufactured in Australia, 1,868,355 gallons. 1878.

WOOL.

The first sample of wool was sent to England by Mr. Macarthur, in 1803. [It was inspected by a committee of manufacturers, then in London, and it was so much approved of that Mr. Macarthur appeared before the Privy Council, and laid before it his plans rendering England independent of foreign countries for the supply of the best wools. The Privy Council adopted Mr. Macarthur's views, and with its encouragement he purchased from the merino flock of George the Third two ewes and three rams, with which he returned to New South Wales in 1806, appropriately calling the vessel in which the sheep were embarked, the "Argo." Such was the origin of the rapidly increasing flocks of Australia, whose wool has brought as high as 10s. 4d. per lb. in the London market, and "which for fineness and strength is pronounced by the best judges to be equal to any Saxon or Spanish wool imported into Britain." A grant of 5,000 (afterwards increased to 10,000) acres of land was given to Mr. Macarthur by the Privy Council, as an encouragement to him to persevere in the accomplishment of his plans. The land selected by him is on the banks of the Nepean (Cowpasture) River, on which a herd of wild cattle had been found grazing a few years previously, and it was named *Camden* in honour of Lord Camden, one of the Lords of the Privy Council.]

524lbs. of wool exported from the Colony, 1807.

A small quantity of wool sent from Tasmania to England by Mr. Henry Hopkins; did not pay its freight. 1819.

79,299lbs. of wool shipped to England, 1819.

112,616 lbs. exported, 1820. [Highest price ever obtained for Australian wool, 1 bale sold for 10s. 4d. per lb., belonging to Mr. John Macarthur.]

Mr. Macarthur presented with two large gold medals by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex at a large meeting of the Society of Arts, for importing into England wool, the produce of his flocks in the Colony, equal to the finest Saxony, 1822.

First wool-ship sailed from Moreton Bay direct to London, February 16, 1851.

First cargo of wool sent down the Murray by steamer, October 1, 1853.

TOTAL EXPORT OF WOOL FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:—

Colony.	Wool.	Value.	Years.
	lbs.	£	
New South Wales	1,180,666,977	76,605,602	1826 to 1877.
New Zealand	581,478,041	33,492,383	1853 to 1877.
Queensland	23,980,485	1,499,682	for 1877 only
South Australia..	.....	24,847,507	1838 to 1877.
Tasmania	.....	339,652	for 1877 only
Victoria	1,306,305,123	89,671,183	1836 to 1877.
Western Australia	.....	276,000	for 1877 only

WRECKS AND SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The "Batavia," frigate, Francis Pelsart captain, wrecked on the western coast of New Holland, 200 miles north of Swan River, at a place known as Houtman's Abrolhos, in latitude 28 deg. south, June 4, 1629. [The "Batavia" was one of the Dutch fleet of eleven sail that left to take possession of New Holland. She had on board a crew of about 200 men, and 100 passengers—men, women, and children. The captain, after the wreck, sailed to Batavia for assistance. Whilst absent, the supercargo, Jerom Cornelis, assumed command of the shipwrecked people, and, with a band of mutineers, murdered 125 of them; and when Pelsart returned in the frigate "Saardam," Cornelis had formed a scheme to seize this vessel and murder the captain. Through timely warning to Pelsart, given by one Mr. Weybuthaps and his men, on his return, the conspiracy failed, the mutineers were killed or captured and executed; and after recovering some of the chests of silver from the wrecked vessel, the remainder of the crew sailed for Java at the end of September, where they arrived safely. Numerous attempts have since been made (one at least within the past fifty years) to recover a portion of the "vast quantity of silver" lost in the "Batavia."]

Wreck of the Dutch ship "Vergulde Drake" (Golden Drake), Captain Pieter Alberts, on the coast of Western Australia, April 28, 1656. [The ship had on board 78,600 gueldens. Of 195 persons on board, 115 were drowned, and 75 reached the shore; with the exception of seven of these latter, who reached Batavia in a boat, the others were never afterwards heard of, and though several attempts were made the money was never recovered.]

Wreck of the "Zeawick," near a group of islands now called Elvart's Group, March 5, 1727.

"Falmouth," man-of-war, of fifty guns, on her voyage home, ran aground on a mudbank on the coast of Batavia, 1762. [She was not much injured, but could not be got off. After a time some of her officers and crew quitted her in the vessel's launch, hoping to reach England, but were never again heard of. The remainder stayed by the ship for eight years before they were afforded an opportunity of being taken home. Five years after the wreck, Captain Wallis, of H.M.S. "Dolphin," discovered them, but to their entreaties to be taken away, told them they were in charge of the wreck, which was then rotting to pieces, and consequently must await orders from home, and for upwards of two years more these poor fellows, true to their duty, remained by the rotting hull of their ship, till the Dutch Government interfered, and sent them home in a Dutch ship.]

The "Sirius," driven on the rocks at Norfolk Island, where she was irrecoverably lost, March 19, 1790.

The "Sydney Cove," whilst on a voyage from India to New South Wales, was wrecked at Furneaux Island, in Bass's Strait, February, 1797. [Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, the chief mate, and fifteen men endeavoured to reach Sydney in the launch, but were driven on shore somewhere to the south of Cape Howe, and now a part of the coast of Victoria. These people were probably the first Europeans to land on Victorian shores.]

The "Cato" wrecked on the Barrier Reef, Aug. 17, 1803. [The "Cato" was bound for England, sailing in company with the "Porpoise," Captain Flinders. Both vessels were wrecked; Flinders made his way back to Sydney, and subsequently rescued his eighty companions, who were living on the Reef.]

The colonial cutter "Nancy" lost, April 18, 1805.

Governor King's private colonial schooner wrecked, April 22, 1806.

The "Britannia Goodspeed" wrecked near Middleton Shoals, August 15, 1806. Two boats, with the captain, arrived in "Cygnet," September 13. One boat-load perished.

"Contest," colonial schooner, wrecked at Port Stephens, February 28, 1807.

The brig "Fox" caught fire at Campbell's Wharf, now the premises of the A.S.N. Company, Sydney. She was scuttled and saved with much damage. July 20, 1808.

The "Dundee," Capt. Cummings, from India, lost at Hunter River, August 15, 1808.

The "Eliza," colonial vessel, belonging to Mr. Joseph Underwood, lost, July 14, 1811.

The colonial vessels "Sally" and "Boyd" wrecked, July 16, 1812.

The "Mercury," owned by Mrs. Mary Reilly, and "Endeavour," owned by Mr. Kable, junr., colonial schooners, lost at Shoalhaven, March, 1813.

News received in Sydney by the ship "Eliza" of the loss of the ship "Mangalore," Capt. Earl. She had sailed from India for Port Jackson, and founded off the coast of Sumatra. July, 1813.

Ten persons arrived by the "Governor Bligh" from an island about a mile and a half distant from the mainland of New Zealand, left there by the brig "Active." Capt Baden, in February, 1809. December 23, 1813. The vessel has never since been heard of.

The ship "Three B's," having on board thirty casks of powder, took fire and burnt to the water's edge in Sydney Harbour, May 20, 1814. [Fourteen pieces of cannon went off, to the great danger of the townspeople. Fortunately the wind shifted and drifted the ship to the North Shore.]

The "Woodlark," Capt. Leary, from Sydney to the Cape of Good Hope, wrecked in Torres Straits, six persons being drowned, April 18, 1828.

The "Herald" wrecked at Hokianga, New Zealand, May 4, 1828.

The "Enterprise," schooner, wrecked at Hokianga, New Zealand; all on board drowned. May 5, 1828.

The "Dove" wrecked at Port Stephens; seven lives lost. June 5, 1828.

The brig "Percenean," of Sydney, lost at Campbell's Island; crew saved. October, 1828.

Wreck of the "Columbine," on her voyage from England to Australia, on the coast of Africa, May, 1829. [She had on board large supplies of religious books, pamphlets, and tracts, belonging to the London Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the use of the missionaries in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tonga.]

The schooner "Hunter," of Sydney, lost at Entry Bay Island, Cook's Straits; crew saved. June, 1829.

The sloop "Fly" lost outside Sydney Heads, and three persons drowned; two saved. October, 1829.

The "Mermaid" colonial government cutter, Captain Samuel Nolbrow, left Sydney for Raffles Bay, but on entering Torres Straits she got on shore and was lost, October, 1829. [All on board were saved upon a rock. In three days the "Swifture," Captain Johnson, which sailed from Tasmania, hove in sight, and took on board Captain Nolbrow and his crew, but in a few days she got on shore and was wrecked. Two days afterwards the "Governor Ready," also from Tasmania, April 2, passing within sight, took the shipwrecked people belonging to the "Mermaid" and "Swifture" on board, but was itself wrecked, May 18, at 3 p.m., but all the people were saved by taking refuge in the long-boats. The ship "Comet," also from Tasmania, soon afterwards took the whole of the collected crews of the lost ships "Mermaid," "Swifture," and "Governor Ready" on board, but was herself wrecked; all hands were, however, saved. At last the "Jupiter," from Tasmania, came in sight, and taking all on board, steered for Port Raffles, at the entrance to which harbour she got on shore, and received so much damage that it may be said she was also wrecked.]

Wreck of the "Marquis of Anglesea," from London, at Swan River, W.A., November, 1829.

The "Amphitrite," with female convicts to N.S.W., lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons, only three were saved. August 30, 1833.

At the King's (Queen's) Wharf, a vessel named the Ann Jamieson, whilst discharging her cargo, suddenly blew up, with an awful explosion. when she was burnt to the water's edge and sunk, eight lives being lost, November 30, 1833.

"Lady Munro," from Calcutta to Sydney; of ninety persons on board, not more than twenty were saved. January 9, 1834.

The "Charles Eaton," from Sydney, wrecked on detached reef, Torres Straits, August 15, 1834.

The ship "Edward Lombe," wrecked at Middle Head, Sydney, August 25, 1834. [The vessel was from London, and the wreck occurred at night. Twelve persons, including the captain, first and second mates, and surgeon, were lost, and seventeen, including one lady, were saved.]

The convict ship "George III." wrecked in D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, April, 1835. [There were 208 male prisoners on board, of whom 120 lost their lives. Several shots were fired amongst the prisoners, to prevent them coming on deck.]

The "Enchantress," Captain Roxburgh, wrecked in D'Entrecasteaux Channel; one passenger and all the crew, excepting the captain, chief officer, and surgeon, were lost. June 17, 1835.

The "Hive," with prisoners from England, wrecked at Jervis Bay, 1835.

The "Neva" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; 300 lives lost. 1835.

The brig "Stirling Castle" wrecked on Eliza Reef, on the northern coast, May 21, 1836. Mrs. Frazer, wife of the master, and six of the crew were saved, but were detained by the natives for three months, enduring all the time the most dreadful sufferings. They were rescued by Lieutenant Atto and a party from Moreton Bay, and brought on to Sydney by the revenue cutter "Prince George."

The "Ceres," colonial steamer, wrecked near Bungaree North, August 20, 1836.

The "Gellibrand and Hessie" lost in Port Phillip, December 6, 1837.

The ship "Lucretia" destroyed by fire in Sydney harbour, June 23, 1839.

The steamer "King William" wrecked at Newcastle, N.S.W., July 4, 1839.

The steamer "Clonmel," Captain Tollervey, trading between Sydney and Melbourne, totally wrecked at Corner Inlet, in the district of Port Phillip, January 3, 1841. [She was 598 tons burden, had lately arrived from England, and was intended for the Melbourne trade. The wreck of this vessel led to the discovery of a splendid grazing country adjacent to the scene of the disaster, which was speedily occupied. She had 75 passengers on board, all saved. A passenger, Mr. W. C. Robinson, of the Union Bank, had £3,000 in notes in his charge, and on the occasion they were stolen or lost.]

The "Rebecca" lost on King's Island, Bass's Strait; one life lost. 1843.

The emigrant vessel the "Cataraqui," bound from Liverpool to Port Phillip, wrecked off King's Island, in Bass's Straits, when 414 lives were lost and 9 saved. August 4, 1845.

The "Isabella" wrecked off King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1845.

The cutter "Domain" wrecked at Wilson's Promontory, fourteen lives lost. April 11, 1846.

The steamer "Sovereign" wrecked on the voyage from Moreton Bay to Sydney, and a large number of lives lost, some of the chief colonists being amongst the number drowned. March 11, 1847.

The "Thetis," schooner, wrecked on Point Nepean; four lives lost. May 26, 1848.

The "Sophia," brig, from Hobart Town, wrecked on Point Nepean, May 31, 1848.

The "Birkenhead" sunk off Point Danger; 438 lives lost. February 25, 1852.

The "Earl of Cumberland" (435 passengers) wrecked on Barwon Heads, June 18, 1852.

The "Sacramento" wrecked on Point Lonsdale, April 26, 1853.

Wreck of the "Schomberg," April 26, 1853.

The "Rebecca" lost on west coast of Van Diemen's Land; Captain Shephard and many others lost. April 29, 1853.

"Bourneuf," Australian emigrant ship, driven on shore on the Barra Islands, on west coast of Scotland; Caplain Bibby and six lives lost. August 3, 1853.

The ship "Dalhousie," 800 tons (Captain Butterworth), which left London for Sydney on October 13 with forty-eight crew and twelve passengers, together with a cargo valued at £100,000, wrecked westward of Dungeness, in the English Channel; all on board but one perished. October 19, 1853.

The "Monumental City," an American steamer, wrecked near Gabo Island, whilst on her passage from Sydney to Melbourne, when thirty lives were lost. Charles Plommer, by swimming ashore with a rope, saved nine persons. 1853.

The "City of Melbourne" wrecked off King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1853.

The "Eclipse," brig, wrecked on the Richmond River bar, January 8, 1854.

The "Chatham," brig, wrecked on Penhryn's Island, January, 1854.

The "Sir Henry Hardinge," from Sydney for Singapore, totally wrecked near Smoky Cape; all hands saved. June 20, 1854.
The "Ningpo" wrecked, and the survivors rescued by H.M.S. "Torch." 1854.
The "Brahmin" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost, 1854.
The "Waterwitch" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits, no lives lost. 1854.
The "West Wind" burnt in Hobson's Bay, February, 27, 1854. [The captain, William Joy South, tried, but acquitted on the charge of setting the vessel on fire.]
The "Robert Sayers" destroyed by fire in Darling Harbour, Port Jackson, 1854.
The "Maypole" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; three lives lost. 1855.
The "Whistler" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1855.
The "Sea Belle" left Rockhampton, with Mr. Norman Leith as a passenger; after calling and leaving Gladstone was never heard of. March 7, 1857.
The "Dunbar," Captain Green, from London, wrecked at the Gap, near South Head, Sydney. August 20-21, 1857. [The night was dark, and a heavy gale from S.E. was blowing; it was supposed the captain mistook the Gap (only a short distance from the Heads) for the entrance to the port. Only one man, Johnson, escaped to tell the people of the dreadful occurrence. The total number of persons on board was 120; many of the passengers were families and individuals returning to the Colony. A number of bodies were recovered, and received a public funeral. On that day business was suspended; the ships in harbour wore their flags at half-mast, and the obsequies were followed by many thousand citizens. Johnson, the survivor, was on the rocks for thirty hours before he could communicate the intelligence of the disaster. The cargo was valued at £22,000.]
The "Lady Bird" s. ran into the "Champion" s., off Cape Otway; the "Champion" sinking in five or six minutes after the collision. August, 1857.
The "Catherine Adamson" from London, wrecked near the Inner North Head; twenty-one lives lost. October 23, 1857.
The barque "Magda," Captain Osterbeerg, from Geelong to Batavia, wrecked on Melville Island, near Port Essington, June 1, 1858. [Nine men went away in a boat with four blacks, near Port Essington, and were not heard of afterwards. The captain and remainder of the crew were picked up by the "Shamrock" schooner, Captain Pimmels, from Timor, and brought to Sydney in the latter part of July.]
Wreck of "Pomona," emigrant ship, April 20, 1859.
The s.s. "Admella," Captain McEven, on a voyage between Adelaide and Melbourne, wrecked off Cape Northumberland, August 6, 1859. [Out of nearly a hundred people, twenty-four were rescued after a week's suffering.]
The "Royal Charter," s. s., Captain Taylor, from Australia, totally wrecked off Moefra, on the Anglesea coast. 446 lives lost. Night of Oct. 25 and 26, 1859. [The vessel contained gold valued between £700,000 and £800,000, much of which has been recovered.]
The "Melbourne" s.s. wrecked, November 10, 1859.
The "Blenvie Castle" sailed from London Docks for Adelaide, lost in the Channel, and all on board, 57 persons. Last seen on December 25, 1859.
The "Firefly" wrecked whilst going north to form a depot on the Albert River, 1860. [On board was Mr. Wm. Landsborough, in charge of a party who set out in search of Burke and Wills.]
The "Wanderer" wrecked at Cape Barren, July 17, 1861.
The "Ocean Chief," Captain T. Brown, set fire to and destroyed at Bluff Harbour, Invercargill, N.Z., January 23, 1862.
Steamer "City of Sydney" wrecked near Green Cape, November 5, 1862.
H.M.S. "Orpheus," steamer, new vessel, 1,700 tons, Commander Burnett, wrecked on Manakau bar, west coast of New Zealand. 70 persons saved: about 190 souls perished. February 7, 1863.
The "Princeza," brig, 141 tons, wrecked on South entrance to Moreton Bay, March 15, 1863.
The "Everton," 904 tons, with railway plant, driven ashore at Moreton Island, Queensland, and became total wreck, March 19, 1863.
The "Acacia," barque, of 218 tons burthen, wrecked on the south heads of Hokianga, N.Z., July 29, 1863.
The "Antagonist," with horses to the value of £1,000, and stores £2,500, wrecked on Green Islet Reef, May 14, 1863.
The "Mimosa," steamer, belonging to the I.S.N. Co., totally lost on her voyage from Merimbula to Sydney, October 15, 1863. [She was uninsured, and valued at £11,000; two lives were lost.]
The "T. S. Mort," steamer, timber laden, abandoned water-logged on her voyage from New Zealand, July, 1863.
The "Maori," barque, 282 tons burthen, laden with coals, sprang a leak and went down off Western Port, September 10, 1863.
The "Earl of Windsor," 738 tons, from Otago for Welshpool, totally lost on the middle bank of Corner Inlet; all hands saved. October 12, 1863.
The "Sarah Dent," ketch, from Newcastle to Port Stephens, capsized by a squall near Cabbage Tree Island, going down with all hands (5), October 17, 1863.
The "Sporting Lass," whaling brig, of Sydney, wrecked on reefs near New Caledonia, November 4, 1863. [All the boats reached Brisbane, except one with seven men on board; never afterwards heard of.]
The "Emma Colvin," of London, 560 tons, from Sydney to New Caledonia, with 202 head of cattle, totally lost 50 miles S.E. of Port de France; all hands saved. November 12, 1863.
The "Farway," 195 tons, from Maryborough for Sydney, lost on a reef near Lady Elliott's Island; three hands out of nine lost. February 9, 1864.
The "Augusta," steamer, from Lyttelton, N.Z., to Sydney, wrecked on Cave Island, N.Z.; all hands saved. February 10, 1864.
The "All Serene," Australian ship, from Vancouver's Island, capsized in heavy storm; twenty-one hands out of thirty-eight lost. February 21, 1864. [The survivors suffered much until they reached the Fiji Islands in a punt.]
The "Phœbe Dunbar" burnt in Newcastle harbour, March 7, 1864.
The schooner "Zone" lost whilst attempting to enter Newcastle harbour. The mate of the "Zone" and three of the crew of the lifeboat (which upset) were lost. March 19, 1864.
The "Mynora," steamer (I.S.N. Co.), from Moruya to Sydney, ran on shore off George's Head, and became a total wreck; all hands saved. April 6, 1864.
The "Panama," barque, 414 tons burthen, totally wrecked on the north of Frazer's Island; one hand out of twenty lost. March 18, 1864.
The "Viceroy," schooner, Melbourne, 150 tons, run down by the Wonga Wonga, steamer, April 6, 1864. [Value, £1,000.]
The "Macleay Packet," schooner, of Sydney, left Sydney for Richmond River, with ten hands on board, and never arrived, April 30, 1864.
The "Rainbow," steamer (C. & R. R. S. N. Co.), driven on shore during a gale in Seal Rock Bay, June 2, 1864. [Value, £2,000. Seven hands out of sixteen were lost.]
The "Waratah," schooner, of Sydney, 109 tons, with seven hands on board, vessel and cargo being worth £1,000, left Newcastle for Sydney, but never arrived, June 2, 1864.
The "Tyflee," barque, of Sydney, 271 tons, failed in getting in to Port Stephens, and became a total wreck; seven hands out of ten lost; value of vessel and cargo, £,1800. August 30, 1864.
The "New Moon," steamer, of Sydney, with a cargo to the value of £2,000, from the Macleay, was driven on shore near Port Stephens, and eleven out of twelve hands lost, October 1, 1864.
The "Breadalbane," barque, 215 tons, driven from her anchors and wrecked near Bellambi, N.S.W., October 1, 1864.
The "Guiding Star," schooner, left Manning for Sydney with a crew of five hands, but never arrived, October 1, 1864.
The "Circassian," schooner, ran on shore, in thick weather, near Twofold Bay; three out of seven hands lost; value £1,700. October 6, 1864.
The "William Buchanan," barque, of Melbourne, struck on an unknown rock near the Clarence Heads; value £3,080. December 8, 1864.

The "Star of Australia," steamer (A.S.N. Co.), left Sydney with seventeen hands on board for Rockhampton; fate never known; insured for £6,000. January 24, 1865.

The "Boomerang," schooner, left Newcastle with five hands for the Clarence River, but never arrived. January 12, 1865.

The "Blackall," clipper ship, Captain Yule, with 2,041 bales of wool, &c., bound from Brisbane to London, totally destroyed by fire, April 19, 1865.

The "City of Dunedin," steamer, lost off Taranaki, N.Z., May 20, 1865.

The "Julia Heyne," 318 tons, barque, of Melbourne, founded 20 miles off Cape St. George, May 20, 1865.

The "Edward," cutter, of Sydney, left Newcastle for Sydney with four hands on board, but never arrived, June 30, 1865.

The "Lady Young," barque, 418 tons, lost near Rabbit Island, July 14, 1865.

The "Duncan Dunbar" wrecked on a reef at Las Rocas, South American coast; no lives lost. October 7, 1865.

The "London," steamer, on her way to Melbourne, foundered in the Bay of Biscay. About 220 persons perished, including Captain Martin, Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sydney, G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, and many others. January 11, 1865.

The "Arrow," wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1865.

"Victor," brig, 227 tons, lost on rocks outside Newcastle harbour, March 19, 1866.

"Urara," steamer, 241 tons (C. & R.R.S.N. Co.), value £14,000, lost on the Clarence River bar in fine weather, May 4, 1866.

The "Ellen Simpson," barque, of Melbourne, 310 tons, lost in gale off Cape Howe; nine out of eleven hands lost. May 23, 1866.

The "General Grant," on a voyage from Melbourne to London, wrecked off Auckland Isles; only thirteen out of 100 saved. May, 1866.

The "Slippery Charlie" stranded at the entrance of the Nambuccra River; only one hand out of thirteen saved. July 12, 1866.

The "Eclipse," schooner, with a cargo of cattle, foundered off the old bar, Manning River; all hands (8) perished. July 12, 1866.

The "Mary and Rose" beached near entrance to Port Stephens; five out of seven lost. July 12, 1866.

The "Corio," steamer, of Sydney (insured for £7,500), with a crew of ten hands, supposed to have foundered during a gale, July 12, 1866.

The "Cawarra," steamer, 438 tons, Captain Chatfield, was wrecked on the Oyster Bank at the entrance to Newcastle; fifty-nine people drowned; only one man, Frederick W. Hedges, was saved, and he was rescued by the only survivor (Johnson) of the "Dunbar"; total value lost, £21,850. July 12, 1866.

The "Arthur," ketch, of Sydney, foundered on entering Newcastle Heads; all hands (5) lost. July 13, 1866.

The "Roderich Dhu," schooner, of Sydney; the "Lydia," ketch, of Sydney; the "Carnation," schooner, of Sydney; the "Friends," schooner, of Melbourne,—all wrecked July 13, 1866.

The "Janet," ketch, of Sydney, supposed to have foundered during a gale; all hands (4) lost. July 13, 1866.

The "Woodpecker," schooner, lost five miles north of Port Macquarie; one sailor drowned. July 13, 1866.

The "Sea Gull," schooner, of Sydney, foundered off Newcastle; all hands (5) lost. July 13, 1866.

The "William Watson, barque, 384 tons, stranded on North beach endeavouring to make Newcastle harbour; two out of ten hands lost. July 13, 1866.

The "Tiger," schooner, Sydney, stranded at Bulli during gale; 3 out of 6 hands lost. July 13, 1866.

The "Eagle," schooner, 125 tons, missed stays, went ashore, breaking up at North Head, Port Jackson, July 30, 1866.

The "Result" burnt in Hobson's Bay, October 11, 1866.

The "Adolphus," brigantine, drifted on the rocks during a light wind at Wollongong, and became a total wreck, November 29, 1866.

The "Netherby" wreked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1866.

The "Albion," schooner, of Sydney, 170 tons, lost on a reef near the south head of Port Hacking; five lost out of seven hands. March 30, 1867.

The "Matador," barque, of Melbourne, 249 tons, wrecked in a S.E. gale at Bulli, September 7, 1867.

The "Telegraph," steamer, Sydney (A.S.N. Co.), struck on rock near Camden Head, October 9, 1867. Ship value, £12,000; cargo, £3,000.; no lives lost.

The "Victoria," schooner, of Auckland, supposed to have foundered between Sydney and Macleay River, with seven hands on board, October 25, 1867.

The "Europe," wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1867.

The "Wave," brig, 195 tons, with coals, stranded three miles north of Terrigal, during S.E. gale; all hands (9) lost. February 8, 1868.

The "Cheetah," schooner, 120 tons; the "Raven," schooner, 116 tons; and the "Abbey," schooner, 90 tons,—all went on shore during a S.E. gale, within three miles of Crowdy Head; all hands (7) belonging to the "Cheetah" were lost. February 15, 1868.

The "General Wool," barque, of Sydney, 171 tons, supposed to have foundered with all hands (7), February 15, 1868.

The "Gratia," brig, 186 tons, foundered five miles north of Cape Hawk; all hands (7) lost. February 15, 1868.

The "Barwon," schooner, 56 tons, foundered with all hands (5) during the easterly gale, February 15, 1868.

The "Woodlark," brig, 237 tons, lost in S.E. gale, eight miles from Seal Rocks, February 16, 1868.

The "Kellermont," brigantine, 200 tons, wrecked in S.E. gale, in Broken Bay, February 16, 1868.

The "Chelydra," barque, of Swansea, 300 tons, ran on shore quarter of a mile from Port Stephens during S E. gale; one life lost. February 16, 1868.

The "Esperanza," brig, of Melbourne, foundered during S.E. gale to the leeward of Bird Island; ten out of eleven hands on board were lost. February 16, 1868.

The "Helen S. Page," 217 tons, lost in the Bight of Newcastle during easterly gale, March 30, 1868.

The "Black Swan," steamer, became a total wreck on the bar of Manning River, during moderate weather, June 4, 1868.

The s.s. "Taranaki" sunk in Tory Channel, August 19, 1868.

The "Annie D" schooner, left Sydney for Richmond River, and never afterwards heard of, August 27, 1868.

The "Chippewa," ketch, struck on a rock at Crookhaven Heads, and went down with all hands (4), November 20, 1868.

The "Traveller," ketch, went on shore at Brisbane Water; all hands (3) lost. November 20, 1868.

The "Elizabeth," schooner, upset in squall near Bulli; all hands (5) lost. November 24, 1868.

The "Omagh" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1868.

The "Mary Ann" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1868.

The "Ths. Formosa," from Glasgow, wrecked outside Port Phillip Heads, February 8, 1869.

The "Christopher George," schooner, foundered off Wollongong in S.E. gale; all hands (5) lost. February 23, 1869.

The "Jessie," schooner, Sydney, foundered off Newcastle in S.E. gale; three hands lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Nancy," schooner, Newcastle, foundered off Newcastle in S.E. gale, all hands (6) lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Don Juan," schooner, Sydney, foundered off Newcastle in S.E. gale; all hands (6) lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Eagleton," schooner, Sydney, foundered eight miles south of Hannah Bay in S.E. gale; all hands (6) lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Martha," schooner, Sydney, foundered at sea during S.E. gale; all hands (6) lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Secret," schooner, dragged her anchors and went ashore in Providence Bay during S.E. gale; one hand lost. May 9, 1869.

The "Burnett," brig, Sydney, 137 tons, foundered in the bight at Newcastle, about a mile from lighthouse, during S.E. gale; all hands (7) lost. May 9, 1869.

The ship "John Duthie" burnt in Sydney Harbour, December 1, 1869.

The "Prince Patrick," schooner, 150 tons, came into collision with the brig "Drover" inside the North Head, Port Jackson, drifted on the rocks, and became a total wreck, during a calm, December 17, 1869.

The "Wainui," sunk, Port Chalmers, N.Z., January 22, 1870.

The "Camden," barque, 235 tons, insured for £3,500, lost on a reef to the south of Ulladulla, Jan. 30, 1870.

The "Trio," steamer, Sydney, 120 tons, drifted ashore during N.E. gale at Seal Rock Bay, March 5, 1870.

The "Rangoon," barque, 374 tons, driven ashore four miles N. of Kiama during heavy gale, March 22, 1870.

The "Perseverance," steamer, driven on to the rocks at Point Danger, April 14, 1870.

The "Walter Hood," ship, of Aberdeen, 918 tons, wrecked between Ulladulla and Jervis Bay; eleven lives lost. April 27, 1870

The "Storm Bird," schooner, Sydney, supposed to have foundered during S.E. gale; all hands (7) lost. May 6, 1870.

The "Amity," ketch, Sydney, supposed to have met the same fate, at the same time, off the Manning River; all hands (5) lost. May 6, 1870.

The "Francis George," schooner, supposed to have met similar fate, on same day, near the Brunswick River; all hands (6) lost. May 6, 1870.

The "Harbech Castle," Captain Davis, with a crew of twenty-three men, left Melbourne for Newcastle, and never afterwards heard of, June 25, 1870.

The barque "Dunkeld" left Newcastle bound south, and has never since been heard of, June, 1870.

The "Aurifera," barque, of Melbourne, 436 tons, foundered at sea, 300 miles from Lord Howe's Island, July 24, 1870.

The "Dashing Wave," on a voyage from Foochoo to Sydney, with a cargo of tea, ran on a reef, August 31, 1870. [The crew took to the boats, in which they were thirty-one days, and, with but scant subsistence, reached Strong's Island, October 1.]

The "Summer Cloud," barque, 335 tons, ran ashore in Wreck Bay, December 5, 1870.

The "Deva," brig, 244 tons, abandoned at sea, 35 miles east of Port Macquarie, December 5, 1870.

The "Rialto," barque, 303 tons, wrecked on breakwater at Newcastle during a S.E. gale, December 5, 1870.

The "Freak," brig, from Gulf of Carpentaria, for Sydney, wrecked in Providential Channel; twelve hands (South Sea Islanders) lost. December, 1870.

The "Caroline," brig, foundered at sea, 50 miles from Sydney, on a voyage from Sydney to Hokianga; one man lost. January 28, 1871.

The steamer "Queen of the Thames," Captain Macdonald, which left Melbourne for London, February 18, wrecked near Cape Agulhas, about 200 miles from Cape Town, four persons drowned, March 18, 1871. [The captain was censured.]

The "Dayspring," barque, 560 tons, foundered 70 miles west of Newcastle; crew saved by the "Wonga Wonga." March, 1871.

The "Helen," brigantine, 165 tons, wrecked on the North Spit, Richmond River, April 12, 1871.

The "Auckland," steamer, from Melbourne to Sydney, lost on the Ninety-mile Beach, May 25, 1871.

Collision on the N.S.W. coast between the "Nevada" and the "A. H. Badger," October 15, 1871.

The ship "Loch Leven," Captain Crowne, from Geelong, Victoria, for London, wrecked, October 24, 1871. [Her cargo consisted of wool, leather, and copper; all valued at £170,000.]

The "Rangoon," Peninsula and Oriental steamer, valued at £78,000, wrecked on Kadir Rocks, off Point de Galle; cargo lost, but no lives. November 2, 1871.

The ship "Sussex," from Plymouth to Melbourne, wrecked at Barwon Heads, Victoria; a boat crew of six persons lost their lives. December 31, 1871.

The "Ocean Bride" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1871.

The "Loch Leven" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; one life lost. 1871.

The "Waimea," steamer, 156 tons, wrecked on the Richmond Bar, January 16, 1872.

The "Indus," barque, 364 tons, sprung a leak, on a voyage from Newcastle to Dunedin, and went down 100 miles off the Dromedary; crew saved in boats. February 13, 1872. [Four sailors who had refused to proceed to sea in her prior to her departure, alleging she was unseaworthy, were sentenced each to eight weeks' imprisonment in Maitland Gaol.]

The "Maria," with New Guinea expedition, wrecked on the Barrier Reef, February 26, 1872.

The "Megæra," Government iron screw steamer, sailed, with about 400 persons on board, for Australia, February 7, 1871; sprung a leak, June 8, when it was discovered that her bottom was nearly worn away by corrosion. She was beached on St. Paul's Island, in the Indian Ocean, June 16; huts were erected, and the crew settled and stores landed; Lieutenant Jones was taken on board a Dutch vessel, July 16; the "Oberon" brought provisions, August 26; the crew was carried off during a storm by the "Malacca," the stores being left behind, September 3, 1871. [This vessel was reported unfit for service in 1867. Captain Thrupp was tried, and acquitted of blame, November 17; Sir Spencer Robinson and various Admiralty officials were censured by a Government Commission, March 6, 1872.]

The "Bengal," barque, 428 tons, sprung a leak and foundered latitude 30° 20′ S., longitude 156 E.; crew saved by passing vessel. April 5, 1872.

The steamer "Examiner" wrecked at Clarence Heads, N.S.W., May 7, 1872.

The "Young Australia" wrecked on Moreton Island, June 1, 1872.

Steamer "Paterson" foundered in the Port of Newcastle, N.S.W., June 6, 1872.

The "Clarence," steamer (C. & R.R.S.N. Co.), ran ashore in fog near Bald Hill, June 30, 1872. [Value of cargo, £12,000.]

The "Saxonia," s., foundered near Newcastle, N.S.W., July 17, 1872; successfully raised, August 20, 1872.

The "Restless," schooner, 258 tons, struck by lightning and sprung a leak during a hurricane, near Solitary Islands, August 24, 1872.

The "Providence," steamer, blown to pieces by the boilers bursting; four lives lost; on the Murray River. November 9, 1872.

The "Katherow" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1872.

The "Tamar," steamer, 130 tons, sprung a leak, and was beached, to save life, at Norah Point, January 11, 1873.

The "Matilda," schooner, supposed to have foundered between the Macleay River and Sydney during S.E. gale, with all hands (7), January 11, 1873.

The "Polly Hopkins," supposed to have foundered between Newcastle and Sydney during S.E. gale, with all hands (7), January 11, 1873.

The "Northfleet," laden with railway iron, for Van Diemen's Land, and railway navvies, run into by a foreign steamer (probably the "Murillo," a Spanish vessel), off Dungeness, about 10·30 p.m.; 300 lives lost, January 22, 1873. [The "Murillo" was captured near Dover, September 22, and condemned by the Court of Admiralty to be sold (the officers severely censured), November 4, 1873.]

The "Polonaise" wrecked off Mast Island; crew and passengers saved. February 4, 1873.

The "Ellsmere," barque, 179 tons, totally wrecked on leaving the Richmond River, March 26, 1873.

The "Fire King," steamer (C. & R.R.S.N. Co.), lost at the Manning Bar; all hands saved. April 30, 1873. [Cargo estimated at £7,000.]

The "Belle Isle," ship, 1,180 tons, sprung a leak and was abandoned, May 5, 1873. [Crew saved by barque "Velocidad."]

The "Rangitoto," steamer, Captain Mackie, wrecked on Jackson's Head, at the entrance to Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand coast, July 31, 1873.

The "Oscar," barque, 306 tons, wrecked between Sydney Heads by missing stays and getting on to the rocks at Old Man's Hat; crew saved. Sept. 12, 1873.

The "Maafu," schooner, foundered with all hands (8), between Sydney and Manning River, Sept. 16, 1873.

The "Iron King" foundered off Troubridge Island, South Australia, December 11, 1873.

The immigrant ship "Surat" wrecked off coast of Otago, N.Z.; no lives lost. December 31, 1873.

The "Alma" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1873.

The "Alice Jane" supposed to have capsized, with all hands (6) lost, was found bottom up, on the beach, near Port Hacking, January 15, 1874.

The "Australia," brigantine, lost at Richmond River Bar, cargo worth £1,200, February 11, 1874.

The "Traveller," 116 tons, totally wrecked on Myall Beach, through cable parting, May 1, 1874.

The "Corsair," brigantine, 134 tons, valued at £9,700, beached, to save life, 8 miles north of Merimbula, May 13, 1874.

The "British Admiral" wrecked at King's Island; 79 out of 88 lives lost. May 23, 1874.

The "Corsair," pilot cutter, wrecked off Point Nepean, May 24, 1874.
The "Chance," ketch, lost whilst crossing the Manning River Bar; three hands drowned; master saved. June 6, 1874.
The "Flintshire," steamer, wrecked on a rock off Cape Cleveland, June 22, 1874.
The "G. H. Peake," brig, collided with an American vessel, the "Sierra Nevada," 7 miles south of Newcastle, and went down; all hands saved by the "Sierra Nevada." July 11, 1874.
The "Clara," schooner, 130 tons, in ballast, valued at £1,500, drifted on reefs outside Nobby's and became a total wreck. July 26, 1874.
The "Eleanor," barque, 396 tons, foundered with all hands (12) between Sydney and New Zealand, July 26, 1874.
The emigrant ship "Cospatrick," Captain Elmslie, which left London for New Zealand, on September 11, 1874, caught fire a few hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope. November 19, 1874. [Out of about 480 people, only five persons were rescued, after eight days' sufferings, by the "British Sceptre". The captain, his wife and son, perished amongst the number.]
The "Windhover," brig, 207 tons, valued at £2,000, sprung a leak after leaving Newcastle, and foundered; all hands saved. December 13, 1874.
Wreck of the brig "Centaur," of Melbourne, near Freemantle, W.A.; crew saved. January 9, 1875.
The "Blencathra" wrecked on King's Island, February 3, 1875.
The "Helen Macgregor" steamer (C. & N.E.S.N. Co.), wrecked on Clarence Heads; eight lives lost. February 12, 1875.
The "Sarah Nicol," schooner, foundered during a gale near Bellinger River; all hands (5) lost. February 19, 1875.
The "Euroka," schooner, foundered with all hands (5) near Sander River, February 19, 1875.
The "Waikato," steamer, burnt and scuttled, February 23, 1875.
The steamer "Gothenburg," from Port Darwin for Adelaide, wrecked on the south of Cape Bowling Green, Perar Reef, Flinders Passage, February 24, 1875. [102 lives were lost, including some distinguished South Australian colonists.]
The steamer "Schiller," from America, with Australian mails, lost on the English coast; 311 lives lost. May 8, 1875.
The "New England," steamer, went on shore at Clarence Heads. May 28, 1875.
The A.S.N. Co.'s steamer "Rangatira," 500 tons, Captain Wood, lost on Roquea Reef, New Caledonia, May 31, 1875.
The s.s. "Pioneer" lost in Curranulla Bay, N. S. W., June 27, 1875.
The emigrant ship "Strathmore," 1472 tons, from London to Otago, N.Z, wrecked on Apostle Island, Crozet Group, July 2, 1875. [Out of 400 passengers and crew only 38 were saved, who remained on the Island until January 22, 1876, when they were taken off by the American whaler "Phœnix."]
The "Ben Nevis" wrecked at Newcastle, N.S.W., July 3, 1875.
The "Susannah Cuthbert," steamer, ran on Long Reef in foggy weather, and became a total wreck, July 7, 1875. [Value of cargo, £6,300.]
The "Naval Brigade" wrecked at Bowen, Queensland, August 1, 1875.
The "Cambridgeshire," from Gravesend to Sydney, wrecked on Night Island, Banks Straits, Sept. 7, 1875.
The "Susannah Booth," 111 tons, totally lost on Richmond River Bar, April 23, 1876.
The "Teirpan", barque, 222 tons, from Newcastle to Brisbane, sprung a leak and foundered in 40 minutes; crew saved in boats. June 6, 1876.
The "Lightning," emigrant ship, Captain Cameron, with 406 emigrants on board, went ashore off Trowbridge Island on her way to Adelaide, July 6, 1876. [She was afterwards got off.]
Discovery of the wreck of the barque "Giltwood" (a new iron vessel, on her first voyage, from Liverpool to Melbourne), near Rivoli Bay, S.A.; all on board perished. July 6, 1876.
The "Ann," barque, 277 tons, foundered off Port Stephens, with all hands (10), July 25, 1876.
The E. and A. Co.'s steamer "Queensland," sunk off Wilson's Promontory, through a collision with the M. S. Company's s.s. "Barrabool"; one life lost. August 8, 1876. [Estimated value of the lost steamer, £75,000.]
The ship "Great Queensland," 1700 tons register, left Gravesend, England, with thirty-five passengers and thirty-five crew, bound for Melbourne, August 6, 1876. She was last sighted, and has not since been heard of, August 23, 1876. [She had on board 2,300 tons of general cargo, besides 35 tons of gunpowder.]
Barque "Ellengrove," from Newcastle to Adelaide, lost with eight of the crew, September 8, 1876.
A disastrous collision, resulting in the loss of about 100 lives, occurred off Portland, English coast, between the ship "Avalanche," bound for New Zealand, and the barque "Forest," on the night of September 9, 1876.
The "William," brigantine, 188 tons, driven on to the beach, Cape Byron Bay, and became a total wreck, September 11, 1876.
Wreck of the "Dandenong," off Jervis Bay; forty lives lost. September 11, 1876.
The "City of Melbourne," Captain Paddle, narrowly escaped in a dreadful gale which raged along the southern and eastern coasts of Australia; nine valuable racehorses, worth £20,000, lost. September 11, 1876.
The schooner "Atlantic," which left Richmond River September 8, 1876, discovered capsized off Sydney; all hands lost. September 20, 1876.
The "Urania," schooner, 101 tons, sailed from Newcastle, and never heard of again; six hands, all on board, lost. December 3, 1876.
The "Hector," schooner, 115 tons, sailed from Sydney, for Richmond River, with six hands on board, and was never again heard of, December 3, 1876.
The "Otago," steamer, wrecked at the entrance of Foveaux Straits, December 4, 1876.
The schooner "Postboy," with six hands, wrecked on the South Australian coast; all lost. December 16, 1876.
The "Flying Squirrel" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1876.
The mail steamer "Singapore" wrecked on Lone Island, off Port Mackay, January 30, 1877.
The s.s. "Victorian" came into collision with the steam dredge "Willunga," belonging to the South Australian Government, and sank her in the channel of Port Adelaide, February 6, 1877,
The "Blue Bell" steamer, wrecked on Keppel Rock, February 11, 1877.
The "Ocean Mail," ship, Captain Watson, bound from Wellington, N.Z., to London, wrecked on French Reef, Chatham Islands, March 15, 1877. [She had on board for England, 4,892 bales of wool and other cargo, of a total value of £78,000.]
The "City of Foochow," bound from Sydney to Calcutta, wrecked on Flinders Island; passengers and crew all rescued. March 7, 1877.
The brig "Emily Smith," from King George's Sound to Adelaide, wrecked near West Bay; twenty-one persons drowned. May 21, 1877.
Schooner "Young Australian," trading between Brisbane and Adelaide, wrecked at Curdie's Inlet, near Warrnambool, May 28, 1877.
The brig "Edith Haviland" wrecked at Carpenter's Reef whilst on a voyage from Adelaide to Sydney; the master's wife and three children lost. June 20, 1877.
The barque "Sylphide," 294 tons, came into collision with the steamer "Ballina" off Port Jackson and sank, June 27, 1877.
The s.s. "Bulli" wrecked on Kent's Group, Bass's Straits, June 26, 1877.
The "City of Hobart" s., 459 tons, valued at £6,500, lost through screw-shaft breaking, when she foundered 60 miles N.E. of Wilson's Promontory, July 26, 1877.
The s.s. "Yarra Yarra" lost with all hands outside Newcastle harbour, July 15, 1877.
The barque "Gloucester," 526 tons, sprung a leak and foundered 31 miles off Smoky Cape, July 29, 1877.
The barque "Peony," 388 tons, sprung a leak and was beached near Richmond River; five lives out of ten on board lost. August 8, 1877.

The Torres Straits mail steamer "Normanby" struck on a rock off Percy Island, Queensland coast; passengers and crew all saved. August 13, 1877.

The steamer "Lord Ashley" wrecked off Terrigal Harbour, N.S.W., September 7, 1877.

The ship "Consett" ran into and sank the ship "Tessore," bound for Melbourne, when 150 miles off Cape Clear; no lives lost. October 10, 1877.

The steamer "Florence Irving" (A.S.N. Co.), valued at £23,000, lost through striking on a rock near Port Stephens; one life lost. December 4, 1877.

The "Abeona" wrecked on King's Island, Bass's Straits; no lives lost. 1877.

The steamer "Queensland" (A.S.N. Co.) stranded on Central Island, Fitzroy River, Jan. 18, 1878. She was floated off and towed to Rockhampton, Feb. 8, 1878.

The Orient steamer "Chimborazo," Captain J. V. Hall, jun., ran on rocks at Point Perpendicular, March 15, 1878. [She remained on the rocks for a short time and was eventually got off, brought to Sydney, and repaired.] The Marine Board, Sydney, found that the stranding of the "Chimborazo" was due to the default of the captain, J. V. Hall, April, 1878. [The captain's certificate was suspended for six months.]

The ship "Loch Ard," 623 tons, wrecked at the Caves, one mile east of Sherbrooke Creek, fourteen miles from Moonlight Head, Victoria Coast, June 1, 1878. [All the passengers and crew, except Miss Eva Carmichael, and Thomas R. Pearce, midshipman, were lost; Pearce gallantly rescued Miss Carmichael.]

The steamer "Blackbird," wrecked on the Ninety-mile Beach, a little west of Kate Kearney Channel; no lives lost. June 2, 1878.

The Orient steamer "Garonne" went ashore at Ras Hafoon; two lives lost. June 6, 1878. [The vessel was got off without damage, June 9, 1878.]

The barque "James Service," from Calcutta to Melbourne, lost near Pinjarrah, 40 miles south of Freemantle, West Australia, twenty-four persons being drowned, July 23, 1878.

The H.R.S.N.S. Co.'s steamer "City of Newcastle," 247 tons, T. Summerbell, master, lost during a fog by the vessel running on the rocks, under Sheppard's Hill, two miles south of Newcastle, September 12, 1878 [The cargo was valued at £25,000.]

The ship "City of Auckland," Captain Rolls, from London to Napier, with 256 emigrants, wrecked near Otago, New Zealand; no lives lost. October 22, 1878.

The steamer "Mecca" wrecked in Torres Straits, December, 24, 1878.

The "Bonnie Dundee," steamer, bound north 8 miles south of Newcastle, came into collision with the M.S.S. Co.'s s.s. "Barrabool," and foundered four minutes after the collision. Three ladies and the cabin boy were drowned. March, 1879.

[*See* FIRES ON SHIPS.]

The following wrecks occurred on the very dangerous coast of King's Island:—

	Year.	Lives lost.
Neva	1835	300
Rebecca	1843	1
Cataraqui	1845	414
Isabella	1845	..
City of Melbourne	1853	..
Brahmin	1854	7
Waterwitch	1854	..
Maypole	1855	8
Whisker	1855	..
Arrow	1865	..
Netherby	1866	..
Europa	1867	..
Omagh	1868	..
Mary Ann	1868	..
Ocean Bride	1871	..
Loch Leven	1871	1
Katherow	1872	..
Anna	1873	..
British Admiral	1874	79
Blencathra	1875	..
Flying Squirrel	1876	..
Abeona	1877	..

Total—Vessels wrecked, 23; Lives lost, 805.

X.

XENOPHON, a sloop of war, put in commission under the command of Lieutenant Flinders, who completely refitted and had her renamed the "Investigator." The vessel sailed from England on July 18, 1801; and amongst those who sailed with Flinders in her on the voyage of discovery in southern latitudes were Mr. James Crossley, the astronomer, Mr. Robert Brown, naturalist, Mr. Westall, the famous landscape painter, Mr. Bauer, natural history painter, and midshipman John Franklin, afterwards Sir John Franklin, afterwards the celebrated arctic navigator. After doing some good work on the Australian coast, the "Xenophon," or "Investigator," was brought to Sydney by Flinders, where she was condemned as unseaworthy. June 9, 1803.

XYLOGRAPHY. The art of *wood engraving* has been extensively followed in Australia, commensurate with the progress of literature. Artists on woods, of whom we have many possessing the highest qualifications, find ample scope for their abilities. When *Sydney Punch* was first established, its illustrations were engraved only on wood, as are now those of *Melbourne Punch*. The Sydney *Town and Country Journal*, the *Melbourne Sketcher*, the *Australian News* (Melbourne), *Illustrated Sydney News*, the *Sydney Mail*, the *Adelaide News*, and other papers, give illustrations on wood worthy to be placed side by side with those of their London contemporaries. Many books issued from the Australian press contain admirable specimens of wood-engraving; amongst these may be mentioned Garnet Walch's "Head over Heels," published in 1874; the same author's "On the Cards," published in 1875; and G. H. Gibson's (Ironbark) "Southerly Busters," published in 1887. For many years there was resident in Sydney one of the first wood-engravers of the time. As a draughtsman he was an artist in the true sense of the word; as a wood-engraver his works were ranked with those of the two Dalamattes, the Viztellys, and the Dalziel Brothers. Mr. Walter George Mason's name appears on the drawings of that splendid work the original edition of "Lockhart's Spanish Ballads," published by John Murray, and other important works, as well as in the earlier numbers of *London Punch*. The pictures in the *Sydney Punch* of 1862 are also from the graver of Mr. Mason. He died in 1865, leaving a son who follows the art in Sydney. [The *Ake ake*, or hardwood of New Zealand, was used for wood-engraving in 1875, and found to produce good effects. If properly seasoned, this will prove a valuable substitute for the Turkey boxwood, or sandalwood, which is becoming scarce and expensive. The use of ake ake for engraving was first made known in 1874, by Mr. W. Gordon, of Wanganui, New Zealand.]

Y.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The first of the Australian institutions established in Sydney—Mr. John Fairfax, president. 1853.

Z.

ZIG ZAG. One of the greatest engineering works in Australia, and is said to rank among the boldest and most substantial railway constructions in the world. The railway line is across the Blue Mountains, N.S.W., and commences at Penrith, 34 miles from Sydney. The line then ascends 155 feet, and crosses Knapsack Gully by the Viaduct, which is 388 feet long, and has a maximum height of 126 feet. This crossing is 245 feet above Emu Plains, and the line reaches the lower point of the first zig-zag at an elevation of 414 feet above sea-level, and thence an elevation of 470 feet is attained in a distance of 30 chains. After this the line continues to ascend till it reaches the summit of Lapstone Hill, and then it follows the range dividing the tributaries of the Nepean and Cox Rivers from those of the Grose River, passing Springwood, Blue Mountain, Weatherboard, Pulpit Hill, Blackheath. 3,494 feet, to near Shepherd's Toll-bar and Mount Victoria, 3,422 feet above the sea. Here the line commences to diverge to the north along Darling's Causeway, which divides the waters of the Lett from the sources of the Grose River to Bell's line of road, or the range dividing the river Lett and Grose River tributaries from those of the river Colo. Following this range to Dargan's Creek the line passes through Mount Clarence by a tunnel 539 yards in length, the rails at the entrance of which are 3,658 feet above sea-level. This is the summit level of the line, 88 miles from Sydney, and 52 miles from the commencement of the ascent of the Blue Mountain Ranges at Emu Plains. The line then descends on a gradient of 1 in 42 towards Lithgow Valley beyond, reaching the higher points of the Great Zig-zag 91 miles from Sydney, at an elevation of 3,362 feet. At this point the line runs nearly parallel with the main line, but in an opposite direction, for a distance of 67 chains. After passing two viaducts and through a short tunnel it reaches the lower points of the Zig-zag at an elevation of 3,261 feet, and thence further descends towards Bathurst, which is situated 145 miles from Sydney, at an elevation of 2,153 feet. Between Mount Clarence, 88 miles from Sydney, and Wallerawang, 105 miles, there are seven viaducts, of 2,225 feet in length, averaging in height from 10 to 70 feet, and in span from 10 to 54 feet—the majority being 30 feet; also three tunnels—one at Lithgow Valley Zig-zag 77 yards in length, one at Morangaroo 267 yards in length, and one under the Mudgee Road 47 yards in length. The smallest radius of a curve in this section is 528 feet, the total length of such curves being 5 miles, including those upon the two Zig-zags. There are also 20 miles of curves ranging from 8 chains to 12 chains radius. In the whole work the number of viaducts is 8, of tunnels 4, of bridges 8, and of culverts 268. The total excavations amounted to about 3,040,000 cubic yards, of which 1,783,000 were through rock. The cost of construction alone was about £812,000.

FINIS.

[*A prophecy, written by* DR. ERASMUS DARWIN, *about* A.D. 1790.]

WHERE Sydney Cove her lucid bosom swells,
Courts her young navies, and the storm repels;
High on a rock amid the troubled air
HOPE stood sublime, and wav'd her golden hair;
Calm'd with her rosy smile the tossing deep,
And with sweet accents charm'd the winds to sleep;
To each wild plain she stretched her snowy hand,
High-waving wood, and sea-encircled strand.
"Hear me," she cried, "ye rising Realms! record
Time's opening scenes, and Truth's unerring word:—
There shall broad streets their stately walls extend,
The circus widen, and the crescent bend;
There, ray'd from cities o'er the cultur'd land,
Shall bright canals, and solid roads expand:
There, the proud arch, Colossus-like, bestride
Yon glittering streams, and bound the chasing tide;
Embellish'd villas crown the landscape scene,
Farms wave with gold, and orchards blush between.
There shall tall spires, and dome-capt towers ascend,
And piers and quays their massy structures blend;
While with each breeze approaching vessels glide,
And northern treasures dance on every tide!"—
Then ceas'd the nymph—tumultuous echoes roar,
And JOY's loud voice was heard from shore to shore—
Her graceful steps descending press'd the plain,
And PEACE, and ART, and LABOUR, join'd her train!

[CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.]

MEN OF THE TIME.

BELL, Hon. Joshua Peter. Page 15, second column, sixth line from bottom, *after* the figures "1863," *add* "accepted office as Colonial Treasurer in the Herbert Ministry December 22, 1864, which merged (July 20, 1866) into the Macalister Ministry. Resigned Aug. 15, 1867."

TYRRELL, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, died (*see* page 207) in "Morpeth," *not* "Newcastle."

WALKER, Rev. James, M.A. Page 211' last line, second column, *after* the word "eaten, *add* "by cattle."

DICTIONARY OF DATES.

APPOINTMENTS, Early Imperial.

Page 11, first column, *for* "Walton" *read* "Wilton."

Page 11, *for* "Rossin," *read* "Rossi."

Page 11, *for* "Raynard," *read* "Raymond."

BANKS. Provincial and Suburban Bank, Melbourne, failed May 17, 1879.

CHESS.

The Intercolonial Chess Match, New South Wales *v.* Victoria, was won by N.S.W. The scores were: N.S.W., 3 games won; Victoria, 1 game won, 3 drawn. May 24 and 26, 1879. The following is a list of the players:—

	N. S. Wales.		Victoria.
Board	1. A. Chamier	*v.*	J. Stanley
	2. T. J. Ryan	,,	A. Burns
	3. G. A. Russell	,,	L. S. Phillips
	4. C. M. Fisher	,,	J. Hamel
	5. R. Smith	,,	R. Stephen
	6. W. Crane	,,	S. W. Sedgefield
	7. H. Ott	,,	L. Goldsmith

CRIMES.

Weiberg, robber of the "Avoca" gold, recaptured by the Victorian police, May 18, 1879.

Attempted robbery of the Walgett (N.S.W.) mail, May 16, 1879.

EXECUTIONS. The following are the returns from 1864 to 1874:—

	Sentenced to death.	Hanged.	Reprieved.
New South Wales..	141	35	106
New Zealand.....	150	22	128
Queensland.....	21	18	3
South Australia....	13	4	9
Tasmania.....	32	6	26
Victoria	96	38	58
Total	453	123	330

GOLD.

Page 110, second column, line 17, *for* "Endeavour" *read* "Palmer."

Page 110, second column, line 26, *for* "largest" *read* "second largest."

Gold.—Palmer River.—The quantity of gold which has been obtained from the Palmer River since its discovery by James V. Mulligan and party, in June, 1873, has been very large. Between June and December 1873, all the gold that was obtained on the Palmer—and there were during that period from 4 to 5,000 miners on the field, all doing well—was brought to Charters Towers and Townsville, and that goldfield and port were of course, accredited with the gold, and it was not till the establishment of a Custom House at the then newly discovered port of Cooktown, in December, 1873, that any of the gold from the Palmer was brought to the latter port.

The following is an official statement of gold exports at Cooktown:—

Year.	Ozs.	Value.
1874	121,481	£485,924
1875	162,864	651,456
1876	169,972	679,888
1877	154,979	619,916
1878	108,214	432,856
Total	717,510	£2,870,040

Gold exported from Cleveland Bay from opening of the port until the end of the year 1878—

Year.	Quantity. ozs.	dwt.	gr.	Value. £	s.	d.
1866	98	0	0	343	0	0
1867	1,693	9	0	5,927	1	6
1868	20,550	2	0	71,925	7	0
1869	30,870	17	0	108,047	19	6
1870	52,000	9	0	182,001	11	6
1871	95,118	6	0	332,914	1	0
1872	111,749	7	0	391,122	14	6
1873	90,925	5	0	349,094	0	0
1874	108,849	0	0	385,780	0	0
1875	108,872	0	0	385,109	0	0
1876	90,428	0	0	318,626	0	0
1877	102,965	0	0	365,504	0	0
1878	81,379	4	22	276,422	0	0
	895,898	19	22	3,172,814	15	0

HONOURS.

Ferdinand Von Müeller, K.C.M.G. 1879.
Colonel Peter H. Scratchley, C.M.G. 1879.
P. A. Jennings, C.M.G. 1879.
Christopher Rolleston, C.M.G. 1879.
Maj.-Gen. Edward W. Ward, K.C.M.G. 1879.
Edward Stafford, K.C.M.G. 1879.
William Fox, K.C.M.G. 1879.
George Bentham, C.M.G. 1879.
Edward Richardson, C.M.G. 1879.
William Larnach, C.M.G. 1879.

KANGAROOS.

Marsupial Act came into operation in Queensland, 1878.

The number of marsupials destroyed in Queensland—Kangaroos and wallaroos, 195,754; wallabies and paddamelons, 183,347; total, 379,201. Total paid for scalps of marsupials to December 31, in Queensland, £9,615.

LAND. VICTORIA, 1879.

Extent of land under occupation in Victoria, March, 1879, 15,655,150 acres; under tillage in Victoria, March, 1879, 1,564,924 acres.

	Acres.	Yield.
Wheat	658,413	5,715,465 bushels
Oats	105,234	2,347,997 ,,
Barley	22,717	415,424 ,,
Maize	1,939	40,754 ,,
Rye	1,048	19,001 ,,
Potatoes	36,404	98,620 tons
Hay	168,948	205,632 ,,
Tobacco	1,936	15,662 cwt.
Vines	4,437	410,333 gallons
Gardens	12.104	.....
Orchards	8,249	.....
Artificial Grasses	378,915	.....

MINES. Page 141, fifth line, *for* "Adelong Mining Co.," *read* "Great Victoria Mining Co., Adelong."

MINISTRIES, VICTORIA.

Page 160, line 15 from bottom *for* "M'Culloch" *read* "Duffy."

Page 162 *after* the words "R. Le Poer Trench," *read* "succeeded by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, as Attorney-General, 1878."

Same page *after* words "Henry Cuthbert" *add* "resigned, succeeded by James Brown Paterson, Acting-Postmaster-General, 1878."

NEWSPAPERS.

Page 173, in the paragraph "*Sydney Morning Herald*," instead of "(weekly newspaper) first issue April, 1831, title *Sydney Herald*" read "first issued as a weekly newspaper April 18, 1831, title *Sydney Herald*."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE FIFE ANGAS, one of the founders of the colony of South Australia, died at Angaston, S.A., May 15, 1879.

PARLIAMENTS (N.Z.) Page 200, "List of Members of House of Representatives," *omit* "Dignan.".

PEDESTRIANISM.

Charles Langton Lockton, the champion amateur jumper and hurdle-racer of England, is a Tasmanian by birth. His father was many years ago the Anglican minister at Windermere, East Tamar, and Charles was born there on 2nd July, 1856, but was taken to England early and educated at the Merchant Taylors' school. In 1869 he first entered the pedestrian arena, and for the next two years confined his successes to his school sports, not appearing in public competitions till April, 1872. During the past seven years up to 1879 however his success has been wonderful, and his performances in high jump, wide jump, hurdles, and handicaps, have been simply unparalleled in the history of athletics. Contesting at nearly all classes of sports, he contested 17 high jumps, winning 14 and being second thrice. In long jumping he has won 27, twice second, and once unplaced, out of 30 events, and he has won all the spring high jumps he contended for. In handicaps he has won 26 trial heats, second four times, and unplaced three, while in the final heat he has competed 34 races, winning 12, six times second, six times third, and ten times unplaced. Twice he has put the weight, winning once and being third another time, and was victorious in the only tug of war he contested. In level races, country trial, and final heats he has competed 67 times, winning 60, being second four times, twice third, and once unplaced. Altogether he has contested in 187 competitions, winning no less than 144, being second 19 times, third 9 times, and unplaced 15 times.

W. Edwards, a native of London, aged 28, 5 feet 7½ inches high, undertook to walk 180 miles within 48 hours at the Guild Hall, Sydney. He completed the distance half-an-hour within time, May 17, 1879.

RAILWAYS.

Mount Gambier and Rivoli Bay Railway, S.A., opened by Sir W. D. Jervois, May 19, 1879.

Geelong and Queenscliff Railway opened by the Marquis of Normanby, May 21, 1879.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Rev. Francis Murphy, D.D., first Bishop consecrated in New Holland at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, September 8, 1844.

Oceanica.

Missions of the Society of Mary ("Marist Fathers.") First Mission founded, 1842.

New South Wales.

Parent House, Sydney: Rev. R. P. Joly, Procurator. Address—Sydney, N.S.W. Villa Maria, Hunter's Hill, 3 clergymen (*See* Sydney). St. Patrick's, Sydney, 3 clergymen (*See* Sydney).

New Zealand (*Diocese of Wellington*).

Right Rev. Francis Redwood, Bishop (*See* New Zealand).

Vicariate Apostolic of Central Oceanica.

Right Rev. Peter Bataillon, Bishop. (Address—Sydney, N.S.W.)

Vicariate Apostolic of Navigators' Islands.

Right Rev. Ludovic Elloy, Bishop. (Address—Sydney, N.S.W.)

Vicariate Apostolic of New Caledonia.

Right Rev. Ferdinand Vitte, Bishop. (Address—New Caledonia.)

Prefecture Apostolic of Viti (*Fiji*).

Very Rev. R. P. Brehéret, Prefect Apostolic. (Address—Ovalau, Fiji.)

STOCK.

Page 262, line 24, first column, *for* "New South Wales," *read* "Victoria."

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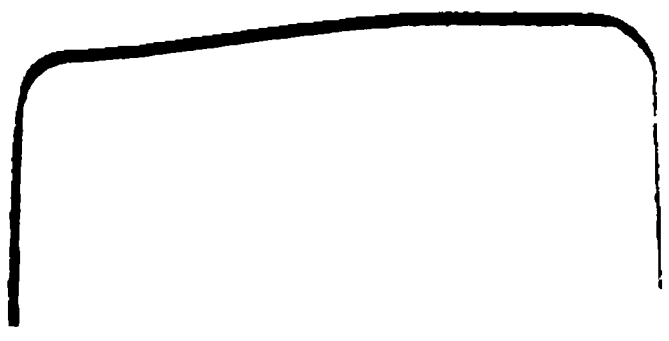
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